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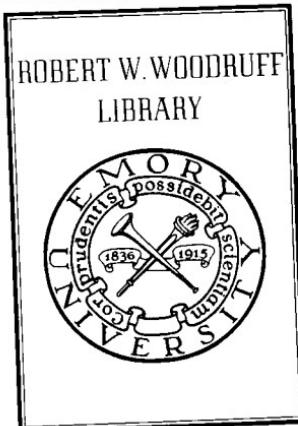
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(Comp. p. xiii.)

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—	25	—	—	1	2	25	1	—	—	50	
—	50	—	—	2	3	50	2	—	1	—	
—	75	—	—	3	4	75	3	—	1	50	
1	—	—	—	4	5	—	4	—	2	—	
1	25	—	—	5	6	25	5	—	2	50	
1	50	—	—	6	7	50	6	—	3	—	
1	75	—	—	7	8	75	7	—	3	50	
2	—	—	—	8	10	—	8	—	4	—	
2	25	—	—	9	11	25	9	—	4	50	
2	50	—	—	10	12	50	10	—	5	—	
3	—	—	—	12	15	—	12	—	6	—	
4	—	—	—	16	20	—	16	—	8	—	
5	—	—	—	—	25	—	20	—	10	—	
25	—	—	—	—	125	—	100	—	50	—	
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THE RHINE
FROM
ROTTERDAM TO CONSTANCE.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS
BY
K. BAEDEKER.

With 21 Maps and 19 Plans.

SIXTH REMODELLED EDITION.



LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER.
LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.
1878.

'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

CHAUCER.

PREFACE.

The chief object of this Handbook is to supply the traveller with such information as will render him as nearly as possible independent of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal experience of the Editor, and the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as changes are constantly taking place, he will highly appreciate any communications with which travellers may kindly favour him, if the result of their own observation. The information already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, has in many cases proved most serviceable.

The present edition, which corresponds with the 19th in German and the 10th in French, has been augmented by the introduction of several new routes and of much new information, especially regarding Alsace and Lorraine, and has in many respects been entirely remodelled; but as the older matter has been considerably condensed, and a number of points of minor interest omitted, the volume has hardly perceptibly increased in bulk. For the article on Rhenish Art the Editor is indebted to *Professor A. Springer* of Leipsic.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will often be of greater service to the traveller than the letter-press, and enable him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes.

TIME TABLES. Information regarding trains, steam-boats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. The best German publications of the kind are '*Hendschel's Telegraph*' (2 marks), published at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly during the summer season, and the '*Coursbuch*' (2 m.), published at Berlin, issued eight times a year.

HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), **DISTANCES** in English miles (except in the case of mountain excursions, where the time they occupy is given as more convenient), and the **POPULATIONS** from data furnished by the most recent census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others also of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and great saving of expenditure. Although changes frequently take place, and prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his probable expenditure. The value of the asterisks, which are used as marks of commendation, is relative only; those prefixed to town hotels and village inns signifying respectively that the houses are good of their kind.

The Editor regrets that he is unable to answer all communications. To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others he begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

Abbreviations.

R. = room; L. = light; B. = breakfast; D. = dinner;
S. = supper; A. = attendance. — N. = north, northern, etc.;
S. = south, southern, etc.; E. = east, etc.; W. = west, etc. —
r. = right; l. = left. — min. = minute; hr. = hour. — M. =
English mile; ft. = Engl. foot; // = mark; pf. = pfennig.

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place indicates its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway routes and high roads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with German is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote parts of the Rhenish Provinces. Tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English or French spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers; but if they are entirely ignorant of the language they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

II. Money. Travelling Expenses.

MONEY. In 1875 the old German currencies of dollars and pfennings, and of florins and kreuzers, were exchanged for a new currency of *marks* and *pfennings* (or *pfennigs*), which is now in use throughout the whole of the German Empire. The mark (ℳ), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennings. Banknotes of 5, 20, and 50ℳ are issued by the German Imperial Bank ('Deutsche Reichsbank'), and others of 100, 500, and 1000ℳ by the Imperial Bank and by twelve other banks which possess the privilege. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 ('Krone') and of 20 marks ('Doppelkrone'), the intrinsic value of which is somewhat lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1*l.* being worth about 20ℳ 43 pf.). The paper currency is of the same value as the precious metals, suffering no depreciation as in some other countries. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old dollar), 2, 1, 1/2 (50 pf.), and 1/5 mark (20 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 10 and 5 pfennings (formerly groschen and half-groschen), and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and Napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16*s.* = 16ℳ, and often a few pfennings more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of circular notes of 5*l.* or 10*l.*, rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of circular notes, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES. The expense of a tour in the Rhenish Provinces depends of course on a great variety of circumstances. Of

late years many complaints have justly been made of the exorbitant charges at some of the Rhenish hotels; but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany, and even on the Rhine, is less expensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most other countries in Europe. The pedestrian of moderate requirements, who has attained tolerable proficiency in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, will have no difficulty in limiting his expenditure to 8-10.*fl.* per day; but those who prefer driving to walking, frequent the most expensive hotels, and require the services of guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30.*fl.* daily.

III. Passports. Custom House.

PASSPORTS are now unnecessary in Germany, as well as in Austria, France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; but as they are occasionally required to prove the identity of the traveller, to procure admission to collections, and to obtain delivery of registered letters, persons who contemplate a prolonged tour had better provide themselves with these easily-obtained credentials. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; C. Goodman, 407 Strand; Dorrell and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 6 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street; Letts, Son, and Co., 8 Royal Exchange.

CUSTOM-HOUSE formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

IV. Railways. Diligences.

RAILWAYS. Railway-travelling is cheaper in Germany than in other parts of Europe, Belgium excepted, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. Those of the second class, with spring-seats, are often better than the first in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, and comparatively little used, are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, without seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nicht Raucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are $1\frac{4}{5}d.$, $1\frac{1}{5}d.$ and $\frac{4}{5}d.$ per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and the enormous traffic carried on in some parts of England, where hundreds of trains traverse the same line daily, is entirely unknown. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the German railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government,

render accidents of very rare occurrence. On some of the lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand, over-weight being charged for at moderate rates; but on many of the lines all luggage in the van must be paid for. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person.

The Rhenish Province of Prussia is now covered with an extensive network of railways, the meshes of which are most dense in the neighbourhood of Cologne and Frankfort on the Main. An enumeration of the names of these different lines would probably bewilder the traveller and be of little practical service to him. In planning a railway journey the maps in the Handbook and the railway time-tables should of course be consulted.

DILIGENCES. The diligence-communication in most parts of Germany is well organised, and under the immediate control of government. The average speed is 5 Engl. M. per hour, the fare $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per M. The vehicles, although cumbrous and unsightly, are tolerably comfortable. A single traveller may sometimes secure a seat by the driver. An 'extra-post' conveyance may generally be obtained on application at the post-offices. The average tariff is 6d. per M. for 1-2, 1s. per M. for 3-4 persons. Carriages are obtainable almost everywhere, at the rate of 10-15. $\frac{1}{2}$ with one horse, and 12-25. $\frac{1}{2}$ with a pair of horses, per day.

V. Steamboats on the Rhine.

The Rhine is navigated by upwards of 100 steamboats, from the local vessels of fifteen or twenty horse power to the powerful tug-steamers of upwards of four hundred. During the last few years the average number of steamboat-passengers has exceeded one million annually. The following vessels of the united Cologne and Düsseldorf Companies are the best: 'Deutscher Kaiser', 'Kaiser Wilhelm', 'Humboldt', 'Friede', 'Hohenzoller', and 'Prinz von Preussen', all saloon-steamers. Duration of journey from Mayence to Cologne 9, from Cologne to Mayence 16 hrs.; *express* (saloon-steamers) 8 and 14 hrs. respectively. The latter in descending touch at Biebrich, Coblenz, and Bonn only; in ascending, at Bingen, also. The vessels of the Netherlands Co. are too uncertain to be depended upon for short distances, but are sometimes preferred by travellers to or from Rotterdam, no change of boat being necessary.

The fares are very moderate, those for voyages up stream being one-sixth less than for those in the reverse direction. The express fares are somewhat higher than the ordinary. Additional advantages

are offered by the issue of return-tickets, one class of which is valid for a week, another within the current year. These tickets must be stamped at the office or by the conductor at the beginning of the return-journey.

The first class, or small state-cabin in the stern of the vessel, connected by folding doors with the public cabin, and rarely occupied except by invalids and persons of distinction, may be engaged for a sum equal to sixteen times the cabin-fare. The second class is frequented by the ordinary travelling community, who have free access to any part of the deck.

Passengers failing to take tickets before embarking should obtain them from the conductor immediately on going on board, as otherwise they may be compelled to pay the fare from the steamer's first point of departure.

Each passenger is allowed 100 lbs. of luggage free, for which he must either be responsible himself, or have its safe custody ensured on board at a trifling charge. In case of loss the compensation is: for a trunk 90*fl.*, travelling bag 30*fl.*, hat-box 15*fl.*

The charge for landing or embarking by small boat is 10 pf. each person. Extortion is very frequently practised by the steam-boat-porters.

The holder of a ticket worth 2*fl.* and upwards is at liberty to break his journey, provided he signify his intention to the conductor before the tickets are collected. If the journey be resumed at a station nearer the passenger's destination than that at which he disembarked, the ticket ceases to be valid for the intervening stations.

In autumn the steamers are often unpunctual in consequence of the fogs which then prevail. Should the steamer be more than three hours behind time, repayment of the fare may be required.

Refreshments are provided on board the steamers. As the tariff of charges is not always exhibited, the following items are given: coffee with bread and butter 1*fl.*, table d'hôte at 1 o'clock 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *fl.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of table-wine 60 pf., cup of coffee 25 pf., ices 50 pf. Dinners 'à la carte' are not recommended.

Travellers starting at an early hour will find breakfast on board pleasanter than a hurried meal before leaving their hotel. The waiters occasionally offer worthless books, maps, and panoramas for sale at exorbitant prices.

VI. Walking Excursions.

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and to him alone the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts is accessible. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles

of the toilet, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-tried boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The banks of the Rhine abound in charming scenery, which it will amply reward the pedestrian to explore; many districts replete with both historical and natural interest are described in the following pages. The following are especially recommended to the notice of travellers: The Seven Mts. (R. 11), the Eifel (R. 24), the banks of the Moselle (R. 23), the Black Forest (R. 47), the Vosges (RR. 40, 42), the environs of Schaffhausen and Falls of the Rhine, and the neighbourhood of Constance. By consulting the Handbook the traveller will discover many attractive spots, both in these and other districts.

VII. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany are generally good and somewhat expensive; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior, particularly in places off the beaten track, the traveller finds more real comfort and much lower charges.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: bed from $2\frac{1}{2}\text{M}$, plain breakfast 1M , dinner 3M , table wine 1M , tea with meat 2M , attendance 1M , light 1M , boots extra.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A favourite practice is to present the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful imposition cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants, and to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's Manual of Conversation* will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 2-3*M.* for half-a-day, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5*M.* for a whole day.

VIII. Geology of the Rhine.

For geologists *Von Dechen's* maps of the *Rhenish Province and Westphalia* (Berlin, pub. by Schropp) are of great value. Scale 1:80,000. The map is divided into 34 sections, price 3*M.* each.

From Bâle to Bingen the valley of the Rhine is lake-like and filled with comparatively recent deposits, but at the latter place it suddenly changes its character, and becomes so narrow that room is barely left for the high-roads and railways which traverse it. The river flows swiftly between almost perpendicular rocks of considerable height, intersected here and there by ravines. Towards Coblenz the valley gradually expands, the hills become less abrupt, and the rocks disappear. From Coblenz to Andernach a broad basin extends on both sides of the stream, which at the latter again enters a rocky defile. Near Bonn the river gradually widens, and the 'Seven Mountains' appear, forming the grand closing scene of the picturesque portion of the Rhine. This chain of mountains, in diminished proportions, accompanies the Rhine on its right bank as far as Cologne, Düsseldorf, and nearly to Duisburg. Below the mouth of the Ruhr the country is uniformly flat.

Between Bingen and Bonn the Rhine Valley thus intersects an extensive range of high land, consisting of upheaved and contorted strata of *slatey-grauwacke* and *quartzose-rock*, one of the oldest formations in which fossils are found. Since the fossiliferous strata have been more accurately classified, the Rhenish slate mountains are believed to hold the second place according to age among these formations, belonging to what is termed by Sir Roderick Murchison the *Devonian System*, while the oldest formation of this class is known as the *Silurian*.

From Bingen to the confluence of the Sieg below Bonn, all the strata intersected by the Rhine belong to the same epoch, as they contain the same organic remains. These strata consist of many different kinds of *clay-slate*, the purest of which is the *roofing-slate*. The latter is yielded in great abundance by various quarries on the banks of the Rhine, e. g. those of Caub (p. 100), whence it is sent in all directions, even as far as Switzerland. The clay-slate forms transitions to the species of sandstone termed *grauwacke*. It is generally fine-grained, and in combination with a quartzose cementing matter passes into *quartzose-rock*, which owing to its indestructibility often assumes grotesque shapes, and between Bingen and St. Goar greatly enhances the beauty of the valley.

Between the period when the Rhine first began to force its passage through the above-mentioned mountainous district, and that during which the strata forming these highlands were deposited at the bottom of what was then an ocean, a vast in-

terval must have elapsed. The formation of the valley from Bingen to the sea is more recent than the deposits of the middle section of the Tertiary system, the *Meiocene* of Sir Charles Lyell, in which the clays of Vallendar and the brown coals of the Westerwald, the Seven Mountains, and the neighbourhood of Brühl are found. Of equal age with these tertiary formations are the *basalts* of the Rhine (p. 54), which occur in the most grotesque shapes near Linz, Kaisersberg, and Ockenfels, on the Erpeler Lei, on the Birgeler Kopf (p. 52), at Rolandseck (where the railway has laid bare some curiously situated columns), on the Oelberg, Petersberg, Nonnenstromberg, and other peaks of the Seven Mts.

The Rhine Valley is then, geologically considered, of very recent formation; and the extinct *volcanoes*, of which numerous cones may be seen from Neuwied, such as the Camillenberg and the peaks of the Hummerich at Plaist and Kruft, are still more recent. From the peak at Fornich a stream of lava, whose large perpendicular columns may be seen from the river (p. 56), descends into the valley. The latter had nearly attained its present depth when the eruption which produced this stream of lava took place. This is proved by the fact, that all the other lava-streams near the Laacher See and in the Eifel have been poured into valleys already formed. The pumice-stone, which extends over the whole basin of Neuwied (comp. pp. 58, 79), the only place in Germany where this volcanic product is found, must have been discharged at a still more recent date than most of the lava-streams.

In the flat parts of the valley of the Rhine, are found beds of *loam* and *rubble*, at first narrow, and then gradually widening, which have been deposited by the stream. Similar masses are also met with on the terraces parallel with the river, at a height of 400-800 ft. above the water. The strata could only have been deposited by the agency of flowing water, and must have been deposited long before the valley attained its present depth. These terraces are distinguishable by their long horizontal ridges from the peaks formed by the uncovered slate: they prove that the Rhine Valley has been gradually hollowed out by the action of water, though its rugged aspect might give rise to the conjecture that it had been the result of some mighty convulsion of nature.

IX. Wines of the Rhine and Moselle.

Wine is a subject to which those who visit the land of the grape will naturally expect some allusion, and although it must necessarily be noticed but briefly in a work like the present, the following remarks may prove acceptable.

No error has been more prevalent than that the Rhenish and Moselle wines possess an injurious acidity. Liebig on the contrary

affirms, not only that the exquisite bouquet of the Rhine wines is owing to the free acid which they contain, but that some of their *most salutary properties* arise from the tartar present in them. To this he attributes the immunity enjoyed by those who use the German wines from the uric acid diathesis. Dr. Prout, among many others who have investigated the subject, may be mentioned as entertaining the same opinion. Another advantage possessed by Rhenish wines is the total absence of brandy, an ingredient with which the wines of Spain, Portugal, and Sicily are invariably fortified, to the utter destruction of their natural flavour, and the injury of the health of the consumer. The diseases which attack spirit-drinkers, chiefly disorders of the liver, are commonly met with amongst consumers of fortified wines, though such maladies rarely follow even the intemperate use of pure wine. That the addition of alcohol to wine is unnecessary for its preservation is proved by the fact that Rhine wines often retain their excellence for half-a-century, although they seldom contain more than eight or nine per cent of alcohol. The very property of keeping is indeed mainly attributable to the fact that the fermentation is more perfect in Rhenish wines than in those of Spain and Portugal, where fermentation is checked by the addition of brandy. With the white wines of France the same object is effected by sulphuration. By these processes the richness and sweetness of new wine are artificially and unwholesomely retained.

While the palm must be yielded to France for her red wines, no country in the world can compete with the Rhenish Provinces in the vast variety and excellence of the white wines which they produce. On the banks of the Rhine from Mayence to Bonn, a distance of 90 M., the cultivation of the vine may be seen in the greatest possible perfection.

The traveller who finds the table-wine of the hotels unpalatable, and whose eye wanders in bewilderment over the 'Wein-karte', is recommended to select a bottle of still Hock or Moselle at 3-4 marks per bottle, at which price the taste ought to be gratified. The hotel prices of the high-class still wines, as well as of the sparkling wines, are often exorbitant.

The *Rheingau*, a district about 15 M. in length, produces the finest wines of the Rhine. Here is situated *Schloss Johannisberg*, a most favoured spot, yielding a wine almost without rival. As the celebrated vineyards do not exceed 40 acres in area, little of this rare product falls to the share of the ordinary public. Moreover the first quality is only obtained in the finest seasons; the grapes are selected with the utmost care from the ripest bunches, not a drop of the precious juice being allowed to escape; the yield, under the most favourable circumstances, is therefore very limited. The various qualities of this wine are sold in the cask at *Schloss Johannisberg* by public auction. It is remarkable for raciness, de-

licacy of flavour, and bouquet, rather than for strength. The other wines of the vicinity, distinguished by the name of *Johannisberg-Klaus*, and those yielded by the vineyards of Count Schönborn are also highly esteemed. There is also 'Johannisberger' produced from the vineyards of the village of that name, but this is inferior to many of the other products of the Rheingau. In this neighbourhood are *Rüdesheim* and *Geisenheim*, both producing first-class wines. Bingen is a favourable district for strong wines; the hill behind it yields *Scharlachberger*. Below Bingen, on the opposite bank, is *Assmannshausen*, the red wine of which holds a high rank and in good vintages vies with Burgundy of the best class, being made from the same species of grape, but unfortunately, like the latter, it is often impaired by travelling. The *Marcobrunn* vineyard, between *Hattenheim* and *Erbach*, produces a white wine of exquisite flavour and bouquet. The wine, however, which competes most successfully with *Johannisberger* and trenches closely upon its celebrity is the *Steinberger*, produced from the carefully cultivated vineyards of the Duke of Nassau on the hill at the back of Hattenheim. *Hochheim*, situated on the Main, yields a wine of very superior quality, and has given the name of 'Hock' to the produce of the country generally.

The **Valley of the Rhine** below Bingen produces many pleasant and wholesome wines, but inferior to the above. Those of *Engenhöll*, *Steeg*, *Oberwesel*, and *Boppard* may be mentioned among the white. The *Rheinbleicherte* (i. e. 'bleich rothe', or pale red) of *Steeg*, *Oberwesel*, and *Bacharach*, and the light red wines of *Salzig*, *Camp*, *Horchheim*, the *Kreuzberg* (near Ehrenbreitstein), and *Urbur* are also esteemed. Most of the wines grown below Coblenz are light red. *Linz* produces excellent *Rheinbleicherte*.

Rhenish Bavaria produces a vast quantity of white wine, generally known as wine of the *Haardt*, or *Palatinate*. The best qualities are those of *Ruppertsberg*, *Deidesheim*, and *Forst*, after which rank those of *Ungstein*, *Dürkheim*, *Wachenheim*, and *Königsbach*. Good red wines are grown at *Gimmeldingen* and *Callstadt*. The inferior wines of this district usually have a coarse, earthy flavour.

Rhenish Hessen produces the excellent *Scharlachberger* above mentioned, next to which rank *Niersteiner* (*Glöcke*), *Oppenheimer*, *Laubenheimer*, and *Bodenheimer*, all pleasant wines, but less delicate than those of the Rheingau. *Liebfrauenmilch* ('*Lait de Notre Dame*') is a mediocre wine which owes much of its reputation to the superior wines sold under that name, and to the quaintness of the name itself. The vineyards where it is grown (p. 219) are incapable of producing a tenth part of the wine usually so called. The flat vineyards of *Ingelheim* between Mayence and Bingen yield a good light red wine.

The **Nahe** wines, like those of the Palatinate, possess considerable

body, but little flavour. That of the *Scharlachberg* near Bingen is sometimes classed as a Nahe wine, and is the best of this group.

The **Valley of the Ahr** is the most northern point at which the grape is successfully cultivated. Its light and wholesome 'Ahrbleicher' are chiefly consumed in the neighbourhood of their growth. They are strengthening and astringent in their properties, and resemble Burgundy of an inferior class. The best are those of *Walporzheim*, *Ahrweiler*, and *Bodendorf*.

The **Moselle** wines are chiefly grown amidst rugged and sterile looking slate rocks, and owing to the narrowness of the valley and want of sun do not so frequently arrive at perfection as those of other districts. They are distinguished by their delicate, aromatic flavour and are considered remarkably wholesome, being frequently recommended to persons of sedentary habits. The best are *Brauneberger* and *Ohligsberger*, which possess a delicious 'bouquet', next to which may be placed the wines of *Zeltingen*, *Graach*, *Pisport*, and *Grünhaus*.

The **Saar** wines possess less body than those of the Moselle, but surpass them in aroma, and contain a larger proportion of carbonic acid gas. *Scharzhofberger* is a most excellent wine of this district.

Markgräfler, the wine of the Duchy of Baden (*Affenthal* red, *Klingenber* white), the wines of **Alsace**, the **Neckar** wines, and those of the **Bergstrasse** (pp. 197, 200) are almost entirely consumed in their respective districts. The **Franconian** wines which grow on the Main near Würzburg are abundant, but generally coarse and earthy in flavour. *Leisten-Wein* and *Stein-Wein* are, however, really good varieties.

The wines of the first half of the present century are now either entirely consumed, or at most linger in stray bottles in the cellars of a few connoisseurs. The vintage of 1846 was celebrated, that of 1848 tolerable. The crops of the following nine years were very poor, but in 1857, 1858, and 1859 the vineyard proprietors were rewarded with three vintages of a very high class, which were at first thought to be the best of the present century, but did not afterwards realise the expectations of connoisseurs. The yield of 1862 was very good, particularly in the Rheingau, but limited, that of 1863 copious and of high quality, except in the Rheingau, and that of 1868 also very fine and plentiful. The years 1869 and 1870 yielded good average wines, which gradually came into notice as those of earlier vintages became scarce, and still realise high prices. The crop of 1871 was a failure, that of 1872 was of good average value, and that of 1873 poor. The wines of 1874 were generally of fair quality, but those of the Rheingau were not quite satisfactory. The vintage of 1875, though excellent at places (such as Deidesheim and Forst in the Haardt), was on the whole inferior to that of 1874. The 1876 and 1877 vintages were almost entire failures.

Sparkling Wines. The effervescent German wines were first manufactured at *Esslingen* (in 1826), *Würzburg*, and *Trèves*, and

afterwards at *Mayence*, *Hochheim*, *Rüdesheim*, *Coblenz*, and various other places. These wines, generally known in England as Sparkling Hock and Moselle, are distinguished from the French wines by the predominance of the flavour of the grape, and when obtained in unexceptionable quarters, are a light, pleasant, and wholesome beverage.

The process is precisely the same as that employed in the preparation of Champagne. The wine (which at the outset is an ordinary still wine, worth 1s. or 1s. 6d. per bottle) is bottled after the first fermentation is over, and by the addition of a small quantity of sugar and exposure to a moderately warm temperature a second fermentation and the generation of carbonic acid are produced. The bottles are then placed on racks with their corks downwards, where they remain a month or more and are opened several times to allow the escape of the sediment. At this stage of the process as many as 20-25 per cent of the bottles usually burst, while the contents of the survivors are much diminished. When the wine has thus been thoroughly clarified, the bottles are filled up, a small quantity of syrup (cognac and sugar) is added to give the requisite sweetness and body, and the final corking then takes place. The sparkling wine thus laboriously prepared for the market is worth about double the original still wine from which it is manufactured. The inferior qualities are generally the most effervescent.

The traveller is cautioned against dealing with any but the most respectable wine-merchants, and should remember that excellence of quality is quite incompatible with lowness of price. As a pleasant and wholesome summer beverage the Rhenish wines of the second and third class may be imported at a moderate price, the duty and carriage amounting to 4-5s. per dozen; but the higher class of Rhine-wine, of which Marcobrunner may be taken as a sample, cannot be drunk in England under six or seven shillings a bottle.

X. Rhenish Art.

In the valley of the Rhine we find that several different strata of civilisation, if we may use the expression, had deposited themselves ere the rest of Germany had abandoned its primitive forest life. The lowest of these strata, were a section of them exhibited in geological fashion, would show an ante-Roman period, when the natives carried on a busy trade with the Mediterranean seaports and with Etruria. After Cæsar's campaigns a new stratum was gradually formed by the occupation of the country by Roman military colonists. This stratum was afterwards sadly contorted and broken by the storms of the barbarian migrations, and was at length almost entirely covered by that of the Franconian-Christian period, which began in the 7th century.

On Rhenish soil antiquarians will find frequent opportunities

of tracing back the history of human culture to its earliest beginnings, while the ROMAN relics are so numerous and important as to arrest the eye of even the superficial observer. The *Peutinger Tablet*, the mediæval copy of a Roman map, now preserved at Vienna, shows the principal towns on the Rhine and also on the tributaries of its left side, together with the roads connecting them, and even the baths and other public-buildings with which they were embellished. The Roman colonies on the Rhine, being chiefly the headquarters of the different legions, always presented a military character. Most of the existing monuments are accordingly votive stones and tombstones of soldiers. The artistic forms are, as a rule, somewhat primitive, while the subjects are frequently borrowed from the Oriental worship of Mithras. We also find that in some cases Gallic deities have been Romanised. The principal collections of Roman antiquities are at the university of Bonn and at *Cologne*, *Mayence*, and *Trèves*. At Trèves, moreover, we obtain an admirable idea of the character of a very important Roman provincial town.

Trèves, the capital of Germania Inferior, and for a considerable time an imperial residence, did not merely possess buildings of practical utility like most of the other colonies, but was also embellished with some of the noblest decorative Roman structures ever erected north of the Alps. On the banks of the Moselle also, outside the town, rose a long series of villas, many of which were richly decorated with mosaics. Before the decline of the Roman supremacy CHRISTIANITY established itself on the banks of the Rhine, but no churches of the earliest Christian epoch are now extant. The only relics of that period are the nucleus of the cathedral of Trèves, a number of tombstones at Trèves, and several monumental inscriptions, such as that in the porch of St. Gereon at Cologne.

In consequence of the barbarian migrations, the Roman-Christian culture was afterwards almost completely buried beneath a new stratum of German paganism, and the vast valley of the Rhine relapsed into its primitive rudeness, although at Cologne and Trèves the arts were not entirely extinct. The Austrasian princes, however, were munificent patrons of the church, and the Bishops of Trèves and Cologne (*Nicetius* and *Charentinus*, about the middle of the 6th cent.) distinguished themselves by their zeal for church-building.

The artistic efforts of the Merovingian period, of which the *Cathedral* at Trèves and the church of *St. Gereon* at *Cologne* are almost the only authentic specimens, appear to have been very insignificant compared with those of **Charlemagne's** reign (768-814). In the prosecution of his numerous undertakings the great emperor was not merely stimulated by his zeal for the promotion of art, but by his ardent desire to revive the ancient glory of the Roman empire and to invest his capital with all the splendour of the ancient imperial residences, and particularly that of Ravenna.

The Carlovingian art was entirely centred around the court of the emperor, and he was personally attended by a circle of scholars called his academy. Among the members of the academy was *Einhard*, who in consequence of his surname Berzaleel has been supposed to have been familiar with art, but of whose labours in that sphere nothing certain is known. To him is attributed the building of the *Palace Chapel at Aix-la-Chapelle* (now the *Cathedral*), which is still in comparatively good preservation. It is obviously a copy of the court chapel at Ravenna (S. Vitale), but has been more judiciously and articulately designed, and has in its turn served as a model for later edifices, for which either its ground plan (as at *Ottmarsheim* in Alsace), or its double row of columns in the interior of the rotunda (as in the case of *St. Maria im Capitol at Cologne* and the *Münster at Essen*), has been borrowed.

The magnificence of the palaces which the great emperor possessed on the banks of the Rhine was a favourite theme with the poets and prose writers of the day. According to their accounts the *Palace at Ingelheim* was not inferior in splendour to that of Aix-la-Chapelle itself, but of that edifice there is now no trace beyond a few fragments of walls and of columns which have been transferred to other buildings. — During the later Carlovingian period the Rhineland again suffered severely from an irruption of barbarians. At this period the Normans took possession of the banks of the river and penetrated into the valleys of its tributaries; but civilisation was now too far advanced to be seriously retarded by this catastrophe.

Endowed with a rich art-heritage handed down by antiquity, the Rhenish-Franconian tribes gradually overspread the country after the middle of the 10th cent., from which period down to the Reformation the development of Rhenish art is traceable without interruption.

In the **EARLY MIDDLE AGES** (10th-12th cent.) Rhenish art differed materially from that of most other parts of Germany in being the product of an already cultivated soil, where ancient models were abundant, while in these other districts it was the growth of a soil previously untilled. On the banks of the Rhine were preserved fragments of Roman and early Christian edifices; there the eye was familiar with architectural forms and mouldings; in the Rhenish towns were always to be found artificers possessed of considerable manual skill; and owing to the constant communication kept up with foreign places skilled labour could always be readily imported when necessary. Rhenish art was thus matured considerably earlier than that of Lower Saxony and Swabia. At the same time the features common to the whole of early mediæval art in the west recur in that of the Rhine also. The forms of worship having been well defined in the early Christian period, the churches all present a certain uniformity of appearance. Like

the early Christian basilicas, the Rhenish churches of the 10th-12th cent. are of an elongated form; they possess aisles which are lower and narrower than the nave; the altar is placed at the rounded extremity of the nave; and on the whole the basilica type is preserved throughout.

The Rhenish edifices also possess the characteristics of the **Romanesque Style**, which are common to the great majority of works of the 10th-12th centuries. In this style the pillars and columns are connected by means of round arches, the doors and windows also terminate in round arches, and the naves and aisles are either covered with flat roofs or with groined vaulting of rounded form. The *Cubical Capital*, which was probably invented by mediæval architects for the purpose of forming a harmonious connecting link between the column and the arch above, is also used in the Rhineland, and the copings and mouldings of the Rhenish buildings are the same as those employed in the contemporaneous edifices of Western Europe. The Rhenish architecture, however, occupies an independent position of its own within the Romanesque group. The character of the building material (red sandstone or tufa), local traditions, and the prevalent taste of the period all combine to impart to the Rhenish buildings a distinctive character which seldom or never recurs in other countries. At an early period the use of alternate courses of different colours came into vogue. Thus we find arches faced with stone alternating with light-coloured brick, the latter material having been taken from Roman ruins; and when the architects had exhausted their supply of bricks, the art of making which was unknown in Germany in the early middle ages, they produced the same effect by the use of dark and light coloured stones. The copings on pillars and walls were generally copied from Roman models, and the ancient *Corinthian Capitals*, formed of a wreath of leaves, were copied with varying success. The most curious instance of this is afforded by the *Justinus-Kirche at Höchst*, the columns of which, though executed in the 11th cent., look as if they had been borrowed from some ancient edifice. The long-established practice of art and the wealth which the Rhenish towns succeeded in amassing at an early period enabled them gradually to extend the dimensions of their churches, to develop the construction of vaulting earlier than elsewhere, and to impart to their buildings a picturesque richness of effect. — The same conditions were likewise favourable to the development of the **GOLDSMITH'S ART**, and that of **ENAMEL PAINTING**. The Rhinelanders also attained considerable proficiency in **MURAL PAINTING** at an early period, but for the plastic art they displayed less aptitude.

As early as the 11th cent. the practice of art and of artistic handicrafts seems to have become naturalised in the Rhenish towns and in those of Lorraine. In all the larger towns extensive building

operations were undertaken, and at the same time a number of handsome abbey-churches sprang up. At *Strassburg* a cathedral was erected by *Bishop Werner*; at *Cologne* the archbishops *Heribert* and *Anno* exhibited much zeal for church-building; and at *Trèves* the cathedral was extended by *Poppo*. The grandest monuments of German mediæval art, however, are the three CENTRAL RHENISH CATHEDRALS of *Spires*, *Mayence*, and *Worms*, examples of the golden prime of a style which began and also ended earlier here than in other northern districts. It was not till the Gothic period that France and England fully realised their architectural ideals, while the independent exertions of German masters had already culminated in their Romanesque cathedrals. It has frequently been asserted that these cathedrals originally possessed flat roofs only, and were not covered with vaulting till the 12th cent.; but it is at least probable in the case of the cathedral of *Spires* that it was completely vaulted in during the 11th cent., to which period its huge crypt and massive articulation undoubtedly belong. The charming *Abbey Church of Laach* proves that vaulted churches were easily and skilfully constructed in the first half of the 12th cent., notwithstanding the novelty of the style. While the pillars of this church are of uniform pattern and are placed at considerable intervals, those of the Central Rhenish cathedrals are placed much closer together, and those which bear the vaulting are differently shaped from those supporting the arcades.

Towards the end of the 12th cent., and for a considerable part of the 13th, COLOGNE was the chief cradle of Rhenish art. The sacredness of the city as the custodian of the highly revered relics of the Magi, combined with the wealth and the political power of its enterprising citizens, not only led to the rebuilding of all the principal churches at this period, but were conducive to the general progress of architecture, and contributed to impart a rich and picturesque decorative character to the city itself. The architects do not seem to have aimed at grandeur of dimensions. The naves of the churches are usually small and insignificant, but the builders expended their utmost skill on the embellishment of the choirs. The apse, in combination with the rounded transepts, was regarded as the nucleus of the church, the other distinctive features of which consisted of the gable of the choir, the dome, and the towers. As an example of the picturesque effect of this arrangement we may mention the *Church of the Apostles* at Cologne when viewed from the Neumarkt. At the same time variety of ornament, richness of articulation, and pleasing effects of colour were also studied. Immediately under the roof runs a gallery, which is of some structural importance inasmuch as it lessens the dead weight of the wall, but is also effective in a decorative point of view as the small columns stand out in strong contrast to the dark background. Generally, indeed, the Rhenish masters appear to have devoted much attention

to such effects of light and shade. Under the gallery runs a frieze consisting of dark slabs framed with light-coloured stone; the columns and half-columns are of a different material from the walls; and even the wall pillars are composed of differently coloured stones. In keeping with this picturesque character is the richness of the ornamentation. The architects were not satisfied with straight and simple lines. Their windows are either round or fan-shaped, and are disposed in groups or are enclosed within a pointed arch. The portals consist of archways resting on several columns; the space above the doors is filled with sculpture; and the façade is enlivened with narrow pillars and entwined arches. Buildings of this character, which are typical of the Rhineland, and occur in almost every town of any importance, are usually described as belonging to the TRANSITIONAL STYLE, as if the forms recurring in them were identical with those which pave the way for the Gothic. The term, however, is entirely misapplied, as it is impossible in the rich and handsome Rhenish churches of the 12th and beginning of the 13th cent. to discover the slightest germ of the Gothic style. The style may, however, be appropriately characterised as the final and most ornate manifestation of Romanesque architecture, a definition which is borne out by the general tendencies of Rhenish art. As an auxiliary of this style we may now mention the art of MURAL PAINTING, which was developed at an unusually early period. Most of these paintings were unfortunately covered with whitewash at a later period, but those still existing (at *Schwarz-Rheindorf*, opposite Bonn, the paintings of which resemble a symbolic poem, at *Brauweiler* near Cologne, in *St. Maria im Capitol* at Cologne, etc.) exhibit a rich and thoughtful style of composition, and show that the painters were skilled in drawing and even in the delineation of complicated action. We cannot with any certainty judge of the colouring, but we at least possess sufficient materials to warrant the inference that the art of wall-painting was industriously practised on the banks of the Rhine as early as the second half of the 12th century.

This prevalent branch of the Romanesque style, with its highly developed ornamentation, was not hastily abandoned by the Rhenish masters, and it was not till about the year 1250 that the **Gothic Style**, introduced from France, was completely nationalised in this part of Germany. The precise manner in which the Gothic architecture, with its spirited flying buttresses, lofty vaulting, and other members relieving the monotony of the walls, was introduced into the valley of the Rhine is unknown; but it was probably adopted simultaneously at several different points. At *Cologne* we observe in the church of *St. Gereon* an attempt to apply the new precepts to the old forms, and in the church of the *Minorites* we have a somewhat plain example of Gothic dating from the middle of the 13th century. In the *Liebfrauenkirche* at *Trèves* the Gothic forms were successfully adapted at an early period to an unusual ground-plan.

The *Cistercian Church at Marienstatt* in Nassau is a fine example of the early Gothic style, destitute as yet of all ornamentation, and to the same style belong the church of *Rusach* in Alsace and the western parts of *St. Thomas at Strassburg*. In the second half of the 13th cent. began the construction of the great **GOTHIC CATHEDRALS**. Those of *Cologne* and *Metz* were designed entirely in the Gothic style, while at *Strassburg* and *Freiburg* the earlier Romanesque beginnings were adapted to the new Gothic work. Goethe has contributed much to immortalise the name of *Erwin of Steinbach*, who is usually described as the originator of the cathedral of Strassburg, but that master's actual share of the work seems to have been limited to the façade and the raising of the nave and aisles, including the disposition of the windows. The masters of the Strassburg as well as of the Cologne cathedral must have been thoroughly conversant with the details of French Gothic, but they were very far from being mere mechanical copyists. The façade at Cologne and the tower at Strassburg are entirely emanations of German imagination. In order, however, to convince himself of the independence of the German masters of the Gothic style the traveller must not confine his attention to the great cathedrals. Among the **SMALLER GOTHIC CHURCHES** he will discover frequent proofs of originality and not a few gems of architecture. Among these smaller churches we may mention the grave and dignified *Abbey Church of Altenberg*, near Cologne, and the *Collegiate Church of Xanten*, erected under the influence of Cologne masters; the superb *Church of St. Catherine* at *Oppenheim* and the ponderous *Cathedral of Frankfort* on the Central Rhine; and lastly, in Alsace, the *Church of St. George* at *Schlettstadt*, the *Church of SS. Peter and Paul* at *Weissenburg*, the church of *Nieder-Haslach*, and that of *Thann*, with its graceful tower. The numerous churches of the Mendicant and Dominican orders, some of which have nave and aisles of equal height, are generally too plain and monotonous to excite much general interest.

The highest efforts of the Gothic architects in this part of Germany were devoted to the building of churches, but the Rhenish districts also contain **SECULAR EDIFICES**, including castles, town-halls, guild-houses, and private mansions, which present Gothic forms or at least Gothic characteristics.

The eye, however, is less frequently struck by buildings of this class than by the churches, partly because well-preserved examples are now comparatively rare, and partly because in secular architecture generally there is usually less room for marked changes of style. Throughout the whole of the middle ages the dwelling-houses, for example, were constructed of timber, and the character of their ornamentation was rather determined by the nature of the material than by the fashion of the day. Even in the case of the stone houses the projecting upper stories frequently recall the style of their wooden predecessors. The architectural character of the

palaces, châteaux, and castles, on the other hand, was necessarily determined by military considerations. As the requirements of both defensive and offensive operations were almost equally important during the 11th cent. and again during the 13th, the châteaux and castles retained the same forms for several centuries. Of Barbarossa's residence at *Gelnhausen*, an imperial palace of the Romanesque period, there still exist considerable ruins. The palace of the same emperor at *Hagenau* (1157) was entirely destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Among the mediæval CASTLES those of Alsace are very numerous and important. The most considerable are the three *Castles of Rappoltsweiler*, that of *Hoh-Barr* near *Saverne* (1170), the *Hohen-Königsburg*, the *Wasenburg*, near *Niederronn*, and the *Lichtenberg* near *Neuweiler*, the last three belonging to the Gothic period. Most of the hills on the banks of the Rhine and its tributaries are also crowned with the ruins of mediæval castles. In most cases the pinnacled *Bergfried*, or *Donjon*, which was used both for purposes of attack and defence, is still standing; remains of the *Palace*, or dwelling-house, are also frequently preserved; and in many cases the outworks, gateways, and towers by which the approach to the castle was protected are still traceable. These ruins, however, which impart so picturesque a charm to the scenery of the Rhine, rarely possess much artistic value. The most interesting of the Rhenish castles is that of *Reichenberg*, near St. *Goarshausen*, with its three stories borne by columns.

The Gothic architecture is also notable for the richness of its PLASTIC ORNAMENTATION. The portals and the various niches and canopies are generally filled with statues, and the gables and other parts of the building adorned with reliefs. The finest specimens of Gothic statuary are to be seen on the Portals of the *Liebfrauenkirche* at *Trèves* and the Cathedrals of *Strassburg* and *Freiburg*. The Statues of the Apostles in the choir of the *Cologne Cathedral* also afford evidence that the Gothic sculpture was sometimes richly coloured. The same cathedral also contains the *Monument of Archbishop Conrad v. Hochstaden*, the finest specimen of bronze statuary of the Gothic period. The numerous tombstones of that period must also be examined by the student of the progress of Gothic sculpture, such as those of *Archbishop Siegfried*, *Peter Aspelt*, and *Johann von Nassau*, in the *Cathedral of Mayence*, and those of *Günther von Schwarzburg* and *Holzhausen and his Wife* in the *Cathedral of Frankfort*. The best examples of late Gothic sculpture, which afterwards degenerated into a mere handicraft, are to be found in the altars of carved wood.

Throughout the middle ages, however, Rhenish artists evinced more aptitude for the art of PAINTING than for that of sculpture. The stained glass at *Strassburg*, *Cologne*, and *Oppenheim*, and the remains of 14th cent. mural paintings at *Cologne* are not less valuable than the easel-pictures of the 15th cent. which are still pre-

served. At this period, as in the 12th cent., Cologne continued to be the cradle of Rhenish art. The COLOGNE SCHOOL OF PAINTING was the first of those which attained to any celebrity on German soil. The earliest master of the school known to us by name is *Meister Wilhelm*, who flourished at the end of the 14th cent., and from whose brush we possess one authentic work in the faded mural paintings of the Hansa-Saal in the Rathhaus of Cologne (now preserved in the Museum). A number of easel-pieces, such as the altar-piece of St. Clara in the cathedral, are attributed to him with little or no foundation. There is, however, better authority for attributing to *Meister Stephan Lochner* the execution of the *Dombild*, the finest German painting of the 15th century. This master, who was a native of the district of Constance, and died in 1451, has been successful in substituting figures of considerable spirit and life for the traditional types of his predecessors, with their emaciated limbs, their undeveloped busts, and their childish expression of countenance, but he has failed to take the next step towards fidelity to nature in omitting to individualise his characters. His female figures are all exactly alike, and his male figures, though divided into young and old, are also destitute of distinctive character. In his treatment of the drapery, weapons, gold trinkets, and all other external accessories, however, Meister Stephan cannot be reproached with the fault of monotony; in executing these details he is scrupulously faithful to nature, and his task was doubtless facilitated by his occasional use of the newly invented art of oil-painting. The Dombild and the somewhat earlier *Seminary Madonna* (preserved in the Archiepiscopal Museum) are the most important works of this school, the career of which somewhat resembled that of the early Flemish school under the leadership of Hubert van Eyck. The Rhenish masters, however, were soon surpassed by their Flemish contemporaries, and ere long entirely lost their independence. About the end of the 15th cent. the art of painting in the Rhineland was at length thoroughly pervaded with Flemish influence. The new style, however, was least successfully imitated on the Lower Rhine, and particularly at Cologne. A number of pictures of the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th cent., collected by the brothers Boisserée and Hr. Wallraf, which were formerly ascribed to Netherlands masters, have recently been pronounced to be the works of painters of Cologne, not only from the fact that they were found in churches of Cologne, but owing to their marked Lower Rhenish characteristics. They present at the same time strong traces of Flemish influence, but the Flemish models are either exaggerated or but rudely imitated. The drawing is stiff, the colouring gaudy, and the expression harsh. These works are generally classed in accordance with their subjects; and we thus frequently hear of the 'Master of the Lyversberg Passion', the 'Master of the St. Bartholomew', and other equally vague

designations. The historian of art will find abundant opportunity of studying this school in the Museum of Cologne, but the subject is not one that will interest ordinary travellers. One of the best masters of the Lower Rhine was *Jan Joest of Calcar*, who painted the high altar-piece in the principal church there about 1505. Portrait-painting was also practised with some success at this period by *Barthel de Bruyn*, *Johann von Mehlem*, and others.

The UPPER RHENISH AND ALEMANNIAN SCHOOL OF PAINTING had a more prosperous career than the Lower Rhenish. The masters of this school also succumbed to Flemish influence, but they succeeded in making a better use of what they had learned in the Netherlands. At the head of the school was *Martin Schongauer* of Colmar (d. 1488), a pupil of Roger van der Weyden, and more famous as an engraver than as a painter. The engraver's art, indeed, fostered by the advance of scientific pursuits, was more rapidly and successfully developed than that of painting. The *Younger Holbein*, *Mathias Grunewald*, and *Hans Baldung Grien* were also members of this school, but as their training was not strictly Rhenish they are only mentioned here in passing.

When, at a somewhat later period, the tide of the **Renaissance** overflowed the Rhineland, it met with little or no resistance. After a brief conflict with the Gothic architecture, which gave rise to the erection of a number of curious buildings in a mixed style, the Renaissance, introduced from France and Flanders, and possessing little in common with the genuine Italian Renaissance, became naturalised on the banks of the Rhine about the middle of the 16th century. This new style of art, however, never threw satisfactorily on Rhenish soil, partly because the Rhineland had ceased to be a great centre of civilisation as it had been in the middle ages, partly because the sway of ecclesiastical princes is less favourable to the steady progress of art than that of hereditary sovereigns, and also because this unfortunate region was the theatre of numerous wars which of course paralysed all artistic effort. Although Renaissance art never took the form of a permanent and organic system, it has bequeathed to the Rhineland several works of great importance. Foremost among these is the *Castle of Heidelberg*, the most sumptuous example of German Renaissance, next to which we may mention the *Porch of the Rathhaus of Cologne*, the fragment of the *Rathhaus of Jülich*, and the *Schloss of Aschaffenburg*. On the Upper Rhine, in the Palatinate, and in Baden we encounter a number of handsome châteaux and pleasing houses in the Renaissance style of the 16th cent., but as a rule all other styles were completely overshadowed and obscured by that of the Jesuits.

The history of the PLASTIC ART of the Renaissance period is traceable in the numerous tombstones of the 16th and 17th centuries, which are to be found not only in the large churches of the principal towns, but also in smaller and more remote places, such

as *Simmern*, *Boppard*, and *St. Arnual* near Saarbrucken. A strikingly beautiful work of a late period is the tomb of the saint in the *Church of St. Ursula at Cologne*, which was executed in 1619.

The dependence of the Rhineland on the Netherlands, which is often noticeable in the province of architecture, is still more obvious in the PAINTING of this period. Numerous Netherlands masters migrated to the German courts, and the Germans themselves imitated these foreign masters, even when they drew their inspirations from the Italians. In the second half of the 16th cent. the German masters fell under the influence of the Dutch school, and when French taste came to be in vogue they again yielded their homage to the fashion of the day. Many of these painters, even down to the 18th cent., such as *Junker*, *Seekatz*, and *Roos* of Frankfort, possessed considerable natural ability and manual skill, but at the present day their works are well-nigh consigned to oblivion.

The most imposing of the Rhenish edifices of last century are the palaces in the Rococo or BAROQUE STYLE, erected by the various petty Rhenish princes, temporal and spiritual, in imitation of the palace of Versailles, such as those of *Carlsruhe*, *Mannheim*, *Bruchsal*, *Brühl*, and *Bonn*.

At the close of the century the Rhenish principalities were swept away by the French Revolution, and with them were extinguished the last signs of the vitality of art. After the restoration of peace, however, a revival began to take place. Boisserée's collection was the means of bringing early Rhenish art into very favourable notice and of inspiring the public with confidence in the capabilities of Rhenish artists. The 'Romanticists' were desirous that Cologne should be made the new centre of art and science, but in 1818 the university was founded at Bonn, and in 1819 the academy at DÜSSELDORF. The painter *Cornelius*, who was appointed director of the academy, and who usually spent the winter only at Düsseldorf (and the summer at Münich), exercised no great influence on the progress of Rhenish art. He was succeeded by *Wilhelm Schadow* (1827), under whose able guidance the Düsseldorf School was brought into the right track and secured the favour of the public. The chief subjects of the painters of this period are scenes from private life, melancholy, sentimental, and humorous, or poetical themes readily intelligible to the middle classes of society, and their style is generally pleasing. Some of the masters of this school, and particularly *Lessing*, have also chosen themes of the deepest national interest. Forty years have elapsed since the Düsseldorf School first attained celebrity, and the public taste has undergone material changes since that period, but the industrious colony of painters on the banks of the Düssel still deservedly enjoys a high reputation. Lastly we may mention *Veit's* studio at MAYENCE, the school of art connected with Städel Gallery at FRANKFORT, and the

academy of CARLSRUHE, founded as a kind of offshoot of the Düsseldorf School, at all of which modern German painting is taught and practised with considerable success.

XI. Fall of the Rhine.

Height above the level of the sea of —

	Feet.		Feet.
The Toma-See, source of the Vorder-Rhein	7689	The Rhine at Mannheim	302
" " Mayence	272	" " Coblenz	190
The Rheinwald Glacier, source of the Hinter-Rhein	7268	" " Cologne	122
The Lake of Constance	1305	" " Düsseldorf	87
The Rhine at Bâle	803	" " Emmerich	33

Breadth of the Rhine.

	Yards.		Yards.
At Bâle	189	At Bonn	532
" Mannheim	429	" Cologne	433
" Mayence	492	" Düsseldorf	409
" Coblenz	399	" Schenkenschanz (Dutch front.)	909

Average Depth of the Rhine.

	Feet.
Between Bâle and Strassburg	3-12
" Strassburg and Mayence	5-25
" Mayence and Bonn	9-76
At the Lurlei	76
Between Bonn and Cologne	10-30
" Cologne and Düsseldorf	12-66

Length of the Rhine.

	Engl. Miles.
From Bâle to Strassburg	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Strassburg to Mannheim	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Mannheim to Mayence	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Mayence to Bingen	18
" Bingen to Coblenz	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Coblenz to Cologne	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Cologne to Düsseldorf	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Düsseldorf to Emmerich	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Emmerich to Briel (German Ocean)	101
" Bâle to the German Ocean	537 $\frac{1}{2}$

1. From Brussels to Cologne.

138½ M. By EXPRESS in 6½ hrs. (fares 26 fr. 25, 19 fr. 25 c.). *Custom house* formalities at Cologne (or at Aix-la-Chapelle, if the traveller proceeds no farther). Finest views between Louvain and Liège to the right. District between Liège and Aix-la-Chapelle replete with interest.

Brussels†. — **Hotels** in the Place Royale, in the upper part of the town: BELLEVUE, ²DE FLANDRE, DE L'EUROPE, MENGELE, all expensive. In the lower part of the town: GRAND HÔTEL DE BRUXELLES, Boulevard Central; ²HÔTEL DE SUÈDE, Rue de l'Evêque; ²DE SAXE and ²DE L'UNIVERS in the Rue Neuve, leading from the station into the town.

English Church Service at the new English Church in the Rue Stassart (formerly Rue du Tir), completed in 1874; at the Chapel Royal, Rue du Musée; at the Chapel in the Boulevard de l'Observatoire; and at the Evangelical Chapel, Rue Belliard.

Brussels, the capital of Belgium and residence of the king, contains, including the suburbs, 384,848 inhab., $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of whom speak Flemish, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd French. Like Paris it possesses its Café des Mille Colonnes, its parks, Boulevards, Cafés-chantants, etc.; but this Paris in miniature should be seen before the great French metropolis by those who would avoid disappointment.

The passing visitor is recommended to take the following walk, which will occupy half a day: Adjacent to the Rue Neuve, which leads from the station into the city, rises the **Martyrs' Monument*, designed by Geefs, and erected in 1838 to the memory of those who fell in the war with Holland in 1830.

Then past the *Théâtre Royal* to the **Hôtel de Ville*. The E. half of the magnificent façade of the latter was begun in 1402, the W. in 1403; statues of Dukes of Brabant, erected in 1853, replace those mutilated by the sansculottes in 1792.

On the W. side of the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville are various **Guild-houses*, erected at the beginning of last century.

At the back of the Hôtel de Ville, at the corner of the Rue du Chêne and the Rue de l'Etuve, is the curious *Manneken* fountain, much revered by the populace.

The **Galerie St. Hubert*, an arcade near the Hôtel de Ville, is a handsome structure, 702 ft. long, 59 ft. high, and 78 ft. broad, containing some of the most tempting shops in the city.

The *Place Royale* is adorned with the equestrian **Statue of Godfrey de Bouillon*, in bronze, executed by Simonis in 1848.

The adjoining **Park* is the favourite promenade of the citizens.

† For a fuller description of Belgian towns, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

On the S. side rises the *Royal Palace*, on the N. side the *Palais de la Nation*.

Not far from the latter, beyond the Rue Royale, is the **Cathedral (Ste. Gudule et St. Michel)*, the finest church in Brussels, with two truncated Gothic towers. It was erected in the 13th - 14th cent., but the choir and the unfinished W. towers are of the 15th, the large (N.) chapel of the Sacrament of the 16th, the (S.) chapel of Notre Dame de Délivrance of the 17th cent., and the whole was restored in 1848-56. The chapel of Notre Dame contains a **Monument* in marble to *Count F. de Merode*, who fell in a skirmish with the Dutch in 1830, executed by Geefs.

At *Schuerbeek*, the first station, the direct route to Louvain diverges to the right from the Malines line. Then several small stations.

18 M. **Louvain**, Flem. *Leuven* or *Loven* (**Hôtel de Suède*; *Cour de Mons*; **du Nord*; *du Nouveau Monde*), pop. 33,000. The traveller who stops here should not fail to visit the ***Hôtel de Ville*, a magnificent edifice in the later Gothic style, erected 1448-63, and the Gothic **Church of St. Peter*, dating from the 15th cent., remarkable for symmetry of proportion. The choir-stalls in the *Church of St. Gertrude* also merit inspection.

29 M. **Tirlemont**, or *Thienen* (*Hôtel du Nouveau Monde*, near the station; *Hôtel de Flandre*; *Cerf*), occupies an extensive area, nearly 6 M. in circumference, but is thinly peopled (12,700 inhab.). The *Church of St. Germain* probably dates from the 12th century.

The train next traverses a lofty embankment, affording an extensive view. In clear weather the Lion and the Prussian monument on the field of Waterloo may be distinguished in the distance to the right.

Between *Eremael* and *Landen* the line intersects the plain of *Neerwinden*, the scene of two great battles. In the first the allies under William III. of England were defeated in the Spanish War of Succession by the French under Marshal Luxembourg, 29th July, 1693; in the second the French under Dumouriez and Louis Philippe ('Égalité') were defeated by the Austrians under the Duke of Coburg, 18th March, 1793.

38 M. *Landen* was the birthplace of Pepin of Landen, ancestor of Pepin the Little and Charlemagne, and 'major-domo' of Clotaire II. He died here in 640, and was interred on the hill which bears his name. With him began the ascendancy of the Carlovingian line.

Beyond (46 M.) *Waremmé*, the line intersects the well-preserved *Roman Road*, or 'Road of Brunhilde', from Bavay (*Bavacum Nerviorum*) near Mons, to Tongres, 9 M. to the N.E. of Waremmé. The *Hesbaye*, a district of which Waremmé was formerly the capital, was noted for the strength and bravery of its inhabitants, as the old proverb testifies: 'Qui passe dans le Hesbain est combattu l'endemain'.

The undulating, agricultural district of Brabant, with its phleg-

matic Germanic inhabitants, is quitted near (58 M.) **Ans** (490 ft. higher than Liège) for a mining tract with a Walloon population of Celtic origin, remarkable for activity and vivacity of disposition.

As the train descends the rapid (1 : 30) incline to Liège, a fine view of the city and the valley of the Meuse is obtained.

61 M. **Liège**, Flem. *Luik*, Ger. *Lüttich* (**Hôtel de Suède*; *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, etc.), pop. 117,600. The traveller whose time is limited should visit the *Palais de Justice*, the *Church of St. Jacques*, the *Cathedral (St. Paul)*, and, for the sake of the view, the *Citadel*.

Beyond Liège the Meuse is crossed by the handsome *Pont du Val Benoît*. Numerous lofty chimneys afford indication of the prosperity of the district. The extensive zinc-foundry of the *Vieille-Montagne* company is next passed, and the *Ourthe* crossed. *Chênée*, the first station beyond Liège, is another manufacturing town.

66 M. **Chaudfontaine** (**Grand Hôtel des Bains*) is a small, but picturesquely situated watering-place, with a thermal spring (104° Fahr.), rising on an island in the *Vesdre*.

Before the next tunnel is entered, the picturesque castle of *La Rochette* is seen on an eminence to the left. Near *Le Trooz* the ancient castle of that name is perched on the rocks to the right of the line. For upwards of a century a manufactory of gun-barrels has been established in the building. Farther on, to the right, is the castle of *Fraiport*.

Between (70½ M.) *Nessonvaux* and (73½ M.) *Pepinster*, to the right of the line, stands the *Château de Masure* (*masure* = ruined house), erected by a wealthy manufacturer of Verviers, and said to occupy the site of a hunting-seat of King Pepin. At *Pepinster* ('Pepin's terre') a branch line diverges to Spa, the well-known watering-place, 7½ M. distant. The next stat. *Ensival*, to the left of the line, is almost contiguous to Verviers.

76½ M. **Verviers** (*Hôtels du Chemin de Fer* and *d'Allemagne*, both at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*, dear), with 39,970 inhab., is a busy commercial town of recent origin. Here and in the environs 350,000 pieces of cloth, worth 3,400,000*l.*, are manufactured annually.

On an eminence near stat. *Dolhain*, a modern town, picturesquely situated in the valley of the *Vesdre*, stands the ancient fortress of *Limburg*, almost the sole remnant of the once flourishing capital of the duchy of that name, destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1675. The castle was the family seat of the powerful ducal family of Limburg, to which the emperors Henry VII., Charles IV., Wenceslaus, and Sigismund of Germany belonged. The hill commands a fine view. Pedestrians will be repaid by a walk (about 25 M.) from Dolhain by Verviers to Liège.

85½ M. *Herbesthal*, the first Prussian village, is the frontier station. The custom-house formalities cause a detention of about 10 min. here. Beyond stat. *Astenet*, *Lontzen* and the castle of

Welkenhausen lie to the left. The train crosses the valley of the Geul by a handsome viaduct, 128 ft. in height. To the left lies *Hergenrad*, and in the distance beyond, the *Eineburg* or *Emmaburg*, situated on the slope of wooded mountains (p. 10).

The train next passes through two tunnels (191 yds. and 833 yds. respectively), and finally descends to —

95 M. **Aix-la-Chapelle.** — **Railway Stations.** *Rhenish* (for Cologne, Verviers, and Liège), at the Marschierthor (Pl. C, 5). *Bergisch-Märkisch* (for Gladbach, Neuss, and Düsseldorf), a little to the W. of the Rhenish (Pl. B, 6). The *Bergisch-Märkisch* has a second station on the W. side of the town, 'am Templerbend' (Pl. A, 3), from which also start the trains of the Mastricht and Belgian *Grand-Central* lines.

Hotels. *GRAND MONARQUE (Pl. a), Büchel 49-51; *HÔTEL NUELLENS (Pl. b), opposite the Elisenbrunnen; DREMEL'S HÔTEL; all belonging to the same landlord and of the highest class. *HÔTEL FRANK DE BELLEVUE (Pl. c), Holzgraben 3; HÔTEL DE L'EMPEREUR (Pl. 1), Edelgasse 6; DRAGON D'OR (Pl. d), Comphausbad-Str. 9, R. 2 *M.*, A. 50, L. 50 pf., B. 1 *M.*; *HÔTEL HOYER, or *Imperial Crown* (Pl. e), Alexander-Str. 34-36; VEUVE DUBIGK'S HÔTEL (Pl. f), adjoining the Curhaus. HÔTEL SCHLEMMER, or *Elephant* (Pl. k), Ursuliner-Str. 11; HÔTEL GRAAF, Wall-Str. 1; KÖNIG VON SPANIEN (Pl. i), Kleimarschier-Str. 52; HOYER'S UNION HÔTEL (Pl. h), Bahnhofs-Platz 1; HÔTEL DU NORD, Römer-Str. 3; these five good and not expensive, all situated near the Marschierthor (Pl. B, C, 5, 6). — HÔTEL FICKARTZ, Hoch-Str. 2; HÔTEL DÜREN, Bahnhofs-Platz 4; RHEINISCHER HOF, Adalberts-Str. 22; DÜSSELDORFER HOF, Templergraben 76.

Bath Establishments (also hotels, and open throughout the whole year). *Kaiserbäder (Pl. 26), Büchel 26-30, magnificently fitted up; Rosenbad (Pl. 30), Comphausbad-Str. 20; Neubad (Pl. 27), Büchel 34; Corneliusbad (Pl. 31), Comphausbad-Str. 18; Karlstäd (Pl. 32), Comphausbad-Str. 16; Quirinusbad (Pl. 29), Hof 7; Königin von Ungarn (Pl. 28), Edel-Str. 1; Dremel. — *Cold-Baths* at Stöwe's, near the 'Eich' country-house, 1½ M. from the Marschierthor.

Restaurants. *WINE.* *Giesen (Pl. m; 'im Klüppel'), Holzgraben 1 and Ursuliner-Str. 21; Seidel, opposite the theatre; Josten, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz 24; Scheufen, Hartmann-Str. 7, and at the Curhaus (see p. 8); Bernarts, Adalberts-Str. 20-24, with large concert-room and pleasant open-air theatre. Another favourite restaurant is the *Alcazar* in the Franz-Str., where all kinds of entertainments are given. — *OYSTERS:* Lennertz, Kloster-Str. 23; Merken, Rennbahn. — *BEER:* *Fausten, Wirchsbongard 43 (Pl. C, 4); Bünten, Hoch-Str. 29; Paulussen, Seilgraben 2; Bavaria, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz; Vonachten, Hoch-Str. 31, with garden; several 'Bierkeller' at the foot of the Lousberg (Pl. A, B, 1).

Cafés: at the Curhaus (see p. 8); at the Lousberg (see p. 9); Schloss Frankenbourg (see p. 9). — **CONFECTIERS:** Wahl, Theater-Platz 7; Geulen, Theater-Platz 9.

Cabs. From 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. (at night double fares): —

(1) *Per drive:* Within Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid, 1 pers. 60, each additional pers. 20 pf.; ordinary luggage not exceeding 10 lbs. weight free, trunk 30 pf. To the Lousberg as far as the Belvedere Inn, 1-2 pers. 1 *M.* 50 pf.; 3-4 pers. 2 *M.*; to the top of the hill 2 *M.*, and 2 *M.* 50 pf.

(2) *By time:* Each ½ hr. 1-2 pers. 1 *M.* 30 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M.* 50 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 22), Jakob-Str. 23. Also various branch post-offices.

Theatre (Pl. 20). From 1st June to 1st Sept. dramas and operettas four times weekly; opera from 1st Oct. to 15th April. *Bernarts* (see above).

Music. During the season (1st May to 1st Oct.), 7-8 a.m., in the garden by the Elisenbrunnen, and 3 to 4.30 p.m. at the Curhaus.

Picture Gallery of *M. Jacobi*, Hoch-Strasse 4. — **Porcelain and Glass** magazine of *Gerdés-Neuber*, to the E. of the Elisenbrunnen, opposite the Klüppel.

English Church in the Anna-Strasse. Resident chaplain.



Aix-la-Chapelle, German **Aachen**, a very ancient town with 80,000 inhab., the *Aquisgranum* of the Romans, lies in a fertile basin surrounded by gently sloping hills. It was a favourite residence of Charlemagne, who died here in 814. That monarch elevated the town to the rank of the second city in his empire, and the capital of his dominions N. of the Alps. From his death down to the accession of Ferdinand I. (1531) Aix was the scene of the coronation of all the German emperors (37), and was called *par excellence* the free city of the Holy Roman Empire and seat of royalty ('*urbs Aquensis, urbs regalis, regni sedes principalis, prima regum curia*'). The insignia of empire were preserved here till 1793, when they were transferred to the Imperial treasury at Vienna. Aix-la-Chapelle has frequently been the scene of Imperial diets, ecclesiastical convocations, and congresses. In 1668 the peace between Louis XIV. and Spain was concluded here, by which the French king abandoned his pretensions to the Netherlands; the second Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, of 1748, terminated the Austrian War of Succession; and by the treaty of 1818 the German armies were recalled from France.

Externally this venerable imperial city has retained few reminiscences of her ancient history. The cathedral, corn-exchange, Rathhaus, and a few gates are now the only old buildings. Aix has become an entirely modern town, with broad, handsome streets, considerable manufactories (of cloth, needles, and machinery), and attractive shops.

The MARKET, adorned with a Fountain and a poor statue of Charlemagne erected in 1620, forms the centre of the city. Here is situated the —

***Rathhaus** (Pl. 18), a plain Gothic edifice, begun in 1358 by the burgomaster *Ritter Gerhard Chorus*, the builder of the cathedral choir, on the site, and partly with the fragments of the ancient Carlovingian palace, and completed in 1376. The building is at present undergoing restoration. The façade is flanked by two towers; the W., or '*Granusthurm*', partly belongs to the ancient palace; the other is of the 13th century.

A lofty flight of steps, built in 1730, leads from the market-place to the *Vestibule* on the first floor, from which we ascend the Gothic staircase, added in 1848 (view of the cathedral from the balcony), to the Kaisersaal (custodian 50-75 pf.; more for a party).

The ***Kaisersaal**, a hall 55 yds. long and 20 yds. wide, with vaulting borne by four massive buttresses, occupies the whole length of the upper floor. The walls are decorated with eight ****Frescoes**, which rank among the finest modern examples of historical painting; the first four are by *Alfred Rethel* (born at Aix 1816, d. 1859), the others designed by him, but executed, with brilliant effects of colouring, by *Kehren*: —

1. The Emp. Otho III. opening the burial-vault of Charlemagne;
2. Fall of the 'Irmensäule'; 3. Battle with the Saracens at Cordova;
4. Conquest of Pavia in 744 (these by *tRethel*); 5. Baptism of Wittekind and Alboin;
6. Coronation of Charlemagne in St. Peter's at Rome;
7. Building of the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle;
8. Abdication of Charlemagne and Coronation of his son Louis the Pious. Polychromic ornamentation of buttresses and vaulting by *Kleinertz*. The thirty-seven consoles on the

walls are destined for small statues of the German emperors who were crowned at Aix.

The COUNCIL-HALL contains portraits of Napoleon, Josephine, the Empress Maria Theresa, the oldest and most celebrated portrait of Charlemagne, by an unknown master, and others.

The *Cathedral, or *Münster* (Pl. 1), consists of two distinct parts in different styles of architecture. That portion erected by Charlemagne in 796-804, and consecrated by Leo III., a noble example of the Byzantine style, is an octagon copied from S. Vitale at Ravenna, and partly built by Italian workmen, 48 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a sixteen-sided passage, and terminating in a cupola, 104 ft. in height. The eight gables of the central structure are of the beginning of the 13th cent., the lofty, fantastic roof is of the 17th. The octagon is surrounded by a number of chapels, built in the 14th and 15th cent., and afterwards partially altered. Adjoining the octagon on the E. is the lofty and elegant Gothic *Choir*, begun by *Ritter Gerhard Chorus* in 1353, and completed in 1413. A thorough restoration of the whole edifice has now been some years in progress.

On the right and left of the principal entrance, borne by modern pillars, are a brazen *Wolf*, probably of Roman origin, and a *Pine-Cone*, dating from the 10th cent., both having doubtless once belonged to a fountain, the water of which flowed from apertures among the hair of the wolf, and from holes in the pine-cone. According to the mediæval legend connected with the wolf, the funds for the erection of the church having run short, the devil offered to supply the deficiency on condition that the first living being that entered the building should be sacrificed to him. The magistrates entered into the compact, but defrauded the devil of his due by admitting a wolf into the sacred edifice on its completion.

The *INTERIOR OF THE OCTAGON is borne by eight massive pillars, which separate the central space from the surrounding two-storied passage. The lofty, round-arched openings of the upper story, or 'Hochmünster', are enlivened with a double row of columns, of unequal length, some of them in marble, others in granite, brought from Rome, Trèves, and Ravenna. The most valuable were taken to Paris by the French in 1794, but restored in 1815; some of them were replaced by new ones in 1845. A large *Mosaic* of Christ surrounded by saints, on a gold ground, is now being executed for the dome, from a design by *J. Béthune* (Ghent), in the style in which it was originally adorned. The gilded Candelabrum was presented by Frederick Barbarossa in 1165. The inscription 'Carolo Magno' on the pavement beneath it dates from the beginning of the present century. The tomb of the illustrious emperor was probably in a chapel adjoining the church. The so-called *Ungarische Capelle*, adjoining the Octagon on the S. (to the right of the W. entrance), was altered last century in the bad taste of the period; but the *Kreuz-Capelle*, or *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, on the

N.W. side, retains its Gothic architecture of the beginning of the 15th century. (The egress leads to the late Gothic *Cloisters*.)

The **CHOIR* is remarkable for its light and elegant proportions. The large window is filled with richly coloured **Stained Glass*, representing scenes from the life of the Virgin (Assumption and Coronation designed by Cornelius), executed partly at Berlin, and partly at Cologne and Aix. On the pillars between the windows are statues of Charlemagne, the Virgin Mary, and the Twelve Apostles, of 1430, recently coloured. The *Reading Desk*, consisting of an eagle on a rich stand of open-work, cast in copper in the 15th cent., is also worthy of notice. Behind it is the stone which marks the *Tomb of Otho III.* (d. 1002). The *Pulpit*, richly adorned with gold, precious stones, and carved ivory, was presented by Henry II. (d. 1024). The sacristan shows the pulpit, the imperial throne, and sarcophagus (1-1½ *dt.*).

The HOCHMÜNSTER, or gallery of the octagon, contains the *Imperial Throne*, composed of marble slabs, on which the remains of Charlemagne (d. 814) reposed for upwards of 350 years, having been found by Emp. Otho III. who opened the tomb in the year 1000. Frederick Barbarossa opened the tomb a second time in 1165, and transferred the remains to an antique *Sarcophagus*, while the throne was afterwards used for the coronation of the emperors. The sarcophagus, in Parian marble, with the Rape of Proserpine in relief, is also preserved here; but the emperor having been canonised, Frederick II. caused his remains to be placed in a reliquary composed of gold and silver (see below) in 1215. The **Balustrade* between the columns was cast about the year 804, and is perhaps of Italian workmanship.

The CALLS-CAPELLE, which adjoins the Hochmünster on the N., dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., recently restored, and handsomely decorated with polychromic ornamentation and coats-of-arms by *Kleinert*, has been used since 1873 as the *Cathedral Treasury* (shown daily, except Sundays and festivals, from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 7 o'clock; ticket for 1-3 persons 3 *M.*, for each additional person 1 *M.*; a single traveller will frequently find opportunities of joining a party). The chief objects of interest are the sumptuous late Romanesque *Shrine of the Four Great Relics*, executed in the year 1220 (containing the 'robe' of the Virgin, the swaddling-clothes of the infant Christ, the bloody cloth in which the body of John the Baptist was wrapped, and the linen cloth with which the Saviour was girded on the Cross), which are shown to the public gratis once only every seven years); *Reliquary of Charlemagne*, likewise a magnificent late Romanesque work; the *Bust of Charlemagne*, in gold and enamel, 14th cent.; the *Cross of Lothaire*, presented by that monarch (d. 1137); several admirably executed *Gothic Reliquaries*; sixteen *Reliefs* in gold, with scenes from the Passion, etc., in the Romanesque style; the *Hunting-horn of Charlemagne*, of Oriental ivory-work; numerous mediæval vessels, in gold and silver, candelabra, and other curiosities. These objects are preserved in large glass cabinets, closed by winged doors, on the insides of which are paintings of the early Flemish school, attributed to *Hugo van der Goes*, a pupil of the Van Eycks (15th cent.).

In the Fischmarkt, a little to the W. of the cathedral, is the dilapidated **Kornhaus** (Pl. 15), or *Grashaus*, perhaps the old Town

Hall, completed in 1267, and embellished with statues of the seven Electors.

The celebrated warm SULPHUR SPRINGS of Aix, which were known to the Romans, rise in the town and the neighbouring village of Burtscheid from the limestone rock, and there are also several chalybeate springs which have their source in the clay-slate. Of the former the chief is the *Kaiserquelle* (131° Fahr.), which rises on the 'Büchel', on the slope of the market-hill (Pl. B, 3), and supplies the Kaiserbad, Neubad, 'Queen of Hungary', and Elisen-brunnen. The *Quirinusquelle* (125°) rises in the neighbouring 'Hof', in the bath-house of that name. These two springs are called the 'Obere Quellen'. The 'Untere Quellen', as the *Rosenquelle* (116°) and *Corneliusquelle* (113°) are called, rise in the Comphausbad-Strasse, a little to the N.E. of the others. The baths are annually visited by upwards of 20,000 patients.

The *Elisenbrunnen* (Pl. 14), as the drinking spring is named after the consort of Fred. William IV., is in the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz. The Doric colonnade connected with it, 90 yds. long, was designed by Schinkel and erected in 1822-24. Two flights of steps descend to the 'Trinkhalle', above which is placed a bust of the queen by Tieck. At the back of the colonnade is the *Elisengarten*, where a new Trinkhalle was erected in 1873, and where a band plays from 7 to 8 a.m. during the season.

From the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz several streets flanked with handsome shops lead to the N.E. to the COMPHAUSBAD-STRASSE, in which, opposite to the bath-houses, is situated the *Curhaus* (Pl. 16), built in 1782, which forms the chief centre of attraction to visitors, and contains a large ball and concert room, restaurant, and reading-room (open till 10 p.m.; admission for non-subscribers 50 pf.; closed at the end of the season). Adjoining the Curhaus, but facing the Curgarten, is the *Cursaal*, in the Moorish style, completed in 1864 from Wickop's design, and also containing large saloons. Music in the Curgarten 3-4.30 daily.

On the S.E. side of the Friedrich - Wilhelm - Platz lies the Theater - Platz, in which rises the *Theatre* (Pl. 20), erected by Cremer in 1822-24. Opposite to it are the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 19).

In the vicinity is the handsome Gothic *Marienkirche* (Pl. 6), in brick, erected by Statz, an architect of Cologne, in 1859. The tower is surmounted by a gilded figure of the Virgin.

The open space in front of the Rhenish Station (Pl. C, 5) is embellished with the ***Warriors' Monument**, erected by subscription in 1872 to the memory of natives of Aix and the neighbourhood who fell in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71. The dying warrior, to whom an angel presents the palm of victory, executed in bronze, was designed by Drake.

At the opposite end of the town, in the spacious Platz at the

Templerbend, near the Aachen and Mastricht Station, is situated the Rhenish-Westphalian *Polytechnic School (Pl. 17), designed by Cremer in the Renaissance style, erected in 1865-70, and now attended by 600 students.

The other churches of Aix-la-Chapelle contain little to detain the traveller. The *Augustinian Church* (Pl. 2) contains a painting by Diepenbeck, a pupil of Rubens, the *Parish Church of St. Michael* (Pl. 3) a Descent from the Cross by Honthorst, and the *Church of St. Leonhard* (Pl. 4) a Nativity by De Crayer. — In the Promenaden-Str. is the *New Synagogue* (Pl. 21), in the Moorish style, designed by Wickop.

The mediæval fortifications of the town have been almost entirely converted into promenades, but the *Marschier-Thor* (Pl. C, 5) and the *Pont-Thor* (Pl. A, 2) of the 14th cent., and a few other relics of them are still extant. — Between the Cologne and Sandkaul Gates rises the imposing *Mariahilf Hospital* (Pl. D 2), built in 1850, with pleasant grounds, always open to the public. — Outside the Adalberts-Thor (Pl. D, 2), to the right, is a kind of marble temple, erected in 1844 to commemorate the Congress of Aix in 1818. Adjoining it is the turreted Gothic *Prison*, by Cremer.

The **Lousberg* (859 ft.), a wooded eminence to the N. of the town (Pl. A, B, 1; cab, see p. 4), and rising 200 ft. above it, ascended in 40 min. from the Marschier-Thor, or in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Pont-Thor, is laid out in grounds and shady walks. The summit, on which rises an *Obelisk* (a large café near it), commands a fine survey of the busy town and the wooded, undulating environs; to the E. lies the rich, grassy *Soesrthal*, with numerous country residences and coal-mines. The white *Wallfahrtskirche*, or pilgrims' church, on the adjacent *Salvatorberg*, is a conspicuous object.

Adjacent to Aix on the S.E. side, and connected with it by promenades and new buildings, lies the town of *Burtscheid*, or *Borceite* (*Carlsbad*; *Rosenbad*; *Schwertbad*), with 10,200 inhab., which also contains important baths and manufactories. On an eminence in the centre of the town rises the church of *St. John the Baptist*, which formerly belonged to a Benedictine Abbey founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1018, but has been remodelled in the degraded taste of last century. The principal springs are the *Victoria-brunnen* (140° Fahr.), the *Kochbrunnen* (158°), and a drinking spring (162°), which together yield such abundance of hot water as to form a *Warm Brook*, adjoining which and separated from it by a footpath, is the *Cold Brook*. — To the N.E. of Burtscheid is the long viaduct of the Rhenish Railway (p. 10).

The *Frankenburg* (with restaurant), 1 M. E. of the Rhenish Station, was once a hunting-seat of Charlemagne. The ancient ivy-grown tower belongs to the original building, but the principal part, lately restored, dates from 1642. The pond surrounding the castle was once a large lake, in which, according to tradition, was sunk the magic ring of *Fastrada* (p. 130), the last wife of Charlemagne. Attracted to this spot by its influence, the monarch is said to have sat here for days, gazing on the

lake, and mourning for his lost consort. — (As far as the Gillesbach, near the Frankenburg, ordinary cab-fare is charged.)

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther in the same direction is **Trimborn**, a grove where a Roman legion-stone and a gigantic sarcophagus were discovered. The artificial ruin at the entrance is constructed of the fragments of a chapel of the time of Charlemagne. Carriage 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M.

The promenades of the **Carls Höhe**, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Aix, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from **Ronheide** (station on the line to Verviers and Liège), afford the finest view of the town. Carriage 3-4 M.

About 6 M. to the S.W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the hill-side, stands the ancient **Emmaburg**, a castle from which Eginald, the private secretary of Charlemagne, is said to have abducted the princess Emma. It may be reached either from **Lisenet**, the second railway station towards Liège (p. 3), not far from the great **Göltz-Viaduct**, or from **Bleyberg**, the first station towards Maestricht. The neighbouring cadmium mines and zinc foundries of the *Vieille Montagne Company* are in the parish of **Moresnet**, which is neutral ground belonging to Prussia and Belgium in common.

Cornelimünster, with the handsome late Gothic buildings of the suppressed *Abbaye* (now a Roman Catholic teachers' seminary), situated 6 M. to the S.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle in the picturesque valley of the *Inde*, at the foot of the *Hohe-Veen*, on the Tréves road, is a favourite point for excursions.

RAILWAY TO COLOGNE (14 M., in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs.; fares 6, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 M.; express train, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; return tickets available for two days). Few lines exhibit such varied forms of railway engineering as that between the Belgian frontier and Cologne. On leaving the station of Aix-la-Chapelle the train crosses a *Viaduct* 308 yds. in length, and passes the *Frankenburg* (to the left, see p. 9); it then passes through the *Nirmer Tunnel* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.), traverses the *Reichshusel* wood, and stops at the station for (101 M.) **Stolberg** (*Hissel*; *Welter*), a prosperous town with 10,200 inhab., situated 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the main line (diligence 12 times a day). Stolberg is the centre of a very enterprising manufacturing district, the numerous products of which are sent to every part of the world. For the foundation of its prosperity it was indebted to French Protestant refugees, who established brass foundries here in the 17th cent., and drove a thriving trade. The old château is supposed to have once been a hunting seat of Charlemagne.

The principal products of the district are zinc, lead, and silver; there are also manufactories of pins, needles, mirrors, glass, chemicals, etc., the coal consumed by which is yielded in abundance by the coal mines of the *Eschweiler Pump* (near the railway) and others in the neighbourhood. There is probably no other locality in Germany where so many branches of industry are so successfully prosecuted within so small a space.

A branch-line runs from Stolberg by *Eschweiler Au* and **ESCHWEILER** (see below) to **JÜLEN** (see p. 11), whence, united with the **Düren-Jülich** railway, it goes on to **Amelunx**, *Hoch Neukirch*, *Odenkirchen*, *RHEINDT* (see p. 15), and **GLADENACK** (see p. 46). A third line, the 'Aachener Industriebahn', runs by **Weiden**, **Würselen** (whence there is a connecting line to Aix-la-Chapelle), and **Gravenberg** to (5 M.) **Morsbach**.

The train now traverses a most picturesque district, with numerous coal-mines and foundries.

104 M. **Eschweiler** (*Driefer*), a busy town with 15,500 inhab., is completely surrounded by manufactories of all kinds, foundries, and mines. Farther on, to the left, near *Nothberg*, rises the *Röttger*

Schloss, an ancient castle with four towers. To the right of stat. *Langerwehe* are several villages, including *Werth*, the supposed birthplace of the celebrated Imperial general John of Werth (d. 1651), and *Gressenich*, the ancient royal residence of *Grassiniacum*, near which are extensive mines of cadmium, iron, and lead ore, once worked by the Romans, as proved by Roman coins found in them. To the right are the spurs of the *Eifel*.

At the base of the wooded heights of the *Hochwald* on the right lies the village of *Meroide*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Langerwehe, and 3 M. from Düren, with a handsome old turreted château, dating from the 13th cent., the seat of a wealthy Belgian family. The train crosses the *Roer*.

114 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Düren (*Hôtel Mommer*; *Windhäuser*, moderate; *Rheinischer Hof*), the *Marco-durum* of Tacitus, a busy manufacturing town, with 14,500 inhab., is situated on the *Roer* (pron. *Roor*) in a fertile plain. The most conspicuous object in the town is the lofty tower of the church of St. Anna. To the right of the station are the buildings of the *Lunatic* and *Blind Asylums* for the district, erected by subscription in 1842.

The Valley of the *Roer* presents some very picturesque points above *Kreuzau*, a village 2 M. to the S. of Düren, on the road to Nideggen. Pedestrians diverge here to the right from the road and ascend the valley, which gradually contracts and is bounded by lofty sandstone rocks, to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Winden*, ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Unter-Maubach*, ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Öber-Maubach*. We then descend to the left by the chapel, pass the first side-valley, and ascend, opposite the *Mausau* rocks, to the village of *Bergstein*, which has long been visible ('Jansen, unpretending). Before we reach the wooded summit of the *Burgberg* we have a fine survey of the *Roerthal*, and from the top we obtain a superb view of the ruins of Nideggen. We then descend the *Roerthal* to *Zerkall*, and again ascend to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Nideggen* ('Heiliger', R. and B. 2 M. 25 pf., D. 1 M. 50 pf., Pens. 5 M.; *Müller*, moderate), situated on a rock rising precipitously from the *Roer*, and crowned with the conspicuous ruins of a castle dating from 1180, which was once a favourite residence of the Counts of Jülich. Nideggen may be recommended for a prolonged stay, and numerous pleasant excursions may be made in the vicinity. Following the valley beyond Nideggen, the traveller next reaches ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Abenden*, (20 min.) *Blens*, (20 min.) *Hausen*, and the strikingly picturesque village of *Heimbach* (Post: 'Schrid') with the insignificant ruin of *Hengebach*. The church contains a carved altar of the 13th century. From Heimbach, Zulipich (p. 160) may be reached by diligence in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. — The finest point in the valley of the *Roer* is *Montjoie* (Hembach), 23 M. above Heimbach, magnificently situated in a rocky ravine, and enhanced by two ruined castles.

From DÜREN TO NEUSS, $30\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Stat. *Elsdorf*, *Bedburg*, *Harff*, *Grenzenbroich*, *Capellen-W. retinghoven*, Neuss, see p. 43.

From DÜREN TO JÜLICH ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in 25-30 min. (1 M. 30, 1 M., 70 pf.). Jülich or Juliers, the capital of the ancient duchy of that name, has belonged to Prussia since 1814. The fortifications were dismantled in 1860. From Jülich to Gladbach, see p. 10.

From Düren to Trèves (*Eifel Railway*), see R. 24.

127 M. *Horrem* lies in the luxuriant vale of the *Erft*, which abounds with seats of the Rhenish noblesse. To the left the châteaux of *Frenz* and *Hemmersbach*, or *Horremer Bury*. The valley of the *Erft* is soon quitted by the *Königsdorf* tunnel, 1 M. in length. Then —

130 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Königsdorf*, to the right beyond which, in the distance,

is the village of *Brauweiler*, with an ancient Benedictine Abbey, now a reformatory. The old *Abbey Church*, erected in the 13th cent., in the late Romanesque style, contains a remarkable engraved tomb-stone of the 15th cent., and some ancient frescoes on the vaulting of the chapter-house, both valuable in the history of art.

As Cologne is approached the line traverses a fertile plain, studded with detached houses and factories. The hills to the right are spurs of the *Vorgebirge*, a low range which begins on the left bank of the Rhine between Cologne and Bonn.

138½ M. **Cologne**, see R. 3.

2. From Rotterdam to Cologne.

Comp. Map, p. 42.

RAILWAY (1) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Emmerich, Oberhausen, and Düsseldorf; (2) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Cleve, and Crefeld. Express by both lines in 6 hrs.; fares 12 florins 70 cents, 10 fl., 6 fl. 40 c. Examination of luggage at the Prussian custom-house at Elten. (The Dutch florin, or guilder, worth 1s. 8d., is divided into 100 cents.)

STEAMBOATS daily (those of the Düsseldorf Co. correspond three times weekly with steamers of the General Steam Nav. Co. from London; those of the Netherlands Co. with the 'Batavier' once weekly) in 30 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 42 c., or 3 fl.; 100 lbs. of luggage free. Prussian custom-house at Emmerich.

Rotterdam†. — Hotels. "BATH HOTEL, near the steamboat-piers; "VICTORIA, Willemsplein, small; "PAYS BAS, in the Korte Hoogstraat, similar charges. ST. LUCAS and DE HOLLANDE are good second class hotels in the Hoogstraat.

Cab per drive without luggage, 1-2 pers. 60 c., 3-4 pers. 70 c.; per hr. 1 fl. 20 c.; to or from either of the railway-stations, with luggage 1 fl. — The Rhenish Railway Station is not far from the London steamboat piers, and quite close to that of the Harwich boat. Omnibus to or from the hotels 25 c.

English Church, and a *Presbyterian Church*, both in the Haringvliet.

Rotterdam, with 132,200 inhab. the second commercial town in Holland, is situated on the right bank of the *Maas*, about 14 M. from the German Ocean. It is intersected by numerous canals (*grachten*, or *havens*), which give the town a very picturesque appearance; and numerous drawbridges (*ophaalbruggen*) afford communication between the various quarters of the town.

A huge dyke or embankment runs through the centre of the town, protecting the lower quarters (*Binnenstad*) from inundation during high tide. The *Hoogstraat*, or high street, is built on this dyke; and the finest part of the town, the *Buitenveld*, is situated between this street and the *Maas*.

About 2500 sea-going vessels annually enter and quit the port, and the traffic with the Upper Rhine by means of barges, towed by powerful tug-steamers, is very considerable. Rotterdam also contains a number of manufactories and distilleries.

The traveller's leisure had better be devoted to a walk on the

† For a fuller description of Dutch towns see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

busy quay (*Boompjes*) ; to the Gothic Church of St. Lawrence (*Groote Kerk*) , a brick building dating from 1472 , and containing the monuments of Admiral de Witt and other celebrated Dutchmen ; and to Boyman's Museum , a very fair collection of pictures, open daily except Mondays. Those who have a day at their disposal are recommended to spend it at the Hague (by railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. ; see Baedeker's *Belgium and Holland*).

The district traversed by the railway is perfectly flat, lying considerably below the level of the sea, which is excluded by means of carefully constructed dykes and embankments. Canals, pasture-land, and occasional windmills are the principal features of the scenery. The first station of importance is —

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Gouda**, or *Ter Gouw* (**De Zalm*, in the market-place), on the *Yssel*, with 16,800 inhab., the staple commodities of which are bricks, clay-pipes, and an inferior kind of cheese. The principal church (*Groote* or *Jans Kerk*) contains some fine old stained glass.

38 M. **Utrecht** (**Pays Bas*; *Oude Kasteel van Antwerpen*; *de l'Europe*; *Belle Vue*; **Hôtel de la Station*, at the station), the 'Oude Trecht' or old ford, the *Trajectum ad Rhenum* of the Romans, is one of the most ancient towns in Holland (popul. 65,000). It belonged at one time to Lorraine, then to the German Empire, and was frequently the residence of the emperors. Here in 1579 the union of the seven provinces Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Guelders, Over-Yssel, Friesland, and Groningen was effected, and William I. of Orange was created stadholder. In 1672 Louis XIV. took possession of the town and levied an enormous contribution. The well known Peace of Utrecht, which terminated the Spanish War of Succession, was concluded here in 1713. — The Rhine is divided here into two arms, the *Old Rhine*, which falls into the German Ocean near Katwyk, and the *Vecht*, which falls into the Zuider Zee.

Utrecht was celebrated at a very early period for its fine churches, the most interesting of which is the **Cathedral*, founded in 720, and dating in its present form from 1254-67. The *University*, founded in 1636, is attended by upwards of 500 students.

Beyond Utrecht the line crosses the canal (*Rynvaart*) which unites the town with the *Lek*. Pleasant retrospect of Utrecht. To the right and left are four intrenchments (*lunettes*), now disused. The country is fertile and well-cultivated. At stat. *Zeist* (near which is *Driebergen*) there is a Moravian colony; then stat. *Maarsbergen*, and *Veenendaal*, with numerous apiaries. The line intersects the extensive moor of the *Veluwe*, which extends as far as the Zuider Zee. Stat. *Wolfshesen*, then —

73 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Arnhem** (**Zon*, on the N.W. side of the town, nearest the rail. stat. and the pier of the Netherlands Co.; **Pays-Bas*, in the *Groote Markt*, not far from the pier of the Cologne and Düsseldorf Co.; **Zwijnshoofd*, in the town; *Bast*, also in the town; *Belle-*

rue, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile beyond the *Zon*, prettily situated; **de Paauw*, near the station, 2nd cl.), with 36,800 inhab. (nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ Rom. Cath.), long the seat of the Dukes of Guelders, is still the capital of that province. Although a good specimen of a clean Dutch town, it offers little to detain the traveller. The *Groote Kerk* ('great church') contains monuments of the Dukes of Guelders. The *Town Hall* derives its local appellation of *Duivelshuis* ('devil's house') from the grotesque figures which adorn it.

The environs far surpass those of any other Dutch town in attraction. The grounds of **Hartjesberg* deserve a visit (entrance near the station, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of the town). They are open to the public (visitors ring the 'Bel voor den Poortier'). The custodian, who also shows the Belvedere Tower, which commands a fine view, lives at the entrance (fee for 1 pers. $\frac{1}{2}$ fl., for a party 1-2 fl.).

Immediately below the town is the *Rehberg*, a slight eminence with pleasure-grounds. Higher up is the country-seat of *Heidenoord*, adjoining which are pleasant walks through the woods in all directions. In the opposite direction, 3 M. to the E. of Arnhem, lies the thriving village of *Velp*, on the hills near which are situated several beautiful parks and pleasure-grounds, all open to the public. The most frequented are those of *Roozendaal* (with hotel) and *Beekhuizen*. — Railway to Zutphen and Salzbergen, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

82 M. *Zevenaar* is the Dutch, 87 M. *Elten* the Prussian frontier-station. Hence, crossing the Rhine, to Cleve and Cologne, see R. 4.

The line by Emmerich and Düsseldorf to Cologne remains on the right bank.

93 M. **Emmerich** (*Hôtel Royal*; *Niederland. Hof*; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*) is a clean Dutch-looking town. At the upper end rises the Gothic spire of the *Aldegundis-Kirche*, at the lower is the *Münster*, in the transition style of the 11th and 12th cent. The latter contains a memorial stone to Duke Gerhard of Schleswig, who died here while on a journey in 1433.

100 M. *Empel* (omnibus six times daily to *Rees*, an old town on the Rhine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant); 106 M. *Mehrhoog*; then —

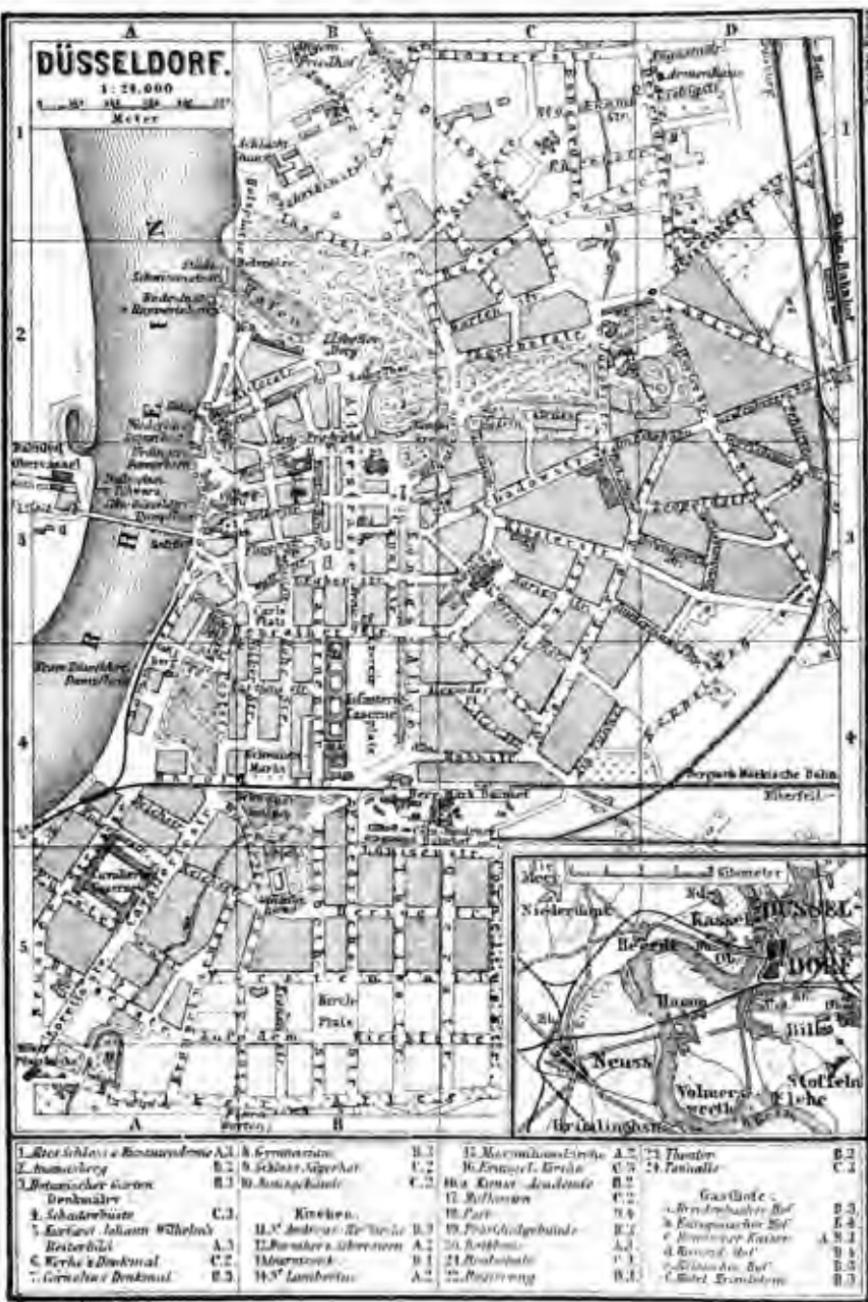
114 M. **Wesel** (**Dornbusch*; *Gebauer*; *Giesen*), a strongly fortified town, with 19,000 inhab., situated at the confluence of the Rhine and *Lippe*. The handsome *Rathhaus*, lately restored, and embellished with modern statues on the façade, dates from 1396. *St. Willibrord's Church*, originally a fine Gothic edifice of the 12th cent., but disfigured by subsequent alterations, contains a marble tablet recording that Peregrine Bertie, son of Willoughby d'Eresby and Catherine, Duchess of Suffolk, was born here in 1555. The exiles were Protestants, who had fled from the persecutions of Queen Mary, and were permitted by the magistrates of Wesel to take up their quarters in the church, then unoccupied. The town is connected by a bridge of boats with the island of *Büderich* and

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Fort Blücher, the tête-de-pont of Wesel on the left side of the Rhine.

The train crosses the Lippe and traverses a flat and bleak district. 122 M. *Dinslaken* lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Rhine, on which, 3 M. higher up, is the old town of *Orsoy*, formerly fortified. 128 M. *Sterkrade* (with an extensive foundry); 131 M. *Oberhausen*, junction of the lines to Berlin and to Aix-la-Chapelle (R. 5); then —

136 M. *Duisburg* (**Europäischer Hof*; *Hof von Holland*; *Prinz Regent*), a very ancient town, situated near the Rhine and the Ruhr, with both of which it is connected by a canal. It is now a rapidly increasing manufacturing town, with 37,370 inhab., and one of the chief depôts of the Ruhr coal traffic. The **Salvatorkirche*, of the 15th cent., was restored in 1850. Railway to *Bochum* and *Dortmund*, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

The following stations are *Grossenbaum* and *Calcum*.

151 M. **Düsseldorf**. — **Railway Stations.** The station of the Rhenish railway (Pl. D, 2) is on the E. side, those of the *Cologne-Minden* and the *Bergisch-Märkisch* lines on the S. side of the town. The station of the last, which is an unusually fine building, is connected with the Rhenish station by a line of tramways. The *Bergisch-Märkisch* line has another station at *Obercassel*, on the left bank of the Rhine (Pl. A. 3).

Hotels. **BREIDENBACHER HOF* (Pl. a), well situated, corner of Allee-Str. and Bazar-Str.; **EUROPEAN HOTEL*, opposite the *Cologne-Minden* Station. — *RÖMISCHER KAISER* (Pl. c), Benrather-Str. 3; **KÖLNISCHER HOF* (Pl. e), at the corner of the Flinger-Str. and Mittel-Str.; *KÄISERLICHER Hof*, opposite the *Bergisch-Märkisch* Station; *STELZMANN*, opposite the *Cologne-Minden* Station; *KRAUTSTEIN* (Pl. f), at the corner of the Benrather-Str. and Breiten-Str.; *BÜGENBERG*, Benrather-Str.; *ALTES KAFFEEHAUS*, Andreas-Str. 1.

Restaurants. In the *Breidenbacher Hof* (see above); at the *Cologne-Minden* and *Bergisch-Märkisch* stations. **Tonhalle* (Pl. 24, see p. 18), with a large garden (Music on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons); *Küpper & Adams*, Elberfelder-Str. 11; *Seulen*, Berger-Str. 35; *Werner*, in the Karls-Platz; *Höhlen*, in the old town, near the Lambertikirche. — **Cafés.** *Grissler*, confectioner, Mittel-Str. 6, and on the Ananiasberg (p. 19); *Café Bazar*, Canal-Str. 5. — **Beer.** *Ahmer*, Hoch-Str. 32; *Hôtel Krautstein*, see above. — *Eiskellerberg* (Pl. 7), popular on summer evenings, with view.

Bath Establishments, in the Rhine, see Pl. A, 2.

Cabs. Per drive for 1-2 persons 60, for each additional person 25 pf. — **Tramways** traverse the town and suburbs.

Post Office (Pl. 18), at the corner of the Kasernen and Harold-Str.

Telegraph Office, Königs-Allee 29.

Picture Galleries. **Schulte's*, Allee-Str. 42, where not only the finest new works of the Düsseldorf school, but a number of master-pieces of the earlier part of the present century are exhibited (most of them for sale). — *Bismeyer & Kraus*, Elberfelder-Str. 5: works of the Düsseldorf, and also of the Berlin, Munich, French, Belgian, and Dutch schools. Admission to each of these galleries 50 pf. — *Conzen*, Schadow-Str. 65. — *Büamer & Kempgens*, Schadow-Str. 15 and 17. — The building of a large Art Hall, from designs by Riffarth, is contemplated.

English Church Service in the smaller Prot. Church, Berger-Strasse.

Düsseldorf, the capital of the district of that name, with 80,700 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Rhine at the influx of the *Düsselbach*. It is a well-built, pleasant town of comparatively modern origin. At the beginning of the 15th cent. it was chosen as a re-

sidence by the Dukes of Berg, and on their becoming extinct in 1609 it continued to be the residence of the Princes Palatine till 1716, who then transferred their seat to Mannheim, and afterwards to Munich. In 1806-13 Düsseldorf belonged to France, and in 1815 it became Prussian.

Recently Düsseldorf has become an industrial and commercial town of some importance, though the manufactories are comparatively unobtrusive. It is chiefly celebrated, however, as a cradle of art.

The **Academy of Art**, founded by the Elector Charles Theodore in 1767, which rose to some importance towards the close of last century, sustained a severe loss by the removal to Munich in 1705 (on the pretext of withdrawing it from the perils of war) of its celebrated picture gallery, the chief source of art instruction at that period, and now the most valuable part of the Pinakothek at Munich. Under the French sway it declined still farther. In 1820 PETER CORNELIUS (born at Düsseldorf 1783, died at Berlin 1867), who had hitherto painted in Rome, was appointed director by the Prussian government, and under his auspices the Academy rapidly acquired new importance. But the monumental painting, which Cornelius exclusively cultivated, never became thoroughly naturalised here, chiefly because the master, along with the majority of his pupils, spent one half of the year in painting the frescoes of the Glyptothek at Munich, and the other half to a great extent in preparing cartoons for the same work. In the Rhenish towns, however, there are a few attempts at mural painting belonging to this period (e.g. at Bonn and Coblenz). The true golden era of the Düsseldorf school did not begin till 1827 when W. Schadow (b. 1789, d. 1862) became director, especially as he brought with him from Berlin his talented pupils J. Hübner, Hildebrandt, Lessing, Sohn, and Bendemann, while J. W. Schirmer, a classical landscape-painter of Cornelius's school, still remained at Düsseldorf. Several of Schadow's pupils and contemporaries soon rivalled or even surpassed their master, while he himself abandoned the monumental and classic fresco style of Cornelius and devoted himself to a somewhat naturalistic genre style which was more congenial to him, and to the mastering of the technical difficulties of painting in oils. Shortly after his appointment the Academy could boast of three hundred pupils.

Towards the year 1840, however, there unfortunately sprang up religious dissensions, in which the Roman Catholic element obtained the mastery, and which proved destructive of the patriarchal peace and unanimity which had hitherto prevailed at the Academy. As early as 1838 Bendemann and Hübner had migrated to Dresden, while the rising generation of painters who remained at Düsseldorf compensated in some degree for this loss by their vigorous and well-coloured landscapes and genre-pieces, adhering chiefly to French or Belgian types; but the old 'esprit de corps' and coherence of the 'school' was gone. In 1854 Schirmer, and in 1858 Lessing quitted the Academy for appointments at Carlsruhe. In 1859, on the retirement of Schadow, whose eyesight had begun to fail, Bendemann was summoned from Dresden to undertake the directorate, but the condition of the school remained unaltered, and at length in 1868 this master also resigned his post. Since that period the Academy, under the auspices of Andreas and Carl Müller, Ittenbach, and Lauenstein, beyond being an elementary school of drawing, has distinguished itself little except as an adherent to what is known as 'Deger's Religious School', while Bendemann himself, the brothers Andrcas (who soon migrated to Berlin) and Oswald Achenbach, Kraus (who went to Berlin in 1875), Vautier, and other talented masters continued to paint at Düsseldorf independently of the present school. Since 1873 the Academy has been under the directorate of Wistlernus and Lotz, and at present there are signs of a revival of its reputation, which the erection of the new academy-buildings must tend to encourage.

The old electoral **Palace** (Pl. 1), which was remodelled in 1710, the present seat of the ACADEMY OF ART, was almost entirely burned down in March, 1872. A new academy-building is in course of erection to the S. of the winter-harbour. Since 1805 Düsseldorf has retained but few works of the once famous GALLERY OF OLD MASTERS (see above), and these are preserved in the wing of the palace which escaped destruction: **Rubens*, Assumption; *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna; *Bellini*, Madonna; large collection of drawings of every school (14,000 in number), and engravings (admission free, on Mon., Wed., Frid., and Sat. 12-1 p.m.). In front of the palace is the large *Library*, with a collection of casts on the ground-floor. In the palace-yard rises a *Statue* in marble of Elector John William (d. 1716), who was born at Düsseldorf.

A memorial-slab in the neighbouring Kurze-Strasse marks the house in which *Peter Cornelius*, the most eminent of modern German painters, was born (p. 16).

The **Church of St. Lambert** (Pl. 14), a Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., with a tower partly Romanesque, contains at the back of the high altar the *Monument* in marble of William IV. and John William III. (d. 1609), the last two dukes of Cleve and Berg, and of other members of their family, erected in 1629. There is also an altar-piece, on a gold ground, representing the patrons of the church, presented by *A. Achenbach*, on the occasion of his joining the Roman Catholic Church. Adjoining the sacristy a fine old mural painting has recently been discovered. On the exterior of the N. side of the church is a crucifixion, with numerous figures, sculptured in stone in the 16th cent., successfully restored and partly renewed by the sculptor *J. Kchl.* — An inscription in the Ratinger Strasse indicates the house in which *Carl Immermann* (b. 1796, d. 1840), the author, died. A little to the N. of this is situated the Hofgarten (p. 19).

The **Church of St. Andrew** (Pl. 11), formerly the church of the court and of the Jesuits, completed in 1629, and connected with the old college which is now occupied by the government offices, contains the tombs of Count Palatine Wolfgang William (d. 1653) and Elector John William, mentioned above, in a chapel off the choir. Side-altars: left, *Deyer*, Virgin; right, *Hüllner*, Scourging of Christ. Side-chapel to the right of the choir: *W. Schadow*, Pietà, a painting in oils.

In the MARKET PLACE, in front of the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 20), a building half in the Gothic and half in the Renaissance style, built in 1567, rises an equestrian **Statue of Elector John William** (Pl. 5), in bronze, over life-size, by *Grupello*, dating from 1711, and said to have been erected by the elector himself. — In the neighbouring Bolker Strasse *Heinrich Heine* was born in 1799 (d. 1856).

The **Maximilians-Pfarrkirche**, formerly the church of the BAEDEKER'S Rhine. 6th Edit.

Franciscans (Pl. 15), contains frescoes by Settegast (above the high altar) and Molitor.

The old town on the W. is separated from the MODERN QUARTERS on the E. side by the broad Allee-Strasse, planted with trees, in which are situated *Schulte's Picture Gallery* (p. 15) and the Breidenbacher Hof. At the N. end of the Allee-Strasse and near the entrance to the Hofgarten is the handsome new **Theatre** (Pl. 23), designed by *Giese*, and opened in 1875.

Following the Elberfelder-Strasse, with *Bismeyer & Kraus's Gallery* lying on the right, we reach the N. end of the Königs-Allee, where a monument to Cornelius by Dondorf of Dresden is to be set up. Farther on we come to the SCHADOW-PLATZ, which is embellished with a colossal *Bust of Schadow* (p. 16), in bronze, designed by Wittig.

The handsome hall of the **Realschule**, or Commercial School (Pl. 21), Kloster-Str. 7, is adorned with a *fresco-frieze by *Bendemann*, being an allegorical representation of Art, Science, Commerce, and Industry, executed in boiled oils, according to a process invented by Andreas Müller, and the finest work of the kind at Düsseldorf. Admission 50 pf., the proceeds being devoted to the foundation of scholarships; explanatory notice by Dr. Heinen 1.//.

A new *Protestant Church*, designed by Kyllmann and Heyden in the Romanesque style, is being erected in the KÖNIGS-PLATZ. On the S.W. side of the Platz is the **Justizgebäude**, or court-house (Pl. 10), the Assisen-Saal, or assize-room, in which contains Schadow's last great oil-painting (Paradise, Hell, and Purgatory), painted by order of King Frederick William IV.

At the upper end of the Schadow-Str. is the **Tonhalle** (Pl. 24; p. 15), a favourite place of recreation, with spacious saloons, where musical and other entertainments are given (such as the Lower Rhine Musical Festivals, etc.). — An upper room is temporarily occupied by the —

***Städtische Gemälde Sammlung**, or municipal gallery of modern Düsseldorf masters. Adm. daily, 9-6 o'clock, 50 pf.; catalogue 25 pf.

No. 13. *Cornelius*, The Wise and Foolish Virgins, one of the earliest works, and one of the few oil-paintings executed by this master, begun in 1813, formerly in the possession of Thorvaldsen: 1-4. Landscapes by *A. Achenbach*, executed between 1843 and 1866; 5. *O. Achenbach*, Funeral at Palestina; 8. *A. Baur*, Christian martyrs of the Roman imperial age; 9. *C. Begas*, Exposure of Moses; 11. *W. Camphausen*, Frederick the Great; 15. *J. P. Hasenclever*, Wine-tasting, the master's last picture; 16. *Ph. Hildebrandt*, Portrait of Wappers, the Antwerp painter; 17. *J. Hübner*, Portrait of Prof. Keller; 20. *R. Jordan*, The first child; 21. *L. Knauß*, Card-players; 22. *Chr. Köhler*, Hagar and Ishmael; 23. *C. F. Lessing*, Landscape with warlike scene; 24. *Th. Mintrop*, Holy Family; 25. *H. K. A. Mücke*, Portrait; 26. *C. Müller*, Annunciation; 27. *J. Niessen*, Portrait of Schirmer; 29. 30. *J. Rötting*, Portraits of Schadow and K. F. Lessing; 31. *H. Salentin*, Village sermon; *J. W. Schirmer*, 32. Italian landscape, 33. Dutch landscape, 34. Twenty-six biblical scenes; 35. *A. Schrödter*, Don Quixote before Dulcinea of Toboso; 36. *A. Seel*, Church of St. Mark, Venice; 37. *K. F. Sohn*, Tasso and the two Leonoras; 39. *A. Tidemand*, Service of the Haugianists in Norway.

The ***Hofgarten** (Pl. B, C, 2; restaurant on the Ananasberg, p. 15), which was laid out in 1769, but was extended and altered with artistic taste after the levelling of the fortifications in 1802 by the director *Weihé*, to whom a monument (Pl. 6) has been erected, affords the pleasantest walks at Düsseldorf. The well-kept grounds extend down to the Rhine on the W., and on the E. to the **Jägerhof** (Pl. 9), once a hunting-lodge, and now occupied by the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The stables in the Duisburger-Str. are tastefully adorned with sculptures.

Nearly adjoining the Hofgarten is the *Jacobi'sche Garten Pempelfort*, formerly the residence of the philosopher Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi (d. 1819), where Goethe, Herder, Wieland, and other celebrities of that period used frequently to meet. Since 1860 it has belonged to the 'Malkasten' club of artists, and forms the centre of their social meetings, and the scene of their summer festivals. In the new building in the garden, in the Renaissance style, is a fine room with excellent paintings on wood.

The handsome *Post Office* (Pl. 18) is built in the Florentine palatial style. — In the vicinity are the *Neuen Anlagen*, or new promenades, in which the new *House of the Estates* is to be erected. — In the Bilker-Allee (Pl. A, B, 6) the new *Flora Garden*, designed by Grube, is being laid out.

The *Cemetery*, to the N. of the town (Pl. B, 4), contains several handsome monuments.

To the N.E. of the town, beyond the Rhenish station (Pl. D, 1, 2), about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Königs-Platz, and reached by tramway, lies the new **Zoological Garden**, tastefully laid out from plans by Bodinus and the painter Professor Camphausen, but as yet possessing few wild animals. — Adjoining the Zoological Garden on the E. is the **Düsselthal-Asylum** for homeless children, formerly a Trappist monastery, presented by the government to Count von der Recke in 1819, and fitted up by him for its present purpose.

The ancient town of **Kaiserswerth** (*Rheinischer Hof*), on the right bank of the Rhine, 6 M. from Düsseldorf and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Calcum* (p. 15), is the seat of a training school for Protestant Sisters of Charity, an extensive institution, with branches in many different parts of Germany, founded by the benevolent pastor *Friedner* (d. 1861) in 1836. The old Romanesque *Church* of Kaiserswerth, of the 12th and 13th cent., contains an admirably executed *Reliquary* of the 13th cent., in which the bones of *St. Suitbertus*, a native of Ireland who first preached the Gospel here in 710, are preserved. Of the palace from which the young Emp. Henry IV. was carried off in 1062 in a vessel belonging to his austere guardian Archbishop Anno nothing is now left but a few fragments, called the 'Königsburg'.

RAILWAY TO COLOGNE. To the left rises *Schloss Eller*. Beyond (157 M.) *Benrath*, among the trees to the right, stands a handsome royal château erected in 1756-60 by Elector Palatine Charles. Beyond (162 M.) *Langenfeld* the train crosses the *Wupper*, passes the château of *Reuschenberg* (left), and at (146 M.) *Küppersteg* crosses the *Dhün*. The Rhine is approached near *Schloss Stummheim*, a château of Count Fürstenberg, beyond which the train reaches (172 M.) **Mülheim** (*Bergischer Hof*), a wealthy, manufacturing town, with 17,350

inhab., which owes its prosperity to Protestant citizens who emigrated from Cologne in the 17th cent. Handsome modern Gothic church near the station, by Zwigner. — To Elberfeld, see R. 6.

FROM MÜLHEIM TO BERGISCH-GLADBACH AND BENSBERG, $\frac{3}{4}$ M., branch-railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (1 \mathcal{M} 20 pf., 90, 60 pf.). One of the finest existing Gothic edifices, similar in plan to the Cologne Cathedral, is the church of the suppressed Cistercian abbey of *Altenberg*, founded in 1255, consecrated in 1379. This magnificent edifice, situated in the *Dhüenthal*, 6 M. N. of Gladbach, was judiciously restored by Frederick William IV., by whose ancestors, the Counts Adolph and Eberhard vom Berg, the abbey was founded in 1133. Several members of the family are interred here. BENSBERG possesses a château built by Elector-Palatine John William in 1705, now a military school.

Below Mülheim the train intersects the fortifications of *Deutz* (p. 42), where the ordinary trains stop, while the express crosses the railway-bridge to (175 M.) *Cologne*.

STEAMBOAT from Düsseldorf to Cologne tedious, although several places on the banks possess historical interest.

3. Cologne.

Railway Stations. 1. CENTRAL STATION (Pl. 3) at Cologne, for all the trains of the Rhenish Railway (to Bonn, Coblenz, Mayence; to Aix-la-Chapelle and Belgium); to Crefeld and Cleve), and for the express trains of the Köln-Minden line (R. 2). — 2. THE OLD BONN STATION, at St. Pantaleon (Pl. B, 3), again used since 1873, for local trains to Brühl and Sechtem. — 3. KÖLN-MINDEN STATION at Deutz, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, near the railway-bridge, for the ordinary trains of the Köln-Minden line, and for all the trains of the Köln-Giessen railway; connection of the *Left* Rhenish with the *Right* Rhenish railway, R. 9). — 4. BERGISCH-MÄRKISCHE STATION at Deutz, outside the Feldthor, on the Rhine (pp. 42, 47), for all the trains of the lines of that name. — An *Omnibus* runs from the Central Station at Cologne in connection with the trains starting from the last named station. — *Porters* and *Cabs*, see p. 22.

Hotels. At *Cologne*: HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. a: E. 5), Frankenplatz 6, near the railway-bridge, with railway-ticket and luggage-dispatch office, R. from 4 \mathcal{M} ; *HÔTEL DISCH (Pl. b: E. 4), Brücken-Str. 13-21; *MAINZER HOF (Pl. c: E. 3, 4), Glockengasse 14-20; *VICTORIA (Pl. d: D. 5), in the Heumarkt 46-50; HÔTEL ERNST (Pl. e: F. 4), Trankgasse 3, between the station and the cathedral; *WIENER HOF (Pl. f: E. 4), Glockengasse 6-10; HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE (Pl. g: D. 5), on the Rhine. All these are of the first class: R. from 2 3 \mathcal{M} , B. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ \mathcal{M} , D. 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 \mathcal{M} , A. 60 pf. — HÔTEL DU DÔME (Pl. h: E. 4), Domhof 5-11, R. and B. 2 \mathcal{M} 40 to 3 \mathcal{M} 40, L. 60, D. 2 \mathcal{M} 50 pf.; RUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. i: D. 5), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str.; HÔTEL DE COLOGNE (Pl. k: D. 5) on the Rhine; *ST. PAUL (Pl. l: F. 4), Fettenthennen 19, by the cathedral; LANDSBERG, corner of the Pauluswache and the Marzellen-Str.; *HÔTEL DE PARIS (Pl. m: E. 4), Drususgasse 3; STRASBURGER HOF, in the Hof, near the cathedral; *LAACHER HOF (Pl. o: D. 2), Laach 6-8; HÔTEL MUSEUM, Drususgasse 21. Average charges in these: R. and B. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ \mathcal{M} , D. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ \mathcal{M} , A. 50 pf. — EUROPÄISCHER HOF, Comödien-Str. 1, near the cathedral, R. 3 \mathcal{M} , B. 1 \mathcal{M} ; BILLSTEIN, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 8, near the bridge of boats; WEBER (Bonn'sches Posthaus), Hoch-Str. 21, in the Augustiner-Platz; *BERGISCHER HOF, Thurm-Markt 3-5, near the bridge of boats. These last are moderate.

At *Deutz*: PRINZ CARL (Pl. q: D. 6), on the Rhine, with view of Cologne, R. from 1 \mathcal{M} 50 pf.

Restaurants at the Central Railway Station in Cologne and the two stations in Deutz. — *Heuser*, Herzog-Str. 10; *Antonetta*, Comödien-Str. 8; *Johnen*, Breit-Str. 36 B; *Benzdorf*, Sandbahn 10; *Freischütz*, Hof 16; *Noak*, at the Gürzenich (p. 36); *Welker*, Perlengrund 5. — **Beer.** **Werny*,

KÖLN.

1. Appellhof	E. 2.	23. Backschrank-Hausplatte	C. 5	42. St. Elisabeth	B. 5
2. Bibliothek	E. 5.	24. Namenssturm	E. 3.	43. Evangelische K. (Hof)	D. 5
3. Bürgers- Hospital	D. 3.	25. Schaukastenwürfel-Säule	F. 4.	44. -	C. 5
4. Casino	D. 4.	26. Tischlammichschule	E. 4.	45. St. Georg	C. 5
5. Commandantur (Stern 5)	D. 2.	27. Telegraphen-Amt	D. 3. 4.	46. St. Hieronymus	F. 2.
6. Kriegsschiff-Palais	F. 3.	28. Tompkinsitz	D. 5.	47. St. Jakobus &	F. 5
7. Express-K. Köln-Zeitung	E. 5.	29. Theater-Säule	E. 3.	48. St. Johanna-Baptist	B. 5
8. Garnisons-Lazarett	A. 5.	30. Wasserkunst	C. 4.	49. St. Maria-St. Anna-Kapelle	F. 2.
9. Gewerbeschule	C. 2.	31. Wasserdrum	C. 5. A.	50. St. Maria im Kapitel	B. 5
10. Kärzchen	H. 5.	32. Wallstraße	B. 4	51. St. Maria i. d. Kapellenstrasse	K. 3.
11. Gymnasium (Frede-Wilk)	C. 6.	33. Zeughaus	E. 3.	52. St. Maria an Lyskirchen	C. 5
12. - (Schulstrasse)	F. 5.			53. St. Martin zur Schneippe	B. 5
13. - (Neues)	O. 2.			54. St. Martin	E. 5.
14. Loge	D. 2.	34. St. Alban	B. 5	55. St. Mauritius	C. 2.
15. Martin-Hospital	G. 5.	35. Alterheiligen-Grotte	G. 4	56. St. Michaeliten	E. 5
16. Meisters- arbeitsstätt	E. 5.	36. St. Andreus	F. 4.	57. St. Paulidom (Mild. K.)	B. 3.
17. Wallraf-Richartz	E. 4.	37. St. Apostels	B. 2.	58. St. Peter	D. 3. E.
18. Polizei-Præsidium	F. 3.	38. St. Gereon	D. 3. 4.	59. Rathauspolize	E. 5.
19. Post-Direktion	E. 3.	39. St. Adelberta	E. 3.	60. St. Severin	A. 5.
20. Priester-Seminar	F. 4.	40. St. Ursibert	G. 5.	61. St. Ursula	G. 4.
21. Rathaus	E. 5.	Bom.	E. F. 4. 5.	62. Pfeilfischer K.	C. 5.
22. Reisungsgebäude	E. F. 3.	41. Eleonorekirche	B. 2.	63. Synagoge	E. 5.

UMGEBUNG von KÖLN.





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Salomonsgasse 18, between the Rathhaus and Hoch-Str., dinner 1 M 50 pf.; **Horn**, Hof 12; **Fischer**, in the arcade near the Hoch-Str. (Pl. F, 5); **Taverne d'Alsace**, Laurenz-Platz 2 (Pl. F, 5), Strassburg beer: *Vier Jahreszeiten*, Elogius-Platz 5; **Kaldenbach**, Hoch-Str. 135, near the Wallrafs-Platz; **Kehl**, by the Museum; **Daniels**, Grosse Budengasse 2; **Aldenkirchen**, Herzog-Str. 4; **Simons**, Mühlenbach, near the Heumarkt, and many others. — **Oysters** at **Bettger's**, Kleine Budengasse 6; **Pommer**, Breite-Str. 155. — **Cafés**. **Mosler**, Oben-Mars-pforten, also the best confectioner in Cologne; **Reichard**, Hoch-Str. 104, confectioner. — **Café du Dôme**, Domhof 7-9; **Fischer** (see above); **Börse**, in the middle of the Heumarkt.

Places of Recreation. A military band generally plays on summer evenings in the gardens of the **Bettlerie** and **Prinz Carl** hotels at Deutz, which afford a good view of Cologne and the busy traffic on the river and the bridge of boats. **Palant's Kaiser-Garten**, near the Thiermchen, at the W. end of the town (on the way to the Zoological Garden), and the **Bayenhäus** at the S. end of the town, on the Rhine, are also favourite resorts. The **Städtische Garten**, about 1 1/2 M. from the town, see p. 42. — The **Zoological Garden** and **Flora**, see p. 42. **Brühl** (p. 61) also attracts numerous visitors.

Theatres. **Stadt-Theater** (Pl. 29), Glockengasse (1. Sept. to 1. May). **Thalia Theater**, Schildergasse. **Summer Theatre**, near the Flora. **Theatre in the Gertrudenhof** ('Geistensterz').

Music. Cologne has of late years become one of the most musical places in Germany. The **Gürzenich Concerts** (p. 36; seats in the body of the hall 4 M 50 pf., in the gallery 2 M , the latter often oppressively hot), usually ten in number, which take place annually in winter, have attained a justly merited celebrity, owing to the admirable choice of the music, as well as to the number and skill of the performers. These concerts are conducted by **Dr. Hitler**, the director of the *Conservatorium of Music*. The latter, founded in 1851, is supported partly by the city, and partly by private subscription, and has numbered among its directors some of the most talented musicians of Germany. There are at present fourteen teachers. Another institution which has earned a high reputation is the **Männer-Gesangverein**, or Men's Vocal Society, conducted by **F. Weber**, by which admirable concerts are also given. Amateurs of music should endeavour to obtain an introduction to the **Musikalische Gesellschaft**, or to the **Philharmonische Gesellschaft**, societies which meet on Saturdays at 7.30 p.m., the former at Wolfs Str. 3, the latter at the Wolkenburg.

* **Zoological Garden**, 1 1/2 M. below the town, nearly opposite to Mülheim (p. 19), see p. 42. Admission 1 M , on Sundays 50 pf.; concerts on Sunday and Wednesday afternoons. Omnibuses and steamers (see below) ply between the town and the gardens (restaurant).

Botanical Garden of the **Flora Society**, adjoining the Zoological Garden, see p. 42. Admission 1 M , on Sundays 50 pf.; **Aquarium** 50 pf.; good restaurant; concerts on Sundays and Wednesdays, and oftener in summer.

Baths. Warm at **Siegen's**, Schildergasse 72 (also Russian baths, &c.). Cold baths (60 pf.) in the Rhine, by the bridge of boats, below the Trankgasse, at the back of the Rheinan, and at the Bayenturm; also on the right bank, below the garden of the 'Bellevue' in Deutz, near which are the **Swimming Baths** (50 pf.).

Steamboats, see Introduction, p. xv. The piers are near the bridge of boats, between the Rheingassen-Thor and the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Thor (comp. Pl. E, 6). **Local Steamers** ply frequently between Cologne and Mülheim (p. 19; 25 pf.), starting from the bridge of boats, and touching at St. Cunibert and (20 pf.) near the Zoological and Flora gardens (p. 42).

Post-Office (Pl. 19), Glockengasse 25-27. Branch offices for letters and parcels only in the E. wing of the Central Station, at 41 Mohren-Str., 35 Klingelpütz, at 13 Malzmühle, and at **Hôtel du Nord**. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 27), Cäcilien-Str. 4, Bischofs-garten-Str. 29, at the Central Station, and at the office of the **Kölnische Zeitung**, Breite Str. 76 and 78. — **Police Office** (Pl. 18), Glockengasse 30.

Cab Tariff.	Persons:	1	2	3	4
A. Per Diere.	,// pf.	,// pf.	,// pf.	,// pf.	,// pf.
Drive within the city of Cologne	60	75	1	1. 25	1. 25
From a point within the city to the suburbs, as far as the Bischofsweg	1	1	1. 25	1. 50	
B. Drives from the City or Suburbs.					
Zoological and Flora Gardens and Stadtgarten Bergisch-Märkisch Station at Deutz, incl. bridge	1	1. 25	1. 50	1. 50	
	1. 75	1. 75	2	2. 25	
C. By Time.					
For 1½ hr.	1	1	1. 50	1. 50	
For 1 hr.	2	2	3	3	
Each additional ¼ hr.	50	50	75	75	

For a trunk or heavy package 25 pf., each additional package 10 pf.; small articles in the hand free. — Double fares from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Omnibuses run from the Wallrafs-Platz to the N. end of the town, and thence to the Zoological and Flora gardens (25 pf.); also from the Wallrafs-Platz to Nippes every hour; from the Appelhofs-Platz, N. side, to the Ehrenfeld; and from the Central Station to the Bergisch Märkisch Station at Deutz in connection with the trains (comp. p. 20).

Porters (Dienstmänner). For packages not exceeding 11 lbs., 30 pf.; not exceeding 55 lbs., 50 pf.; not exceeding 110 lbs., 75 pf.

Eau de Cologne. The oldest firms are *Johann Maria Farina*, opposite the Jülichs-Platz (Obermarspforten 23), and *Johann Anton Farina* at the 'Stadt Mailand', Hoch-Str. 429, opposite the W. portal of the cathedral (3 A); also at Jülichs-Platz 4, &c. Case containing six bottles of the ordinary medium size, 7 M.

Objects of Art and curiosities of all kinds are sold by *Lempert*, Grosse Sandkaul 4; and by *Bourgeois*, Unter Fettenhennen.

Industrial Exhibition, Glockengasse 3; adm. 25 pf.

English Church Service, by a resident chaplain, at No. 8 Rheingasse.

Principal Attractions: *Cathedral*, interior, and walk round the external choir-gallery (p. 24); *Museum* (p. 31), Hochstrasse; *Rathhaus* (p. 34); *Gürzenich* (p. 36); *St. Maria im Capitol* (p. 36); thence proceed to the Neumarkt and past the *Church of the Apostles* (p. 38) to *St. Gereon* (p. 39); then to the new Rhine Bridge (p. 30); *Flora* or *Zoological Garden* (p. 40). A glimpse at the chief sights of Cologne occupies two days. The order of the following description will be found the most convenient. The best time for the churches is the morning after 9 o'clock. (Before that hour, and from 11 to 11. 30 a.m. there is divine service.)

The names of the streets leading to the Rhine (W. to E.) are painted red, of those parallel to the Rhine (N. to S.) black.

Cologne (115 ft. above the sea-level), the largest town in the Rhenish Province of Prussia, the seat of the supreme court of justice for the left bank of the Rhine, where French law is in use, the residence of an archbishop, and one of the most important commercial places in Germany, is a fortress of the first class, with 135,500 inhabitants (eight-ninths of whom are Roman Catholics), including a garrison of 7000 men. It lies on the left bank of the Rhine, across which a bridge of boats and an iron bridge lead to *Deutz*, a town on the opposite bank (14,500 inhabitants). From a distance, and especially when approached by steamboat, the town with its numerous towers presents a very imposing appearance, but most of the old streets are narrow, gloomy, and badly drained. Many of them, however, contain interesting specimens of domestic architecture, dating from the 16th, 15th, and even the 13th century. Of late

considerable improvements have been effected; most of the narrowest streets have been swept away, and replaced by about seventy new ones, containing tasteful and substantial buildings. As there is a prospect of the girdle of fortifications with which it is surrounded being extended, the city will probably increase still more rapidly. The area at present covered by the city proper is about 983 acres; including the suburbs about 1900 acres.

The HISTORY of Cologne begins in pre-Roman times. The Ubii had already a settlement here, when the Romans gained a footing on the lower Rhine. In A.D. 50 Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus and mother of Nero, founded here a colony of Roman veterans, which at first was called *Colonia Agrippinensis*, and afterwards *Colonia Claudia Agrippina*. Of the strong walls of this settlement there are still some remains. Trajan conferred upon the town the rights of citizenship, and many fine buildings were erected of which there is now no trace. In 308 Constantine the Great began a stone bridge over the Rhine, which connected Marsforten with what was then the island of St. Martin, and thence crossed to Deutz. This bridge was afterwards destroyed by the Normans, and finally removed by Archbishop Bruno (see p. 39). From the end of the fifth century Cologne belonged to the kingdom of the Franks, and it was long occupied by the Ripuarian kings. Charlemagne raised the bishopric, which had been founded here in the fourth century, to an archbishopric, the first archbishop being the imperial Chaplain *Hildebold*, who built the oldest cathedral church, and presented to it a valuable library, which still exists.

The archbishops soon began to lay claim to political as well as ecclesiastical power, and endeavoured to construe the privileges granted to them by the Emperor into unlimited jurisdiction over the city. In consequence of these pretensions they were continually at variance with the citizens, and their quarrels usually assumed the form of sanguinary feuds, particularly under *Anno II.* (1056-75), *Philipp von Heinsberg* (1167-91), *Konrad von Hochstaden* (1288-61), *Engelbert von Falkenburg* (1261-74), and *Siegfried von Westerburg* (1275-97). The long contest was decided in favour of municipal independence by the battle of Worringen (1288; see p. 43), and the archbishops were compelled to transfer their residence to Brühl (p. 61), and afterwards to Bonn. They retained, however, the highest of jurisdiction and other rights, and the citizens continued to take the oath allegiance, 'so long as they should be maintained in the rights and privileges handed down to them by their forefathers'. The conflicts carried on in the town itself, between different noble families or between the nobles and the guilds, were still more violent. It was not till 1396, when the guilds gained a decisive advantage, that there was a cessation of hostilities (comp. p. 35). In 1482, 1513, and on other occasions, the city was again the scene of revolutionary struggles. Its vigorous fund of vitality is shown by the fact that, in spite of all these troubles, Cologne was unquestionably one of the wealthiest and most prosperous cities in Germany at the end of the 15th century. Its commerce, especially its trade with London, where it possessed warehouses at the Guildhall, was of the greatest importance. At an early date Cologne became incorporated with the *Hanseatic League*, in which it contested the supremacy with Lübeck. The weights and measures of Cologne were in use in almost every Rhenish, Westphalian, and Dutch town. A fair held at Cologne at Easter attracted visitors from all parts of Europe, and even from beyond the sea.

In the course of its mediæval history Cologne may boast of having twice been a cradle of German Art. The first occasion was about the middle of the 12th century, when the ecclesiastical enthusiasm shown by the acquisition of the relics of the Magi, and also the civic love of splendour found expression in a highly developed style of ARCHITECTURE, calculated for picturesque effect. One after another the larger churches were remodelled, special attention being devoted to the choir. The best specimen

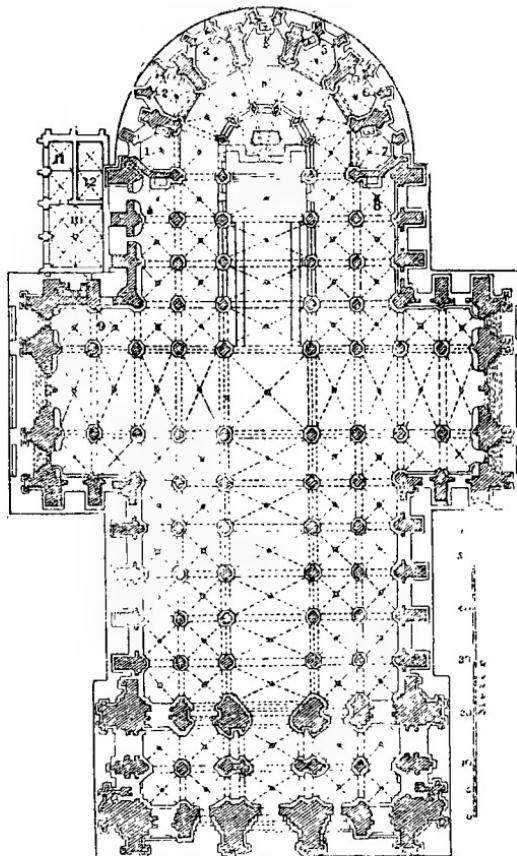
of this period of architecture is presented by the *Apostelkirche*, as seen from the Neumarkt. For a period of about fifty years, dating from the close of the 14th century, Cologne enjoyed a second golden era of art, chiefly confined to the province of PAINTING. The municipal archives preserve the names of a great number of painters, but only in a very few instances can any of these be definitely attached to existing pictures. Among the best known are *Meister Wilhelm* (died 1378), of whose mural paintings in the Hansa-Saal of the Rathaus some remains are preserved (now in the Museum, p. 32), and *Meister Stephan (Lochner)* of Constance, who died in 1451. The most famous pictures of this school in Cologne are the *Dombild*, the *Madonna* of the Priests' Seminary (preserved in the Archiepiscopal Museum), and the *Madonna* in an arbour of roses (Museum Wallraf Richartz). — The taste for architecture was not extinct even at a later period. The porch of the Rathaus, for example, is an interesting specimen of the German Renaissance. Not only were old churches renovated, but occasionally new ones were built (e. g. the Church of the Jesuits). Prior to 1801, when many of them were secularised, Cologne possessed more than 100 churches, which, of course, could only be kept in repair by constant care and attention. — In the province of SCIENCE, Cologne held by no means so high a place as in that of art. The university, founded in 1388, acquired, as the chief seat of the opposition to Humanism in the contest of Reuchlin with the Obscurantists, an extensive but far from enviable reputation. It was suppressed at the close of last century.

After the 16th century Cologne declined, at first gradually, and afterwards rapidly. In common with the rest of the Hanseatic towns its commerce lost its former importance. Continual internal discords, leading to the banishment in 1608 of the Protestants, who settled at Crefeld, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, and Mülheim, proved very prejudicial to the interests of the city. It retained, however, its privileges as a free imperial city until its occupation by the French (6th Oct., 1794). By the peace of Campo Formio (17th Oct., 1797) it was incorporated with France. — It was not till after 1815, under Prussian rule, that Cologne began to revive. The rapid progress of its steamboat and railway systems, and the enterprise of the citizens, many of whom had inherited great wealth from their ancestors, have combined to make Cologne the centre of the Rhenish trade and one of the most considerable commercial cities in Germany.

The **Cathedral†, or *Dom* (Pl. E, F, 4, 5), which justly excites the admiration of every beholder, and is probably the most magnificent Gothic edifice in the world, stands on a slight eminence about 60 ft. above the Rhine, partly composed of Roman remains, near the Central Station. As early as the 9th century an episcopal church (see p. 23) occupied this site, but in course of time the inhabitants regarded it as unworthy of the rapidly increasing size and prosperity of their city. The Archbishop St. Engelbert first entertained the project of erecting a new church here, but in consequence of his untimely death in 1225 (see p. 28) it was never executed. His

† Travellers are recommended not to engage any of the numerous valets-de-place who hover about, in and near the cathedral, as their services are unnecessary. The nave and transept with the stained-glass windows are open the whole day, but walking about is forbidden during divine service (on week-days 9-10 a. m. and 4-4.30 p.m.). The following are the authorised fees (each person): (1). For opening the choir and choir-chapels, 1 *M.* 50 pf. (2). For the attendant who conducts visitors along the upper choir-gallery, round the exterior of the cathedral, and to the top of the tower, 1 *M.* Inspection of the unfinished towers is not at present permitted.

second successor Conrad of Hochstaden (see p. 28), after the old church had been severely injured by a conflagration, at length laid the foundation-stone of the present structure with great solemnity on 14th Aug., 1248. The designer of this noble work is believed to have been *Meister Gerard of Riehl* (a village near Cologne), to whom the Chapter made a grant in 1527 in recognition of his services.



The choir was the first part of the building proceeded with. The work progressed slowly, chiefly owing to the struggles between the archbishops and the citizens (see p. 23). The stones used in the building were quarried in the Drachenfels (see p. 72). On 27th Sept., 1322 the choir, which had been temporarily terminated

by a lofty wall towards the west, was solemnly consecrated by Archbishop *Heinrich, Graf von Virneburg*. The builder soon proceeded to lay the foundations of the N. and (in 1325) S. transepts, while at the same time the old church, which was still used for divine service, was gradually removed. In 1388 the nave was sufficiently advanced to be temporarily fitted up for service, and in 1447 the bells were placed in the S. tower. Subsequently the enthusiasm subsided, and by the end of the 15th century all hope of seeing the church completed according to the original plan was abandoned. The unfinished building was provided with a temporary roof, and nothing more was done except the decoration of the interior. Some of these decorations, such as those of the high altar, belong to the degraded style of the 17th and 18th centuries. The uncompleted structure became more and more dilapidated. In 1796 the building was converted by the French into a hay magazine, its ruin being rendered more complete by the abstraction of the lead from the roof.

Frederick William III. and IV., kings of Prussia, at length rescued the desecrated edifice from total destruction. The former, at the suggestion of *Sulpice Boisserée*, caused it to be examined by the eminent architect *Schinkel* in 1816, and gave instructions for its restoration. The work of renovation, however, was not begun till 1823. It was at first carried on under the superintendence of *Ahert* (d. 1833), and afterwards under that of the talented *Zwirner*, a thorough master of the Gothic style (d. 1861). The latter was the first to form the project of completing the cathedral, an idea hailed with general enthusiasm. The foundation-stone of the new building was laid on 4th Sept., 1842, and more than 15,000*l.* have since been annually expended on the undertaking, the greater part of this amount being defrayed by government, the remainder by private subscriptions, societies, and the proceeds of a lottery. The entire sum expended between 1842 and 1876 amounted to upwards of 700,000*l.* Since the death of *Zwirner*, *Hr. Voigtel* (b. 1829) has acted as architect of the cathedral.

The cathedral is a cruciform structure, the nave being flanked with double, and the transept with single aisles. Total length 148 yds., breadth 67 yds., length of transepts 94 yds., height of the walls 150 ft., height of the roof 201 ft., height of the central tower rising over the transept 357 ft. This enormous mass of masonry is enlivened by a profusion of flying buttresses, turrets, gargoyle, galleries, cornices, foliage, etc.

The * *W. Façade*, which has been completed entirely in accordance with the still extant original design of the 14th cent., with its two huge towers, the principal portal between them, and the vast middle window, is a superb example of strictly consistent Gothic workmanship. The projected height of the towers is 511 ft., and they are intended to consist of four stories, of which the three

lower, square in form, are approaching completion, while the fourth is to be octagonal, crowned with an elegant open spire.

The *Crane* on the S. tower, which had stood there for 400 years and constituted one of the chief landmarks of Cologne, was removed in 1868.

The largest of the *Bells* in the S. tower is the *Kaiserglocke*, which was cast in 1874 with the metal of French guns, and weighs 25 tons. The next two in point of size, cast in 1447 and 1448, weigh 11 and 6 tons respectively.

The principal portal is 93 ft. in height and 31 ft. in width; the side portals 38 ft. high and 18 ft. wide; the central window 48 ft. high and 20 ft. wide. The portal of the S. tower was decorated in the beginning of the 15th cent. with excellent sculptures, probably by Meister Konrad Kuy.

The arms of the transept are terminated by the N. and S. portals, which were completed in 1859, having been built entirely from Zwirner's designs, as the original plans were no longer extant. The N. Portal is executed in a simple style, while the *S. Portal is elaborately decorated, and embellished with statues designed by Schwanthalier and presented by the Emp. William.

The *Choir, completed in 1322, and flanked with seven chapels, exhibits in its lower parts the simple and dignified forms of the early Gothic style, while in the upper parts the full magnificence and bold outlines of the consummated art are displayed.

The **INTERIOR, which is borne by 56 pillars, is 130 yds. in length. The nave is 16 yds. wide from the centre of one pillar to that of the one opposite, and 145 ft. in height; each of the inner aisles is $7\frac{1}{2}$ yds., each of the outer 9 yds. wide; each of the four aisles is 60 feet high. The area of the interior is 7399 sq. yds. In 1863 the partition which for centuries had separated the nave from the choir (see p. 25) was removed. The effect produced by the ensemble is now singularly impressive.

NAVE and TRANSEPT. The five *Stained Glass Windows* in the N. (left) aisle, executed in 1508 and 1509, and representing archbishops, saints, and armorial bearings, are fine specimens of the workmanship of that period. The *modern windows of the S. aisle, presented in 1848 by King Lewis I. of Bavaria, prove that the once almost obsolete art has regained much of its ancient glory: 1st window, John the Baptist; 2nd. Nativity; 3rd. above, Last Supper, and below, Death of Christ; 4th. Descent of the Holy Ghost; 5th. Stoning of St. Stephen. Below are prophets, evangelists, and fathers of the church in full figure. A sixth window, on the W. side of the S. Transept, was filled with stained glass in 1855 to the memory of Joseph v. Görres (d. 1848), 'catholicae veritatis defensori glorioso'. The modern stained glass windows of the S. Portal, commemorating the elevation of Archbishop v. Geissel of Cologne to the rank of cardinal, are of Cologne workmanship. The old stained glass on the W. side of the N. Transept is partly from several ancient churches

of Cologne, now demolished, and partly from the chapel of the Virgin in the cathedral.

The CHOIR is separated from the nave by an iron screen, which is to be replaced by a lofty rood-loft. We enter by the N. (left) door. Immediately to the left is the fine tomb of *Anton Keyself* (d. 1539). Consoles projecting from the fourteen pillars of the central part, or *High Choir* proper, bear *Statues* of Christ, Mary, and the Twelve Apostles, probably executed by the cathedral architect Michael, and restored in 1842; these are overshadowed by artistic canopies. The marble reliefs in front of the high altar are the work of the same hand. The modern statues in the transept were put up in 1866. The nine frescoes in the arches of the choir, executed by Steinle in 1844, represent *Angel Choirs* in the ecclesiastical symbolic style, differently coloured in accordance with their various stages of development; they are best viewed from the gallery of the choir (p. 30). The walls behind the choir stalls are covered with tapestry worked by ladies of Cologne, illustrative of the Nicene Creed and the Seven Sacraments. The handsome carved *Stalls* are of the 15th century. Under brasses, with engraved full length figures, repose Archbishop v. Spiegel (d. 1835), and Cardinal von Geissel (d. 1864). Above the triforium of the choir is a series of admirable old *Stained Glass Windows*, representing the kings of Judah, etc., belonging to the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century. The windows in the transepts are filled with stained glass presented by private individuals.

CHOIR CHAPELS. 1. The *Engelbert Chapel* (first to the left, N. side) contained down to 1633 the remains of Archbishop *Engelbert von Berg*, who was assassinated by Friedrich von Isenburg on the Gevelsberg near Schwelm in 1225 (p. 24), but they are now preserved in a magnificent silver reliquary in the treasury. The tombs of Archbishops *Adolf* and *Anton von Schauenburg* (16th cent.) are worthy of notice.—Before the sacristy is the sarcophagus of Archbishop *Engelbert von der Mark* (1364-68), with a fine figure in sandstone, executed during the lifetime of the deceased.

2. *Maternus Chapel*. Tomb of Archbishop *Philip v. Heinsberg* (d. 1191) in the form of a town-wall with towers, gates, and pinnacles; also a good statue. The altar-piece is by *Bartel de Bruyn* (1548). The original ground-plan of the S.W. tower of the cathedral and an original view of the S. tower from the E. side, found in Paris in 1816, are preserved here under glass (comp. 3rd chapel).

3. *Chapel of St. John*. *Tomb of Archbishop *Conrad v. Hochstaden* (d. 1261), founder of the cathedral, with the figure of the deceased in bronze, dating from the first half of the 15th cent., restored in 1847. The *Altar of St. Clara*, with excellent wood-carving, representing the Passion, and paintings on the wings belonging to the school of the Meister Wilhelm, presented by the brothers Boisserée, is worthy of inspection. Under glass in a massive

oaken frame is here preserved the original sketch on parchment of the W. façade of the cathedral with the two towers in their completed form. Part of this interesting design was found at Darmstadt in 1814, the rest at Paris in 1816.

4. *Chapel of the Three Kings.* Here were formerly preserved the 'Bones of the Magi', or 'Three Kings', which were brought by the Empress Helena to Constantinople. They were afterwards taken to Milan, and in 1164 presented by Frederick Barbarossa to Archbishop Reinald von Dassele, by whom they were removed to Cologne. The reliquary in which they are preserved is now in the treasury (p. 30). The marble mausoleum erected in this chapel dates from the second half of the 17th century. — Below the centre window is a valuable relief, in gilded bronze, of the Adoration of the Magi. On the S. side is the tomb of Archbishop *Ernst von Baiern* (d. 1612). The other Electors of the House of Bavaria repose outside this chapel. The heart of *Marie de Médicis* (p. 38) is also buried under a stone without any inscription in front of the chapel. Opposite to it, at the back of the high altar, is the tomb of Archbishop *Dietrich von Mörs* (d. 1463), probably altered at a later date.

5. The *Chapel of St. Agnes* contains the celebrated **Dombild*, a large winged picture representing the Adoration of the Magi in the centre, St. Gereon and St. Ursula on the wings, and the Annunciation on the outside.

This is doubtless the picture alluded to in Dürer's diary of his travels in the Low Countries, in which he mentions his paying two 'weiss-pfennige' to see the picture which '*Meister Stoffen*' had painted at Cologne. It was this notice that led to the conjecture that Stephan Lochner was the author of the painting. There is no inscription on the picture itself, the supposed traces of writing being merely ornamental flourishes. The picture, which is of imposing dimensions, occupies an intermediate position between the ideal conceptions of mediaeval times, and the modern realism introduced by the Dutch school. It was enthusiastically admired at an early period, and has attracted some attention in the present century through the extravagant encomiums of certain connoisseurs who have compared it to the masterpieces of Raphael.

In the middle of the chapel is the *Sarcophagus of St. Irmgardis* (11th cent.), adorned with Gothic arches and painted figures of saints.

6. *Chapel of St. Michael.* Marble tombstone of Archbishop *Walram of Jülich* (d. 1349). Carved altar of the 15th century.

7. *Chapel of St. Stephen.* Stone sarcophagus of Archbishop *Gero* (d. 976), of the 10th cent., a relic of the old cathedral, upon which was placed in 1802 the portrait-statue of the Imperial general *Von Hochkirchen* (who fell at Landau in 1703, in the Spanish War of Succession), executed by Fortini of Florence.

8. *Chapel of the Virgin* (properly speaking the last bay of the outer S. aisle). Tombstone of Archbishop *Reinald von Dassele* (d. 1167, see above), upon which the marble statue of Archbishop *Wilhelm von Genney* (d. 1362) was placed in 1812. Opposite is the sarcophagus of Count *Gottfried von Arnsberg* (d. 1368). Near the

altar is the *Monument of Archbishop *Frederick of Saurwerden* (d. 1414), consisting of a figure of the archbishop in bronze on a sarcophagus admirably decorated with figures of saints, the whole restored in 1847. — The altar, which was designed by Zwirner in 1856, is adorned with *Overbeck's *Assumption*, purchased in 1855 for 900*l.* On the next wall-pillar is the so-called *Madonna of Milan*, probably a German work of the 14th century. — The *Stained Glass* of this chapel, executed at Cologne in 1857, represents scenes from the life of the Virgin, copied from ancient mural paintings discovered in 1842 during the restoration of the choir.

By a pillar at the entrance to the S. TRANSEPT is the *Statue of St. Christopher*, about 10 ft. in height, dating from the 16th century. The carved altar by the E. wall of this transept, of the late Gothic style, is from the church of St. Maria ad Gradus.

The TREASURY (entrance from the N. ambulatory) contains the golden **Reliquary of the Magi*, a costly specimen of Romanesque workmanship, probably executed in the years 1190-1200. It was seriously injured in 1794, when carried away for concealment from the French, but was restored in 1807. The silver **Shrine of St. Engelbert*, in the style of the Renaissance, dates from 1633. There are also several valuable *Monstrances*, including one of the 14th cent., another of the 17th cent., 19½ lbs. in weight, and thickly set with precious stones, and a third presented in 1848 by Pope Pius IX. *Processional Cross* of the 12th century. An '*Osculum Parisi*', of the 16th cent., richly decorated with enamels, pearls, and precious stones; *Sword of Justice*; sacerdotal vestments; ten admirably carved ivory tablets by Melchior Paulus (1708-1738), with scenes from the Passion, etc. — The *Sacristy* contains a fine ciborium and old stained glass. — In the *Cathedral Library* are the Hildebold Codices, returned from Darmstadt in 1868.

The visitor should not omit to walk round the :*Inner Gallery of the Choir* and those on the *Exterior of the Choir*, or to ascend the *Central Tower* (from the S. portal; adm. by card, see p. 21), as a better idea may thus be formed of the grandeur of the structure. The external gallery, or better still the open gallery of the central tower, commands an extensive *prospect over the sea of houses, the plain intersected by the Rhine, and the Seven Mts. in the distance.

The **Archiepiscopal Museum** (Pl. 16; admission from 10 to 1, in summer daily, in winter on Wednesdays, Sundays, and holidays only; fee 25-50 pf.), opposite the S. gate of the cathedral, is established in a chapel, formerly belonging to the Archiepiscopal Palace and re-erected in 1665. It contains a collection of ecclesiastical and other objects of mediæval art, of which the most valuable is a Virgin belonging to the Priests' Seminary, by an able Master of the Old Cologne School (p. 24).

The **Iron Bridge** (Pl. F, 5, 6), which crosses the Rhine to the E. of the cathedral (completed in 1859), is broad enough for a double line of rails and a separate roadway for ordinary traffic. It is 453 yds. long and 47 ft. above the average level of the water. Over the entrance on the left (Cologne) bank is an *Equestrian Statue of Frederick William IV.* by Bläser, on the right bank an **Equestrian Statue of William I.* by Drake, both erected in 1867. The approach to the bridge on the left bank affords a good survey of the choir of the cathedral. Dentz, on the right bank, see p. 42.

In an open space a little to the S.W. of the cathedral, rises the new *Museum, or *Wallraf-Richartz-Museum* (Pl. 17), built in the Gothic (Tudor) style by *Felten* in 1855-61, the funds for its erection (about 30,000*l.*) having been presented to the city by Herr Richartz, a wealthy merchant (d. 1861). The stately building faces the N., while at the back are two wings, with handsome late-Gothic cloisters, adjoining the church of the Minorites. The nucleus of the collections of pictures and antiquities is formed by those bequeathed by Professor Wallraf (d. 1824) to his native town. In the grounds on the E. side is the old Roman arch of the *Pfaffenthal*, an ancient gate of the city transferred thither from its original position near the W. portal of the cathedral. The statues which adorn the building externally, by *Blaeser*, *Fuchs*, *Mohr*, and *Werres*, represent characters of distinction in the annals of the city. The museum is open on week-days, in summer 9-6, in winter 9-4, admission 75 pf.; on Wednesdays, Sundays, and holidays, 9-1, gratis; closed on Easter-day, Whitsunday, and Christmas-day. Catalogue of pictures 75 pf., of Roman antiquities also 75 pf.

Most of the modern pictures are of little merit, but among the ancient pictures there are numerous specimens which will attract the historical student. The ordinary visitor, however, who regards the collection from an aesthetic point of view only, will find less satisfaction here than in most German galleries. The following pictures are of special excellence: *The Virgin with the bean-blossom* (No. 40); *Madonna in an arbour of roses* by *Meister Stephan* (No. 118); *Descent from the Cross* by the *Meister of the Lyversberg Passion* (No. 151); and the *Death of Mary* by the *Meister von Calvar* (No. 207). The Drummer and Fifer (No. 522) is said to be by *Dürer*; the Madonna by Rubens (No. 618) is probably only by one of his pupils. The small Madonna by *Francesco Francia* (No. 800 A), presented by S. Boisserée, is an admirable work.

Ground Floor and Cloisters. Entrance-hall, on the right and left of the staircase, busts of Wallraf and Richartz, in marble by *Blaeser*. — To the right we first enter a large HALL, in which modern sculptures are usually exhibited; among the pictures: 1028. The spirits of the cup, by *T. Mintrop*, on a gold ground. To the left we obtain a view from above of the Roman mosaic pavement in the cloisters. — We next enter a SALOON containing the *Roman Antiquities*: statuettes, busts, masks (some of them spurious), head of a Medusa found at Rome, casts of well-known antiques (*Laocoön*, *Apollo Belvedere*, *Venus de Médicis*, etc.). — The adjacent SALOON contains a collection of *Engravings*, *Drawings*, *Manuscripts*, and also of *Coins*, *Small Works of Art*, *Gems*, *Carvings*, *Remains of Sculptures*, etc. 1030 A, Forty-two cartoons by *Ramboux* for the tapestry in the cathedral (p. 28).

The UPPER CLOISTERS contain curious specimens of artistic workmanship, stained glass, vases, etc.; a valuable collection of thirty scenes in *Stained Glass*, being modern copies of old masters of Cologne and the Netherlands, executed at Munich, and bequeathed by the brothers Boisserée. Also numerous photographs of celebrated works of art. The LOWER CLOISTERS contain Roman and mediæval antiquities; *Mosaic Pavements*, one of which, of considerable size, and supposed to date from the 3rd cent., was found during the construction of the new hospital, and probably belonged to a library (with figures representing Plato, Aristotle, Diogenes, Socrates, Sophocles, etc.); then sarcophagi, architectural fragments and sculptures, ancient and mediæval, among them a rock-altar of Jupiter and of Hercules Saxanus, erected by legions stationed in Germany, and found in the Brohl Valley (p. 79) in 1862. Also remains of the mural

paintings from the Hansa-Saal of the Rathaus by *Meister Wilhelm v. Köln* (p. 24), representing the 'nine good heroes'.

To the left on the ground-floor are six rooms containing pictures of great historical interest of the *Early Cologne School*. We begin with Room I., entered from the upper cloisters. (a) GOTHIc PICTURES (Nos. 30-39) of the years 1300-1370; 35. Passion in 27 sections; 36-39. Passion. — (b) MEISTER WILHELM and his School, from about 1350 to 1420 (Nos. 40-117). 40. (Room II.) *Meister Wilhelm*, Triptych: the Virgin in the centre, with a bean-blossom in her left hand, and the Infant Christ on her right arm; on the left St. Catherine, on the right St. Barbara. 41. (Room II.) *Meister Wilhelm* (?), Christ on the Cross surrounded by Mary and eight Apostles; 98. St. Veronica with the napkin; 99. (Room I.) Legend of St. Ursula, with a view of the city of Cologne. — (c) MEISTER STEPHAN and his school, from about 1420 to 1460 (Nos. 118-46, in Room II.). 118. Madonna in an arbour of roses; 119-120. St. Ambrose and St. Mark, wings of a picture by this master in the museum at Darmstadt (No. 168); 121. Last Judgment (the pictures of the martyrdom of the Twelve Apostles belonging to this work are in the Stadel Gallery at Frankfort, and six saints, formerly at the back of these are now in the Pinakothek at Munich); 122, 123, Scourging and Entombment of Christ. (d) COLOGNE SCHOOL, influenced by that of the Van Eycks, from 1430 to 1550 (Nos. 147-445, in Rooms III-VI.). 151-158. The 'Lyversberg Passion', an altar-piece formerly in the possession of a *Herr Lyversberg*, after whom several works by the same hand as this are usually named; 158-163. Triptych, De scent from the Cross (1480), on the wings Andrew and Thomas, on the outside the Assumption of Mary; 164. Christ on the Cross; 182. Glorification of Mary; 184. Last Judgment; 195. Adoration of the Magi; 196. Mass of St. Gregory; 197, 198. Wings with saints; 199. Triptych, Mystical marriage of St. Catherine with the Infant Christ; on the wings SS. Rochus and Gudula inside, and SS. Achatius and Cecilia outside. 205. So-called 'Altarpiece of St. Thomas', a triptych: in the centre Christ appearing to the doubting Thomas; inside the wings, the Madonna with St. John, and St. Hippolytus with St. Afra; outside, in grisaille, St. Symphorosa with her seven sons, and St. Felicitas with her seven sons. 206. Altar of the Holy Cross (by the master of the Boisserée St. Bartholomew in the Pinakothek at Munich), a triptych: in the centre Christ on the Cross, on the wings John the Baptist and St. Agnes. 207. Death of Mary, a work after which several others by the same hand are named, with the Donors on the wings. The other pictures, by *A. von Worms*, *B. Bruyn*, and other later masters of Cologne are interesting to connoisseurs only. — The antechamber adjoining the entrance-hall contains a few modern works of art.

The **Staircase** is adorned with **FRESCOES** by *Steinle*, illustrative of the history of art and civilisation at Cologne. The scenes begin with the picture to the left as we look back from the topmost landing of the stair. 1. *Roman and Romanesque Period*: Constantine the Great (324-337) on his throne, surrounded by warriors, artists, and others, some of whom hold in their hands plans of the emperor's buildings at Tréves and of his bridge at Cologne; on the other side, Charlemagne (716-814), also enthroned, with his retinue, including Eginhard, Alcuin, and Paulus Diaconus. Between the two emperors is St. Helena with her attendants. In the corner adjoining Charlemagne are the most famous archbishops of Cologne: St. Hildebold (d. 819) with the plan of the old cathedral, St. Bruno (d. 965) with the church of St. Pantaleon, Heribert (d. 1021) with the church of the Apostles, and Anno (d. 1075) with the church of St. Gereon. Next to these is the Franconian queen Plectrudis (8th cent.) with the plan of St. Maria im Capitol. Below, in the adjoining scenes, is the legend of Cologne: St. Maternus, the first bishop, baptising converts in the Rhine, St. Gereon with his companions, St. Ursula and her virgin followers, and St. Hermann Joseph in St. Maria im Capitol. — Opposite, on the wall to the right, is — 2. *The Mediaeval Period*: in the centre Albertus Magnus, the learned theologian of Cologne with his pupils, including Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus; beyond these are mystics, humanists, and artists. On the other side, to the right of Albertus,

is Conrad of Hochstaden (p. 25), to whom the architect of the cathedral submits a plan of the edifice; farther on, Meister Wilhelm of Cologne and Meister Stephan; then the two burgomasters welcoming a vessel of the Hanseatic League. In the subordinate scenes, the popular Festival of St. John (p. 35), the arrival of the relics of the Magi, a tournament, and the industrial activity of Cologne. — On the central wall, to the left of the door: 3. *Renaissance and Modern Period*: to the left, Rubens receiving the order for the altar-piece of St. Peter's church (p. 38); Winckelmann studying the Laocoön; in the centre the brothers Boisserée (p. 69) and Friedrich von Schlegel; to the right, Wallraf and Richartz, the founders of the museum. Below, the Carnival of Cologne. — To the right of the door: 4. *Continuation of the Cathedral*: completion of the S. portal in presence of Frederick William IV., the architect Zwirner, and the archbishop Johannes v. Geissel. Below, the society for advancing the building operations, and the vocal societies of Cologne. — Above the central entrance door, in the upper part of the staircase, are the armorial bearings of Cologne, with Marsilius, the hero of Cologne, and Agrippina, the Roman empress. — From the highest landing we enter the rooms of the —

Upper Floor. In a straight direction is the ANTECHAMBER: right, *982 A. Camphausen, King William saluted by his troops after the battle of Sedan, with Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon among his retinue, a large picture; left, 955. Simon Meister, Frederick William IV. on horseback. — Busts of Michael Angelo by C. Mohr, of Rubens by Fr. Meynen, and of Wolfgang Müller by Hofmeister.

Rooms to the Left. Room I. Works of the early Franconian, Saxon, and Swabian schools: 522. A. Dürer, Piper and drummer; *Cranach the Elder*, 534. Mary Magdalene, 535. Jesus as a boy. 551-553. Joachim Patinir, Portraits. — Room II., beginning to the right of the entrance: 652 A. Adrian Brouwer, Old peasant; *800 A. Franc. *Francia*, Madonna and Child; 817. Tintoretto, Ovid and Corinna; 654 A. Carl Fabritius (pupil of Rembrandt), Portrait; 652 C. J. Gerritz Cuyp, Portrait; 901. Ph. de Champaigne, Portrait of Jabach, the wealthy patron of art; *618. Rubens, Holy Family; 624. Van Dyck, Portrait of Jabach; 941. David (d. 1824), Pericles with the corpse of his son Paralus; 632. G. Honthorst, Holy Family; 617. Rubens, St. Francis receiving the stigmata; 801. Innocenzo da Imola, Madonna; 802. Giac. *Francia*, The Apostle Andrew; 812, 813. Veronese, Heads as studies; 633. Jordaeus, Prometheus. — The following rooms contain numerous mediocre works by Italian and French masters.

Rooms to the Right of the antechamber. Room I. Cologne and Netherlands masters of the 16th and 17th cent., of no great merit. In the centre, on separate stands: *1003-1028. C. Scheuren, 'Scenery, Legends, History, and Monuments of the Rhenish Province', being a fine cycle of ornamental water-colours. — In the adjoining corner room begins the COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS: 963. Köhler, Miriam's song of praise after the passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites; 965 B. Schwerdgeburt, Promenaders outside the gate; 976. J. Schrader, Portrait of himself; 987. Salentin, Pilgrims at a medicinal spring; 942. G. Schick, Eve; *959. J. W. Schirmer, Italian landscape. — A CABINET with modern engravings (adjoining which are the exhibition rooms of the Kölner Kunstverein, or art-union) leads to — Room III. (the last), the principal saloon of the modern masters, E. of the staircase. No. 963. Lessing, Landscape; 971 A. A. Achenbach, Starting of a tug-steamer; 980. Böttcher, Summer night on the Rhine; 974. J. Schrader, Cromwell at the death-bed of his daughter; 984. Stiengeneyer, Foundering of the man-of-war Le Vengeur; 990. Piloty, Galileo in prison; 964. Jordan, Soup day; 972. Zimmermann, Scouring day; 952 A. C. Rottmann, Cefalu, Sicilian landscape; 559 A. W. Wider, Tombola players in Trastevere (Rome); 966. Bendemann, Exiled Jews mourning; 981. W. Camphausen, Prince Eugene at the battle of Belgrade; 944. A. Stückelberg, Romeo and Juliet, according to a German version of the story by Keller; 991. O. Achenbach, Castel Gandolfo; 970. Geselschap, Soirée musicale; 992. Vautier, Funeral feast; 986. Correns, Portrait of Zwirner, the architect of the cathedral.

At the back of the Museum is the **Church of the Minorites** (Pl. 56), an early Gothic building of simple but handsome proportions, probably commenced in 1220, but not completed till forty years later, and recently restored at the expense of the late Herr Richartz (p. 31). It is 65 yds. in length; the nave is 67 ft. high and 24 yds. broad. The large window above the portal in the principal façade and the elegant spire (of last century), restored in the style of the original, are specially striking. The fine sacristy has a round pillar in the centre. The church contains the tombstone of the celebrated theological disputant *Duns Scotus* (d. 1309), with the inscription: *Scotia me genuit, Anglia me suscepit, Gallia me docuit, Colonia me tenet.*

In the Appelhof-Platz, opposite the Comödien-Str., is the *Appellhofgebäude*, or Court of Justice (Pl. 1), an unattractive modern building. Farther on, in the Zeughaus-Str., on the left, is the *Arsenal* (Pl. 33) with the *Guard-House*, erected in 1601; on the right are the palatial *Government Buildings* (Pl. 27), erected in 1830. Farther W. in the same direction, at the corner of the Apern-Str., is the *Römerthurm*, an ancient round tower inlaid with stones of different colour. It once formed an angle of the ancient Roman town, considerable fragments of the walls of which still exist in the vicinity (on the 'Burgmauer'), and is undoubtedly to a great extent of Roman origin, but the upper part is modern. The Steinfeldergasse leads hence (leaving the new *Gymnasium-Library* to the left) to *St. Gereon's*, see p. 39.

The *Synagogue* (Pl. 63) in the *Glockengasse*, an edifice in the Moorish style, designed by Zwirner, and built in 1859-61 at the expense of the banker Oppenheim, is covered with a handsome gilded dome. — Farther up the same street is the new *Theatre*, designed by Raschdorff, and completed in 1872.

Between the cathedral and the Museum, at the small Wallrafs-Platz, begins the narrow **Hochstrasse** (Pl. D, E, 4), the busiest street in Cologne, which with its N. and S. prolongations (the Marzellen-Str. and Eigelstein to the N., and the Hochpforte and Severins-Str. to the S.) intersects the entire city from N. to S. The street is gradually being widened by the erection of all new buildings farther back than the old ones. To the right, in the centre of the Hochstrasse, is the *Königin-Augusta-Halle* (Pl. E, 4), usually called the *Passage*, an arcade with shops.

Between the Hochstrasse and the Rhine are situated several important buildings, not far from each other.

The ***Rathhaus** (Pl. 21), an interesting structure, built in different centuries, stands on the substructions of a Roman stronghold (probably the *Prætorium*), of the arches of which some remains are still visible in the cellar. The oldest part of the present building (14th cent.) is the central portion (with the *Hansa-Saal*), looking towards the Rathhaus-Platz. In 1569-71 an elegant portico in the Renaissance style was built in front of this, from the plans of Wil-

helm Vernickel (whose designs, along with those of his competitors, are still preserved in the municipal archives), bearing long Latin inscriptions and reliefs alluding to the tradition of Burgomaster Gryn's fight with the lion (see below). The handsome, five-storied *Rathhausturm*, formerly adorned with numerous statuettes, was built in 1407-14, from the proceeds of the fines imposed upon noble families in 1396. — The E. portions of the structure, facing the Altenmarkt, were erected in 1549-50; the façade, richly ornamented with reliefs and statues, was altered in 1591, but restored by Raschdorff according to the original style in 1870. The restoration of the entire building, with the exception of the portico, is now completed.

The *Löwenhof*, built by *Lorenz* in 1540 in the Renaissance style, then newly introduced into Germany, is so named in reference to the tradition (above alluded to) that Archbishop Engelbert sought the life of Burgomaster Gryn, and threw the obnoxious citizen into a lion's den in his palace, from which, however, his intended victim contrived to escape unhurt.

The **Hansa-Saal*, or Hanseatic Hall (30 yds. long, 8 yds. wide, 32 ft. high), on the first floor of the Rathaus, recently restored, is said to be that in which the first general meeting of the League took place on 19th Nov., 1367. The S. wall is entirely occupied by nine rich canopies, with large figures vigorously executed in stone, representing heathen, Jewish, and Christian heroes (Hector, Alexander the Great, Caesar; Joshua, David, Maccabeus; Charlemagne, King Arthur, Godfrey de Bouillon); above these, but smaller, Charles IV., who fortified the town and presented it with the privileges of a market, as the figures on the right and left indicate. In the windows are the armorial bearings of the different imperial families of Germany, on the long wall those of forty-five patrician families of Cologne, on the ceiling those of the burgomasters of Cologne, from 1316 to the downfall of the independence of the city. The two upper series are the arms of the twenty-two guilds. — The principal apartment of the portion of the Rathaus which was erected in 1550 (towards the Altenmarkt) is the room called the '*Muschel*' (shell), completed in 1761. The *Tapestry*, with which it is adorned, was executed by Vos from drawings by Wouverman, and was purchased by the Town Council from the heirs of Elector Clement Augustus. — The former *Raths-Saal* is in the tower. The fine carved door was executed by Melchior Reidt in 1603; to the same period belong the stucco ceiling, ornamented with medallions of the emperors, and the door leading from the Arsenal into the commission room.

In the Rathhaus-Platz, opposite the Rathaus, is the late Gothic *Chapel* of the Rathaus (now occupied by an Old Catholic congregation), which formerly contained the Dombild (p. 29), and was consecrated in 1426. The spire is of graceful proportions; the sacristy dates from 1474. — The handsome new *Civic Library* (Pl. 2), in the Portalsgasse, was erected by Ihr. Weyer in the style of the Renaissance.

The old Scotch Church of **Gross St. Martin* (Pl. 54), formerly situated on an island in the Rhine, dates originally from the Merovingian period. The existing church, built by Abbot Adelhard, after the repeated destruction of previous edifices, was consecrated by Archbishop Philip in 1172. The massive E. portion, with its imposing tower (270 ft. high) surrounded by four corner turrets, seems to have been constructed in the 13th century, and was restored in 1437 and 1454-99. (The S.W. corner turret fell in

1526, and was not restored till 1870.) Before the handsome, pointed W. portal stood a porch covered with groined vaulting, probably dating from the 14th century, one half of which was removed at the last restoration.

In the INTERIOR, in the corner to the left of the entrance, is a marble font, adorned with lions' heads and foliage, said to have been presented by Pope Leo III. in 803. On the upper side-altars are six modern statues by Hoffmann of Rome, on the left SS. Martinus, Eliphius, and Brigitta, on the right the Virgin with angels. The N. aisle contains a fine Descent from the Cross, by Du Bois, and Christ before Annas, by Honthorst.

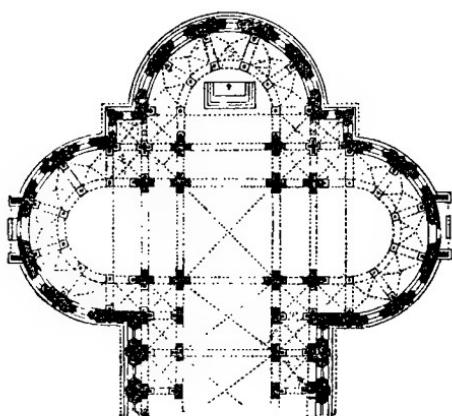
To the S. of the Rathhaus is the *Gürzenich (Pl. 10), with its pinnacles and turrets, built in 1441-52 at a cost of 80,000 florins, to serve as a 'Herren Tanzhaus' and banquet saloon on occasions when the Town Council desired to entertain distinguished guests with a magnificence worthy of the city. Besides the 'Gürzenich' property the Council purchased several other pieces of ground to form a site for this imposing building. The architect was Johann von Büren. The first grand festival was held here in 1475 in honour of Emperor Frederick III. Other festivals took place in 1486, 1505, 1521, and on several occasions in the 16th century. In the 17th and 18th centuries the large saloon fell into decay, and was used as a magazine till 1857, when, after undergoing a thorough renovation at the hands of Jul. Raschdorff, it was restored to its original uses. This is the finest of the ancient secular edifices of Cologne.

Above the E. gateways are statues of Agrippa and Marsilius, the founder and the defender of the town during the Roman period, executed by Mohr, and painted by Kleinertz in the ancient style, and erected in 1859 in place of the old ones, which had become injured through exposure to the weather.

Interior (adm. 50 pf.). On the ground floor is the former magazine, converted by Herr Weyer in 1875 into a fine EXCHANGE HALL. — On the first floor is the spacious *FEST-SAAL (58 yds. long, 24 broad), borne by twenty-two richly carved wooden columns, with a gallery. The modern stained glass windows represent the armorial bearings of Jülich, Cleve, Berg, and Mark, the mediæval allies of Cologne, with St. Peter as the patron saint of the city, two Imperial eagles, the arms of Cologne itself, those of six burgomasters of the period when the building was first erected, and those of the twenty-two guilds. The two large *Chimney Pieces* of the 15th century, richly carved with scenes from the early history of the town, are worthy of inspection. — The ANTECHAMBER ('Kleine Gurzenich') is adorned with mural paintings by Schmitz of Düsseldorf, representing the entry of the Empress Isabella (wife of Frederick II.), the legend of the Cologne wood-cutting expedition (viz. that Marsilius saved the town from a beleaguered enemy by sending out armed women against them on the pretext of felling wood), and the Festival of St. John (a symbolical washing away of the evil of the year in the Rhine). Concerts in the Gurzenich, see p. 21.

The Church of *St. Maria im Capitol (*Zint Märjen* in local speech; Pl. 50), consecrated in 1049 by Pope Leo X., is a cruciform edifice in the Romanesque style, constructed on an imposing and somewhat peculiar plan. The choir and transept (apparently of the 12th century) terminate in semicircular apses with an ambulatory round each, and impart to the end of the building the trefoil shape, of which this is the earliest example at Cologne. The vaulting of the nave dates from 1250. The church owes its name to the tradi-

tion that this site was once occupied by the Roman Capitol, which was succeeded by the palace of the Franconian kings. The original edifice, of which no remains exist, is said to have been built by Plectrudis, wife of Pepin of Héristal, and mother of Charles Martel.



The *INTERIOR has been decorated with modern frescoes, begun by *Steinle* (paintings in the apse) and *E. Gatzke*, and completed by *Goebels* under the superintendence of *Essenwein* of Nuremberg. Several of these are in the old Romanesque style, and therefore somewhat unpleasing to modern taste. The figures are from drawings by *Klein* of Vienna. — In the W. vestibule and under the organ-loft are some tomb-stones belonging to the Merovingian and Carlovingian periods. The door which leads into the apse of the N. transept, decorated with very prominent reliefs,

dates from the foundation of the church. The S. (Hardenrath's) chapel (of 1465) contains pictures of the *School of Meister Stephan*, and fine stained glass. The richly sculptured organ-loft (originally a screen) of 1523, the font of 1594, and a late Romanesque portable altar are well worthy of inspection. — The fine CRYPT, with its nave and aisles, its quadrangular chapels, and its side chambers, corresponds with the form of the choir. It contains the tomb of Plectrudis, and some ancient mural paintings.

To the right, in the vicinity, is the **Templars' Lodge** (Pl. 28), Rheingasse No. 8, a handsome Romanesque edifice, with round-arched windows, niches, and corbie-stepped gables, dating from the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century. It was the family residence of the 'Overstolzen', and was purchased by the town in 1836 and judiciously restored.

The Prot. *Trinity Church* (Pl. 44), in the Filzengraben, in the early Christian basilica style, with porch and galleries above the aisles, designed by Stüler, was consecrated in 1860.

St. George (Pl. 45), consecrated in 1067, was originally a plain columnar basilica, with a crypt of the same character (now restored). The porch dates from 1536. The objects of greatest interest are a Romanesque crucifix of wood, remains of Romanesque and Gothic mural paintings and stained glass, and a tomb of 1545.

St. Severin's (Pl. 60), at the S. end of the town, stands upon the site of a Christian Church built as early as the 4th century, and has been often destroyed. The present church was consecrated in 1237. The effective quadrangular tower was erected in 1393-1411; the nave was furnished with new vaulting in 1479; the baptismal chapel, adorned with stained glass, dates from 1505.

The sarcophagus of St. Severin with a roof-shaped lid, the excellent mountings of a door of the 12th century, a copper-gilt reading-desk in the form of an eagle, the Gothic choir stalls, and some old mural and easel paintings will repay inspection.

Near St. Maria im Capitol, in the Sternengasse (No. 10, right side) is a handsome house (Pl. D, 4) in which *Rubens* is erroneously said to have been born (comp. p. 48). The house bears an inscription and a relief above the door in memory of the illustrious master; and on the opposite side is an inscription recording (correctly) that *Marie de Médicis*, widow of *Henri IV.* of France, died here in exile in 1642. — The house No. 23-25 Sternengasse is that of the wellknown patron of art, *Eberhard v. Jabach*, who died in 1636.

Continuing to follow the same line of streets, we reach the church of **St. Peter** (Pl. 58; entrance in the Sternengasse), of the 16th century.

Over the High Altar is the *Crucifixion of St. Peter, by *Rubens*, recovered from Paris in 1814. This fine picture, one of the most vigorous works of the master, but repellent owing to its startling fidelity to nature, is ascertained to have been painted by order of the Jabach family in memory of Herr Eberhard Jabach (see above). It is shown by the sexton for the somewhat exorbitant fee of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. Behind the altar reposes Johann Rubens, the father of the painter (see p. 48). — A late Gothic carved altar (Bearing of the Cross, Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross), with fine pictures on the wings, is exhibited for an additional fee of 75 pf. — The brazen font, surmounted by an equestrian figure, dates from 1569.

The adjoining Church of **St. Cæcilia** (Pl. 38), a very ancient building, was restored as early as 930-41, and again in the 12th century, on which occasion parts of the edifice of the 10th century appear to have been retained. It contains a curious crypt, which is wrongly described as a remnant of the oldest episcopal church built by St. Maternus. The relief above the arch of the door is worth inspection.

Opposite is the *Wolkenburg*, built in the style of the Gürzenich and lately restored, the property of a club.

At the back of the two churches last described is situated the spacious **Hospital** (Pl. 3), erected in 1846. It may be inspected in the afternoon; visitors, on entering their names in a book, usually contribute a trifle to the funds (attendant 50 pf.).

In the N.W. angle of the **NEUMARKT**, a square planted with trees (military parade at noon), the largest in Cologne, rises the ***Apostles' Church** (Pl. 37), a remarkably handsome basilica with aisles and double transept. Over the E. point of intersection rises a dome flanked with two slender corner-towers, and over the W. intersection a square tower. The picturesque choir and the arms of the E. transept terminate in very spacious rounded apses, adorned with two series of niches and a miniature gallery above them. The church, begun about the year 1200, on the site of an older structure of the 11th century, which had been destroyed by fire, was completed about the middle of the thirteenth century and has of late been judiciously restored.

When the plague raged at Cologne in 1357, Richmodis von Lyskirch-

en, wife of the knight Mengis von Adocht, was attacked by the malady, and having fallen into a deathlike swoon, was interred in the Apostles' Church. Being awakened from her trance by a thievish gravedigger in his attempts to abstract her ring, she returned to the house of her husband, who imagining he beheld an apparition, declared he would sooner believe that his horses could ascend to the loft of his house than that his departed spouse should return *in propriâ personâ*. Scarcely had the words escaped his lips, says the legend, than horses' hoofs were heard mounting the stairs, and their heads were speedily seen looking out of a window in the upper story of the house. The lady recovered, and lived for many years afterwards. Two horses' heads, affixed to the upper story of the house with the tower on the N. side of the Neumarkt (No. 8), are said to have been placed there in commemoration of the miraculous event. The horses' heads are probably the arms of Nicasius von Haquenay, who built the house.

To the W. of the Apostles' Church are the *Gymnasium*, or Grammar School, a fine modern brick structure, by Raschdorff, and the handsome *Residence of the Commandant* (Pl. 5).

The *Mauritiuskirche* (Pl. 55) in the Mauritius-Steinweg, built by *Vincent Statz*, in 1861-65, is a Gothic edifice, with a tower 230 ft. in height; the interior contains a 'pietà' by *Hoffmann*. — To the W. of it the Arndt-Strasse leads to the *Gewerbe-Schule*, or industrial school, built by Raschdorff, behind which is situated the *Turnhalle* (gymnastic hall).

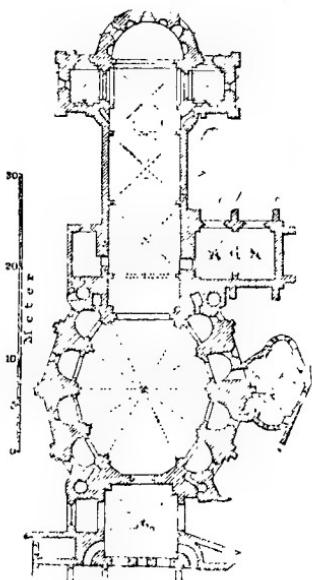
The Church of *St. Pantaleon* (Pl. 57; now a military church), was constructed on the site of an older building in 964-980. The materials for this purpose are said to have been taken by Archbishop *Bruno* (d. 965), brother of Emperor Otho the Great, from the remains of Constantine's bridge (see p. 23). The present building dates from the 12th and 13th centuries, and partly also from the 16th; but the substructure of the tower in the centre, with its two-storied additions, seems to belong entirely to the 10th century. Archbishop Bruno and the Empress Theophano (d. 999) are buried in the church. There are some remains of Romanesque mural paintings in a side chapel.

In the Grosse Griechenmarkt, in the neighbourhood, is the large reservoir of the *Waterworks*.

On the way from the Apostles' Church to St. Gereon's we pass the *Roman Tower*, mentioned at p. 34.

The Church of **St. Gereon* (Pl. 46), dedicated to the 318 martyrs of the Theban legion, with their captain Gereon, who, according to the legend, perished here in 286 during the persecution of the Christians under Diocletian, is an edifice of very peculiar style. The long Romanesque choir is adjoined by a decagonal nave in the Gothic style, with a quadrangular vestibule. The original structure, circular in form, traces of the undoubtedly Roman origin of which are still extant, is said to have been erected by the empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. Archbishop *Anno* (d. 1075) added the choir with its two square towers, and the spacious crypt. In 1219-27 the round part of the church, having become dilapidated, was converted into the present decagonal nave, 153 ft. in

height, 20 yds. in length, and 18 in breadth, covered with groined vaulting; the eight shorter sides are adjoined by large round niches. Other alterations took place in the 14th and 15th cent., to which period belongs the vaulting of the choir and of the vestibule. The disfiguring additions of the 17th and 18th cent. have recently been removed. The sacristan, who is generally to be found in the church (visitors knock), lives at the Gereonsdriesch 17, a 'place' planted with trees (fee for 1-2 persons 1 *M.*; for more, 50 pf. each).



reached by seven steps more. — The *Sacristy*, in the purest Gothic style, dating from 1316, containing fine Gothic stained glass, and the octagonal *Baptistery*, with ancient mural paintings, are also worthy of note.

The *Crypt* below the choir, with its three aisles borne by eighteen columns, dating principally, as already mentioned, from the 11th cent., contains an interesting specimen of the art of that period: *viz.* a "Mosaic Pavement," the sections of which represent scenes from the lives of David and Samson (not Joshua and Joseph as sometimes described), and the signs of the Zodiac. It was, perhaps, executed by Italian workmen, as similar scenes are very common in Italian churches. The fragments, which had got into disorder, were successfully restored and supplemented by the painter Avenarius in 1860-71.

About a hundred paces to the E. of the church, in the Gereonsstrasse, which is planted with trees, is situated the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 6), in front of which rises the *Mariensäule*, a monument designed by V. Statz and erected in 1858 to commemorate the promulgation of the new doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin.

Farther N., in the Klingelpütz, is the *Arresthaus* (Pl. G, 3), a prison constructed in 1838 in a radiating form.

St. Ursula (Pl. 61) is situated on the site a church of the 5th century, but has undergone much alteration. The Gothic portal is noteworthy.

The N. aisle, near the choir contains a monument, by Johann Lenz, erected in 1658 to *St. Ursula*, an English princess, who, according to the

The *VESTIBULE* contains tombstones from the former cloisters (comp. p. xxiv).

The *INTERIOR*, now that the central altar added in the 17th cent. has been removed, presents its original singular appearance. In small chapels in the recesses of the nave, above which runs a gallery borne by small columns, are seen the stone sarcophagi of the martyrs, half built into the walls. Their skulls are arranged under gilded arabesques along the sides of the *Choir*, to which nineteen steps ascend. The handsome carved choir-stalls date from the 15th cent. The E. end of the choir is

The *EAST END* of the choir is

legend, when on her return from a pilgrimage to Rome, was barbarously murdered at Cologne with her 11,000 virgin attendants. The figure is in alabaster, with a dove at the feet. The bones of these virgin martyrs are preserved in cases, placed round the church. The legend is also illustrated by a series of old paintings, frequently retouched, on the wall beginning to the right of the entrance. Ten old pictures of the Apostles, to the left of the S. entrance, are painted on slabs of slate, one of them bearing the date 1224. Under the organ, by the pillar to the left, is a well-executed old Gothic sculpture, representing the bearing of the Cross. The sarcophagus of a child belonging to the family of the Franconian major-domo's is also worth inspection. — The GOLDENE KAMMER, or treasury (admission $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., for 1-3 persons) contains the fine late Romanesque Reliquary of St. Ursula, several other reliquaries of the Gothic period, and a carved rock-crystal chessman of the Carlovingian period.

The Jesuits' Church (Pl. 47), erected in 1618-29, is a striking example of the Renaissance style, partaking of a Gothic character, peculiar to this order. The pulpit and high altar are overloaded with decoration. The bells were cast with the metal of cannons taken by Tilly at Magdeburg, and presented by him to the church.

St. Andreas (Pl. 36), with Romanesque nave of 1220 and a raised Gothic choir of 1414, contains a fine brass-gilt reliquary (the 'Reliquary of the Maccabees'), of late Gothic workmanship, with reliefs.

The neighbouring street '*Unter Sachsenhausen*' contains numerous handsome buildings. Of these may be mentioned No. 8, the *Bank of the Schaufhausen Co.*, with a fine new wing in the style of the Renaissance; Nos. 24-26, the office of the *Cologne Fire and Hail Insurance Companies*; and the mansion of *Herr Oppenheim*.

On the Rhine, near the N. end of the town, is situated the Church of *St. Cunibert (Pl. 40), an excellent example of the transition style, consecrated by Archbishop Conrad in 1247, the year before he laid the foundation of the cathedral, and recently restored. It is a vaulted basilica with two transepts and three towers. The principal tower, over the W. transept, fell in 1830, but has also been restored.

The INTERIOR contains fine *Stained Glass* (in the choir) of the 13th century, remains of good Romanesque mural paintings, pictures of the Cologne school, and sculptures of the 14th and 16th centuries (relief of the Crucifixion). The choir has lately been decorated with encaustic mural paintings by *Welter*. Fine modern organ.

The opposite *Marien-Hospital* for incurables (Pl. 15) was erected by subscription.

One of the most remarkable works of its kind is the well-preserved **Town Wall**, with broad, deep fosses and admirable gate-towers (such as the *Severinsthor*, *Hahnenthor*, *Gereonsthor*, and *Engelsteinthor*), which according to documents still extant was begun in 1200. It describes a semicircle, the chord of which, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, is formed by the Rhine.

The banks of the river present a busy scene. Near the **Bayenturm**, a square pinnacled tower of the 13th-14th cent. (Pl. A, 6), at the upper end of the town, is the *Sicherheitshafen* ('safety-harbour', where vessels take refuge in winter from the dangers of the floating

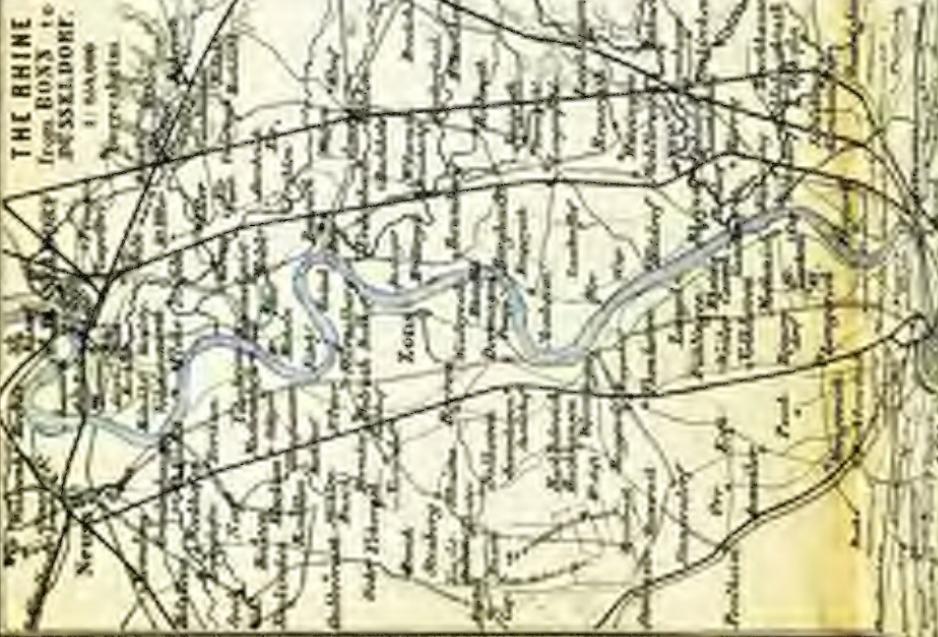
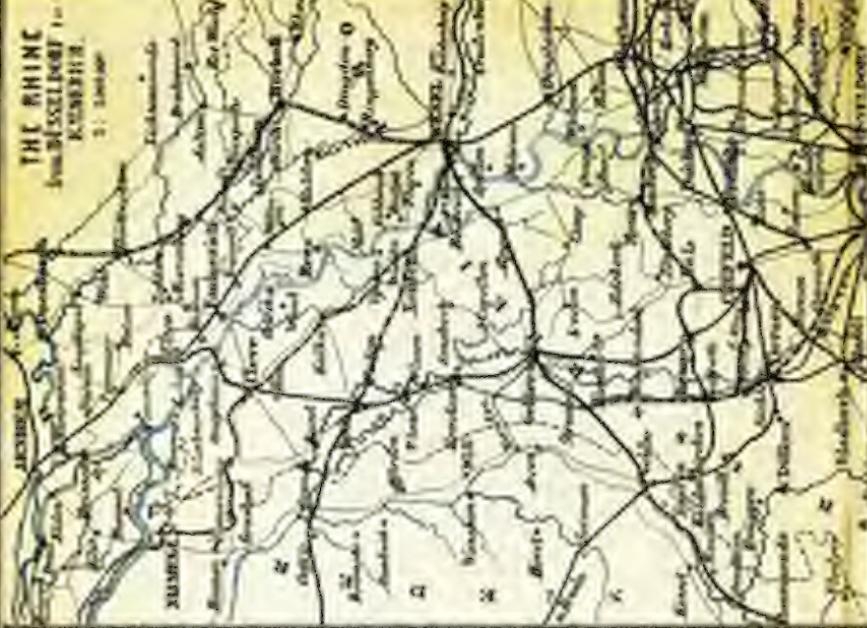
ice), which was formed in 1848 by connecting the Rheinau, then an island, with the mainland. Part of the Rheinau is now laid out as a promenade. At the S. end of the harbour is a spinning factory. The warehouses of the *Freihafen*, or free-harbour for goods in bond, immediately below the bridge of boats, were erected in 1838 in the style of the Gürzenich. The traveller intending to cross the Iron Bridge (p. 30) approaches it by the Domthor to the N.

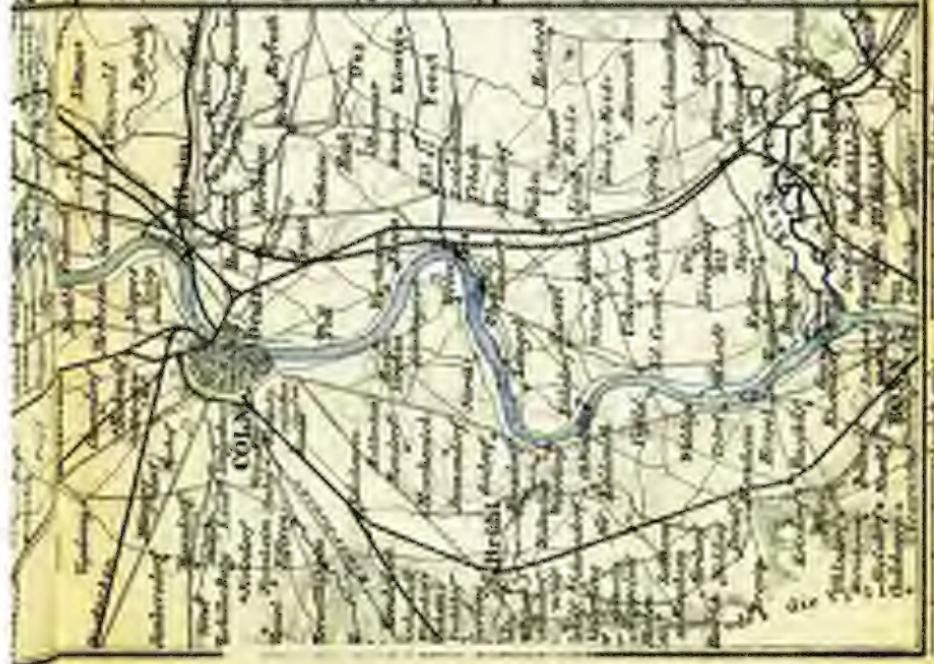
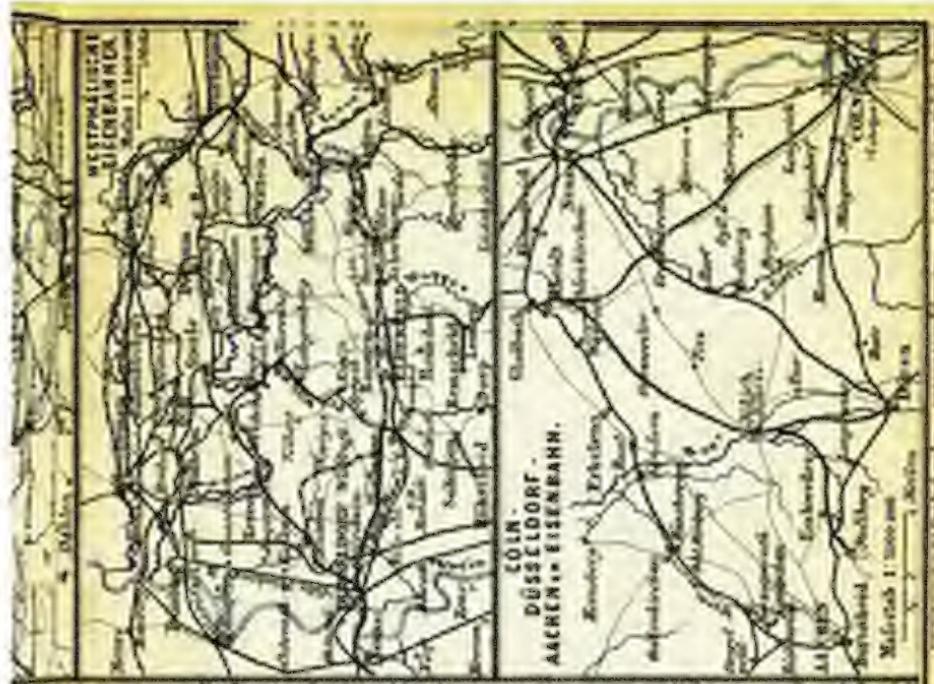
Passing the *Trankgassenthor*, to the N. of the bridge, and St. Cunibert (see above), where there is a pier of the steamboats noticed on p. 21, we reach the N. end of the town ('Am Thürmchen'; comp. Plan G, H, 6), cross the entrance to the *Old Sicherheitshafen*, and skirting a number of gardens and villas, at length arrive at the ***Zoological Garden** (admission, see p. 21). A military band generally plays here on Wed. afternoons. Grounds well laid out, fine collection of animals. *Refreshment-room. Cabs, omnibus, and steam-boats, see pp. 21, 22. — Adjacent is the **Botanical Garden* of the '*Flora Co.*' (admission, see p. 21; good restaurant), with a handsome conservatory and an *Aquarium* (Director, Herr Niepraschk). The Belvedere commands a good survey of Cologne and the Seven Mts. — The Belvedere of Brückmann's Restaurant, between the Zoological and Flora gardens, is another good point of view.

The Glacis of the *Town Fortifications*, which begins by the Old Sicherheitshafen, affords a pleasant walk round the town. To the W., between the St. Gereon's Thor and the Ehren-Thor, lies the *Town Garden* (Städtische Garten) with horticultural school, which affords a favourite promenade.

The extensive **Cemetery**, on the road to Aix-la-Chapelle, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Hahnen-Thor (cab for 1-4 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), contains several fine monuments, including those of Prof. Wallraf and Herr Richartz, and a memorial monument of the war of 1870-1871. — About 3 M. W. of Cologne, at the village of *Weiden*, is an interesting vaulted Roman tomb, with a sarcophagus, niches, and busts.

On the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, lies **Deutz** (hotels, see p. 20), the tête-de-pont of Cologne, the Roman *Castrum Divitensium*, probably founded in the 1st cent., and afterwards strengthened by Constantine. It existed as a fortress down to 1114, after which it was repeatedly destroyed, as a settlement here would have been inconsistent with the privileges of Cologne. Since 1816 Deutz has been fortified by the Prussians in connection with Cologne. The *Cologne and Minden Railway Station* (p. 20) is near the large *Cavalry Barracks*. Outside the Feldthor is the *Bergisch Mürkisch Station* (for Mülheim and Elberfeld, p. 47). The *Roman Catholic Church* contains the reliquary of St. Heribert, of the year 1147. The Protestant *Johanniskirche* was consecrated in 1861.





4. From Cologne to Neuss (*Düsseldorf*), Crefeld, and Cleve.

RAILWAY to *Cleve* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 9 M. 60, 7 M. 20, 4 M. 80 pf.); to *Düsseldorf* (comp. p. 19) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 M. 70, 2 M. 80, 1 M. 90 pf.). From Neuss onwards, the Bergisch-Märkisch line, crossing the Rhine, see p. 46.

Cologne, see R. 3. — 2 M. *Nippes*. — 5 M. *Longerich*.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Worringen*, the *Buruncum* of the Romans, and one of their cavalry stations. In a battle fought here in 1288 between the citizens of Cologne and the Brabanters under the Duke of Berg on one side, and the Archbishop of Cologne and the Duke of Guelders on the other, the struggle between the burghers and their archbishop was decided in favour of the former. (*Zons*, which lies on the Rhine in the vicinity, the Roman *Sontium*, with numerous towers, once belonged to Cologne.) — 13 M. *Horrem* is the station for *Dormagen*, the Roman *Durnomagus*. Then ($18\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Norf*. To the right, farther on, is seen the railway bridge of the Bergisch-Märkisch line in the distance (p. 46).

$22\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Neuss** (*Rheinischer Hof*; see map annexed to plan of Düsseldorf), the junction for the Aix-la-Chapelle and Düsseldorf, and the Düren lines, founded by the Ubii B. C. 35, and often mentioned as a Roman fortress by Tacitus, under the name *Novesium*, is one of the oldest towns in Germany. In 1474 it was in vain besieged by Charles the Bold of Burgundy for forty-eight weeks, and in 1586 was conquered and treated with great severity by Alexander Farnese. It once lay on the Rhine, from which it is now $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant. The handsome **Quirinuskirche*, an interesting building in the transition style, begun in 1209 by the master Wolbero, is a basilica with nave and aisles, and with towers over the transept and over the W. side, which externally forms a second transept. Above the aisles run galleries, and some of the windows are peculiarly shaped. The niches of the W. portal are filled with statues of St. Peter and St. Paul by Bayerle of Düsseldorf. The E. tower, which was re-erected after its destruction by lightning in 1741, is crowned with a *Statue of St. Quirinus*, who was probably a Roman soldier. The choir was formerly adorned with frescoes in grisaille, an early work of Cornelius (1806), but since whitewashed. The grammar-school contains a considerable collection of *Roman Antiquities*.

A branch of the Bergisch-Märkisch railway (change carriages at Neuss) leads by *Heerdt* to *Obercassel*, on the Rhine, opposite Düsseldorf, and connected with it by a bridge of boats. *Düsseldorf*, see p. 15.

$29\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Osterath*; then (32 M.) *Oppum*, junction for the line to *Essen* and *Dortmund*, which crosses the Rhine between ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Uerdingen* and ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hochfeld* by a bridge, 1040 yds. long, completed in 1875, and spanning the river in four handsome arches. *Essen*, and thence by *Bochum* and *Langendreer* to *Dortmund*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

33 M. **Crefeld** (**Wilder Mann*; *Hilgers*; *Herfs*) is the seat of the chief silk and velvet manufactories in Germany, which produce fabrics of an annual value of 2,000,000*l.*-2,500,000*l.*, vying in excellence with those of Lyons, and largely exported to America. Several new *Churches*. In the *Rathhaus* are good frescoes (the battle of Arminius) by Janssen of Düsseldorf. Monument in memory of the Franco-German war of 1870-1871, by Walger of Berlin. Pop. 63,000 (14,000 in 1835), 20,000 being Prot. and 1000 Anabaptists whose ancestors were banished from the Duchies of Jülich and Berg, and settled here under the protection of the Princes of Orange (1600-1702). In 1702 the town, together with the County of Meurs to which it had long pertained, fell by inheritance to the crown of Prussia. In June 1758, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the general of Frederick the Great, defeated the French under the Prince of Bourbon-Condé in the vicinity. Crefeld is the junction of the lines to Aix-la-Chapelle and to Ruhrtort.

40 M. **Kempen** (Herriger), an ancient town with a well preserved Romanesque church, the supposed birthplace of Thomas a Kempis (d. at Zwolle, 1471). The fertile district now begins to assume the Dutch character. 51½ M. **Geldern** (*Hôt. Holtzem*), the next station of importance, formerly the capital of the Duchy of Guelders, has belonged to Prussia since 1713. The train here crosses the *Niers*. 57½ M. **Kevelaer** (frequented by pilgrims); 61 M. **Weeze**; 65½ M. **Goch** (important in the middle ages), from which diverges a branch-line to Boxtel, to be continued to Xanten and Wesel. The sand-hills which separate the Rhine and the Meuse are now crossed.

73 M. **Cleve** (**Maiwald*, on the S. side of the hill, with large garden; **Hôtel Styrum*, belonging to a company, with garden and baths, to the W. of and outside the town, in the Thiergarten; **Robbers*, also in the Thiergarten; *Hôtel Loock*, opposite the post-office; *Hôtel Laferrière*, near the palace), Dutch *Kleef*, pop. 9200, once the capital of the duchy of that name, is beautifully situated on a wooded hill, 4½ M. W. of Emmerich, and is much frequented by Dutch families in summer. The Gothic **Stiftskirche*, an imposing brick edifice, erected in 1345, contains monuments of Counts and Dukes of Cleve (the finest that of Adolph VI., d. 1394), and one of Margaretha von Berg (d. 1425). — A *Statue of the Elector John Sigismund* (d. 1619) by Bayerle, erected in the market-place in 1861, is a memorial of the annexation of the district to the Electorate of Brandenburg in 1609.

On a picturesque eminence in the town rises the *Palace* of the former dukes (in the court-yard a *Roman Altar* found in the neighbourhood), with the lofty **Schwanenturm*, erected by Adolph I. in 1439, on the site of an ancient tower supposed to have been built by Caesar. The Schwanenturm and the *Clever-Berg*, ½ M. distant, command the most beautiful views on the Lower Rhine. To the S. extends a range of hills on which lies the *Prinzenhof*, the property

of the Princess of Waldeck, once the seat of the governor appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg. Towards the W. lie the hills known as the *Thiergarten*, laid out with pleasant park-like grounds, which adjoin the road and railway to Nymwegen.

Beyond Cleve the Rhenish Railway pursues its N. direction, crosses the Rhine by means of a steam-ferry near stat. *Elten*, and at stat. *Zevenaur* unites with the Dutch line to Amsterdam and Rotterdam (R. 2); see also *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

To Nymwegen by railway via *Groesbeek* and *Cranenburg* in 40 min.; comp. *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

FROM CLEVE TO XANTEN 17 M. (railway in course of construction), diligence twice daily in $\frac{2}{3}$ hrs. via ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Calcar*, the Gothic church of which, of the 14th cent., contains a remarkably fine altar-piece by Johann of Calcar, and below it some admirably carved wood-work. Calcar was the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian General Seydlitz (d. 1773), the conqueror at Rossbach, a handsome monument to whom adorns the market-place.

Xanten (*Ingenlath*), 2 M. from the Rhine, a town of great antiquity, the *Castra Vetera* and *Colonia Ulpia* of the Romans, is the cradle of some very ancient traditions. Here stood the castle of the Nibelungen, and here Siegfried the dragon-slayer (p. 72) was born. On the *Fürstenberg*, a neighbouring eminence, was situated the Praetorium of Quintilius Varus, who was totally defeated and lost his life in the battle of the Teutoburgian forest against the Cheruscii under Arminius (A.D. 9). The *Collegiate Church of St. Victor*, erected in 1213-1522, is a Gothic gem. The choir, separated from the nave by an elegant bronze screen, is worthy of notice. The cloisters contain some interesting tombstones.

5. From Aix-la-Chapelle by Gladbach to Düsseldorf, Crefeld, and Ruhrort.

Comp. Map, p. 42.

65 M. RAILWAY to Düsseldorf in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 7 M. 80, 5 M. 90, 3 M. 90 pf.), to Ruhrort in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 8 M. 60, 6 M. 50, 4 M. 40 pf.).

This railway has two stations at Aix-la-Chapelle, one at the *Marschierthor*, the other at the *Templerbend* (comp. p. 4). At stat. *Richterich* the *Maastricht Line* diverges to the left. The tall chimneys near ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kohlscheid* belong to coal-mines. The train now descends into the pleasing and partially wooded valley of the *Wurm*.

At (8 M.) **Herzogenrath** (*Zum Wurmthal*), French *Rolduc*, a small town with an ancient castle, the buildings of the suppressed *Abbey of Klosterath* (now a school) look down from a height on the left. The Church was consecrated in 1209, and its crypt in 1108.

On the left near ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Palenberg*, rise the châteaux of *Rimbburg* and *Zweibrüggen*, and at (15 M.) *Geilenkirchen* that of *Trips*. The train then traverses the undulating Duchy of Jülich, and between (20 M.) *Lindern* and (24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bual* crosses the valley of the *Roer* (p. 11). — $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Erkelenz**, an old town with the picturesque ruins of a castle destroyed in 1674, and a handsome church of the 14th century. Then (33 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Wickrath*, and (35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Rheydt** (*Krüsemann*), with 16,000 inhabitants.

About 6 M. to the E. of Rheydt is situated **Schloss Dyck**, the château of Prince Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck, with beautiful grounds, and a garden

which boasts of the most complete collection of cacti in Europe. (Good inn, opposite the gate of the château.) In the vicinity is an agricultural school. — *Schloss Liedberg*, 3 M. to the N. of Dyck, commands an extensive prospect.

38 M. **Gladbach** (*Herfs*), termed '*München-Gladbach*' to distinguish it from a place of the same name 6 M. to the N.E. of Cologne (p. 20), is a rising manufacturing town of 32,000 inhab., and one of the centres of the Rhenish cotton, woollen, iron, and engine-making industries. The whole of this district, comprising the towns of Rheydt, Gladbach, Viersen (see below), and Odenkirchen 3 M. to the S. of Rheydt, is remarkable for its industrial prosperity, and imports large quantities of cotton from England annually. At Viersen there are extensive manufactories of silks and velvet-ribbons. Most of the operatives possess a small piece of land, which they and their families cultivate during their leisure hours. — Gladbach is the junction of the Crefeld and Düsseldorf lines.

Branch-line from Gladbach to Jülich, Eschweiler, and Stolberg, see p. 10.

FROM GLADBACH TO DÜSSELDORF. The line turns towards the E., traverses a flat, arable, and partially wooded tract, and leads to (43 M.) *Kleinenbroich* and (43½ M.) **Neuss** (p. 43), the junction of the Aix-la-Chapelle-Düsseldorf, Cologne-Crefeld, and Düren-Neuss lines. Soon after leaving the station, the train crosses the *Rhine* by an iron bridge completed in 1873 (see plan of Düsseldorf). To the left fine view of (53 M.) *Düsseldorf*, see p. 15.

FROM GLADBACH TO CREFELD AND RUHRORT. The train proceeds at first towards the N. — 43½ M. **Viersen** (*Hilgers*).

A line diverges hence to *Venlo*, the junction of the Dutch railways to *Flushing* and *Rotterdam*, to the W., and to the S. to *Maastricht*. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

The Crefeld line next crosses the *Nord-Canal*, now disused. 44½ M. *Anrath*, then (52½ M.) **Crefeld** (p. 44).

57 M. **Uerdingen** (*Dornbusch*), a commercial town on the Rhine, with several extensive liqueur manufactories. (Thence by *Hochfeld* to *Essen*, see p. 43.)

64½ M. **Homberg**, the terminus of the line, whence travellers are conveyed by steamboat in 8 min. to *Ruhrort*, and landed at the station of the Cologne-Minden, or that of the Bergisch-Märkisch railway. The towers (128 ft. in height) at the Homberg and Ruhrort harbours are employed in placing laden trucks on the steam-ferry by which the Rhine is here crossed.

65½ M. **Ruhrort** (**Cleve Hotel*), with 9000 inhab., lies on the Rhine at the influx of the *Ruhr*, which forms the most extensive river-harbour in Germany, capable of accommodating 400 vessels. The *Ruhr* is an important channel of communication between the productive coal mines of this district and the Rhine. The export of coals from this point amounts to about 1½ million tons annually, for the transport of which Ruhrort possesses a number of powerful tug-steamers and 400 barges, some of which are upwards

of 500 tons burden. One-half of the coal exported goes to the various towns on the Upper Rhine, and as far as Strassburg, and the other half to Holland. The *Quays* of Ruhrt are of considerable extent. A granite obelisk on the quay is to the memory of *Ludwig von Vincke* (d. 1844), the president of the province, who materially improved the navigation of the Ruhr. Opposite the railway-station are situated the blast and puddling-furnaces of the *Phoenix Co.*

The train proceeds hence in 20 min. by a short branch-line to *Oberhausen* (p. 15), a station on the Cologne-Minden Railway.

6. From Cologne to Elberfeld and Hagen.

$4\frac{3}{4}$ M. RAILWAY ('Bergisch-Märkisch'), express in $1\frac{3}{4}$, ordinary trains in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 5 M. 70, 4 M. 20, 2 M. 90 pf.

Cologne, see Route 3. The terminus of the Bergisch-Märkisch railway is at *Deutz*, outside the fortifications to the N. of the town, on the right bank of the Rhine (20 min. from the central station at Cologne; omnibus, see p. 22).

$2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mülheim*, see p. 19; 7 M. *Schlebusch*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Opladen*, $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Leichlingen*, 16 M. *Ohligs-Wald* (whence a branch-line runs in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Solingen*, an important manufacturing place); 20 M. *Haan*, 23 M. *Vohwinkel*, the junction of the Düsseldorf-Elberfeld line, and of the line to *Steele*, an important coal-railway. The line now crosses the Wupper and reaches —

27 M. *Elberfeld* (*Hôtel Bloem zum Weidenhof*; *Victoria*; *Post*; *Ernst*; *Mainzer Hof*; *Rheinischer Hof*; *Falkenberg*) and ($29\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Barmen* (*Hôtel Vogler*; *Vereinshaus*; *Kaiserkhof*, all at the station: *Zur Pfalz*; *Schützenhaus*), which begin at the bridge over the Wupper, and now form an uninterrupted succession of manufactures and dwelling-houses, about 5 M. in length. The sister towns, which have risen to importance since the middle of last century, now contain 167,000 inhab. (Elberfeld, 80,600; Barmen, 86,500), and rank among the richest manufacturing towns on the continent. The chief products of their very numerous and extensive factories are cotton, calico, silk, ribbons, Turkey-red dyed goods, soap, candles, and chemicals. Since the introduction of power-looms the value of the cotton and silk manufactures has risen to 130 million marks annually. The old parts of the towns are irregular and confined, but the modern portions contain many fine private buildings. The principal public edifices in Elberfeld are: the *Rathhaus*, with faded frescoes; the *Reformierte Kirche*, designed by ZWirner; the *Lutheran Church*; the *Landgerichtsgebäude*, or courts of law, with a picture of the Last Judgment in the principal court by Bauer; the large *Hospital*; the Head Offices of the *Bergisch-Märkisch Railway*. From the *Diemelshöhe*, where there are a Monument to St. Suitbertus and a memorial of the warriors of the campaign 1870-71, a pleasing view is obtained. In Barmen the chief buildings are the *Protestant Church* at Unterbarmen, designed by Hübisch; the *Missionshaus*, and the *Missionskinderhaus*, containing an inter-

esting collection of curiosities from foreign countries. On the way from the station of Elberfeld to that of Barmen, the train passes an iron monument to Frederick William III.

FROM ELBERFELD TO DÜSSELDORF by railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 M. 40, 1 M. 80, 1 M. 20 pf.) stations *Vohwinkel*, *Haan* (see above), *Hochdahl*, *Erkrath*, *Gerresheim*, *Düsseldorf* (p. 15).

The line skirts the E. side of the valley of the Wupper. 30 M. *Rittershausen*. It then crosses the Wupper, quits the Duchy of Berg, and enters the County of Mark. The river anciently formed the boundary between Franconia and Saxony, and now separates the Rhine-land from Westphalia. — 34 M. **Schwelm** (*Rosenkranz*; *Prinz von Preussen*), a town with 7900 inhab. Farther on, the train passes the *Schwelmer Brunnen*, a chalybeate spring, then several cuttings, and reaches (36½ M.) *Milspe*. Pleasing view up the valley of the *Ennepe*, which the train crosses by embankments and a viaduct 100 ft. in height, to (38 M.) *Gevelsberg*, a town consisting of a long row of detached houses. The stream turns the machinery of numerous small iron-works, where scythes, sickles, and shovels are largely manufactured. A kind of axe for felling the sugar-cane is also made here for export. At (41 M.) *Haspe* are extensive puddling works and rolling-mills.

43½ M. **Hagen** (*Hôtel Lünenschloss*; *Fluss*; *Stein*), a manufacturing town with 24,200 inhab., and the junction for Cassel (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*) and Siegen.

FROM HAGEN TO SIEGEN in 3½ hrs. This line (the *Ruhr-Siegbahn*) connects the manufacturing region of the Lenne with the coal-measures of the Ruhr, runs to the N. for a short distance in the valleys of the *Volme* and the *Ruhr*, and then turns to the S. at the foot of the *Hohen-Syburg*, into the picturesque and populous valley of the *Lenne*, which it follows as far as Altenhundem. 5 M. *Kabel*. On a hill to the right near Limburg rises a column to the memory of a Prince Bentheim. 10 M. *Limburg* (**Bentheimer Hof*, by the bridge; *Gerhardi*, at the station), a prettily situated town, is commanded by the château of Prince Bentheim, situated on a bold wooded height, and commanding a fine view. 12½ M. *Letmathe* (*Hôtel Dieckmann*), junction for Iserlohn, see below.

18½ M. **Altena** (*Klinke*, beyond the bridge; *Quitmann*, in the town) is a very picturesquely situated little town, with the ancestral Schloss of the Counts von der Mark, which commands an admirable view. 24 M. *Werdohl*, 30 M. *Plettenberg*, 38 M. *Finnentrop*, whence a branch-line leads by *Attendorn* to the small town of *Olpe* (*Deutscher Kaiser*), with iron-works. 41 M. *Grevenbrück*, 46 M. *Altenhundem*, where the line enters the *Hundem-Thal*. At (53 M.) *Welschen-Ennest* the watershed of the *Rahr-bacher Höhe* (1312 ft.) is penetrated by means of a tunnel, beyond which the train reaches (60 M.) *Kreuzthal* and —

66 M. **Siegen** (**Goldner Löwe*, *Deutscher Kaiser*), a busy old mining town, with 12,000 inhab., the centre of the iron manufactures of the district, and of a system of meadow-farming, with a special school for that branch of agriculture. The two castles belonged to the Princes of Nassau-Siegen who became extinct in 1743. The lower castle contains a monument to a Count of Nassau-Siegen, who was a Netherlands governor of Brazil and afterwards, in the Brandenburg service, Stadtholder of Cleve (d. 1679; comp. p. 44). At Siegen, on the day of SS. Peter and Paul, 29th June, 1577, the eminent painter *Peter Paul Rubens* was born, while his father *Johannes Rubens*, the Antwerp bailiff, and his mother *Marie Pypeling* were living here in exile (till 1578).

At *Betzdorf* the line unites with the Cologne and Giessen railway, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

[FROM LETMATHIE TO ISERLOHN by a branch-line in 10-18 min. (fares 60, 40, 25 pf.). Intermediate station *Dechenhöhle*, see below.

Iserlohn (*Welter: Sander*), a manufacturing town of some importance, with 16,800 inhab., the chief products of which are iron and bronze wares, needles, and wire. The picturesque environs are crowded with workshops of every kind.

At the *Grüne*, an inn (*Zu den Grünen Höhlen*) on the Lenne between Iserlohn and Letmathe, rise two detached rocks termed the 'Pater' and the 'Nonne', near which is the *Grärmannshöhle*, a cavern containing numerous fossil remains of antediluvian animals. In the vicinity is a zinc and brass foundry, the cadmia used at which is obtained on the spot. On the railway (see above), 10 min. to the E. of the Grüne, is situated the highly interesting *Dechenhöhle* (restaurant at the entrance), a stalactite cavern discovered in 1868 (cards of admission, 75 pf. each, sold at the station, but not for fewer than three persons), lighted with gas, and extending about 300 yds. into the hill. The finest points are the *Orgelgrotte* and the *Nixengrotte*. (Photographs, taken by magnesium light, sold by J. Baedeker at Iserlohn).]

7. The Rhine from Cologne to Coblenz.

Comp. Maps, pp. 42, 50.

RAILWAY, express in 2 hrs., ordinary in 3 hrs.; fares 7 M 30, 5 M 25, 3 M 70 pf. — STEAMBOAT in 7-8 hrs. (down 4½-5 hrs.), fares 3 M 60, 2 M 40 pf. Piers at Bonn, Königswinter, Rolandseck, Remagen, Linz, Andernach, and Neuwied; small-boat stations at Obercassel, Rittersdorf, Unkel, Hönningen, Nieder-Breisig, Brohl, Leutesdorf, Urmitz, and Engers. — Cabs, etc. at Cologne, see p. 22.

In the following routes *r.* and *l.* indicate the position of towns, and other objects, with regard to the traveller ascending the river. The Left Rhenish and Right Rhenish railways, however, are named after the left (W.) and right (E.) banks respectively with regard to the traveller descending the river.

Soon after the steamer has quitted the majestic city of Cologne, with its cathedral, numerous towers, and lofty bridge, the château of *Bensberg*, now a Prussian military school, on an eminence 9 M. to the left, comes in sight. At the foot of the building is a monument, erected by the Emperor of Austria in 1854, to the memory of 2000 Austrian soldiers who fell at Jemappes in 1794. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. rises the *Erdenburg*, a hill surmounted by remnants of a wall, believed to be of ancient Germanic origin. A few miles farther up is (l.) *Mondorf*, at the old influx of the Sieg. Opposite the island of *Graupenwerth*, at the mouth of the Sieg, lies *Grau-Rheindorf*. On the hill-side, to the right, several miles inland, rises the suppressed Benedictine Abbey of *Siegburg*.

On the left we soon perceive the church of **Schwarz-Rheindorf**, a curious structure, consisting of two stories, consecrated in 1511 by Archbishop Arnold of Wied. Beneath the dome is an octagonal aperture between the stories, 10 ft. in diameter, so that persons in the upper can distinctly hear the service performed in the lower. The object of this singular arrangement has never been satisfactorily explained. Interesting mural paintings of the 12th cent. were discovered in the lower church a few years ago during the restoration of the building (comp. p. xxviii). The exterior is also worthy of in-

spection, especially the remarkably elegant miniature gallery which runs round the upper part of the church on the E. side.

To the right we next observe the *Jesuitenhof*, and then the *Wichelshof* (p. 66). As the steamboat approaches Bonn, the charms of the scenery of the Rhine gradually begin to present themselves. The lofty tower of the Münster, the handsome residences on the Rhine above the town, the long buildings of the University peeping from among the trees, and the grounds of the 'Alte Zoll' give the town a very attractive appearance when viewed from the steamboat.

Bonn, see Route 10.

After Bonn is quitted we enter the most picturesque and famous portion of the river. *Ramersdorf*, to the left, with woods in the background, was formerly a lodge of the knights of the Teutonic Order, the chapel of which being thought unsuitable for the comparatively modern lodge, was removed to the cemetery at Bonn (p. 70).

1. *Obercassel*, and railway ferry to Bonn, see p. 62.

r. *Plittersdorf*, station for Godesberg (p. 60), 1 M. to the S.W.

1. *Niederdollendorf*, see p. 62.

On the right rises the handsome tower of the ruined castle of *Godesberg* (p. 61), on an eminence, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Rhine. On the banks lies *Rüngsdorf*.

1. *Königswinter* (p. 70), beyond which rises the **Drachenfels*. Ascent of the latter, and the *Seven Mountains*, see p. 70 et seq.

r. *Mehlem* (*Stern*; *Krone*; *Goldenes Schiff*, on the Rhine, with garden), a small village, with a modern Romanesque church and numerous country-houses standing in gardens, is a railway station (p. 60), and is connected with Königswinter by a floating bridge.

To the left, at first concealed by the islands, lie the scattered village of *Honnef* (p. 63), *Rennersdorf*, farther back, on the slope of the hill, and *Rhöndorf*, high above which towers the ruin on the Drachenfels.

The steamer next passes the islands of (r.) *Rolandswerth*, or *Nonnenwerth*, and (l.) *Grafenwerth*. On the former, peeping from the midst of trees, stands an extensive nunnery of very ancient origin, mentioned for the first time in a document of the 12th century. The present buildings with the tower were erected after a fire in 1673, and a handsome new wing was added in 1869. The nunnery was suppressed in 1802, but was re-opened in 1845 as a girls' school under the auspices of Franciscan nuns.

r. **Rolandseck**. — HÔTEL BILLAU, R. from 3 M., at the pier; HÔTEL ROLANDSECK; HÔTEL ROLAND; all with gardens and view, and expensive. HÔTEL DECKER, unpretending, pension 4 M. — Weber's Restaurant; Railway Restaurant, fixed, but high charges, magnificent view from the terrace.

Boat to Nonnenwerth and back 1 M.; to Rhöndorf and back 1 M. 50 pf.; to Königswinter 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M. — Donkey to the Roland's Arch 75 pf., horse 1 M.; to the tower 1 M. 50 pf.; for the return ride $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ more.

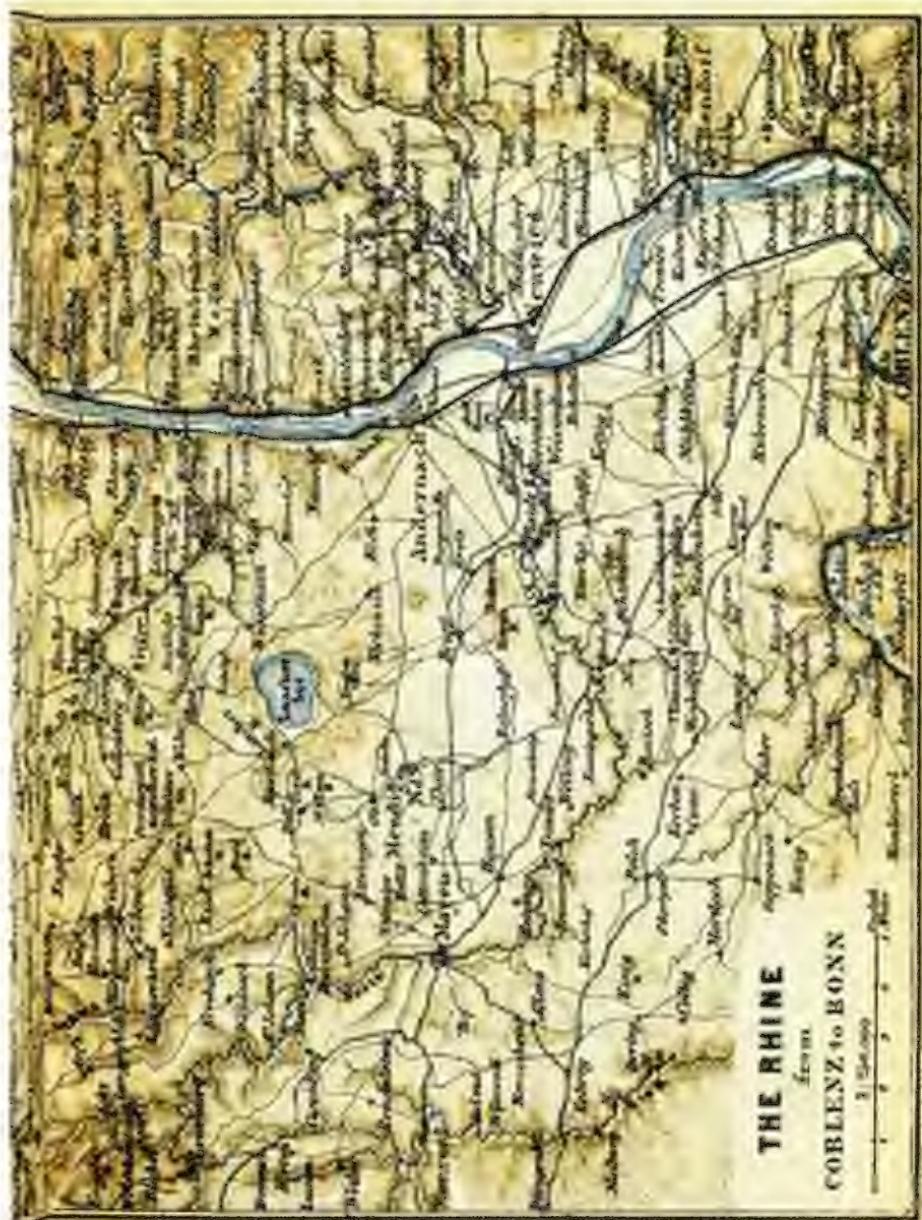
Rolandseck (rail. stat.), which lies at the foot of the first considerable heights on the W. bank of the Rhine, is one of the most beautiful



THE RHINE
from

CORBLENZ to BONN

Scale
1 Mile
2 Miles
3 Miles



and frequented spots on the river, and is surrounded with numerous villas and pleasant gardens, chiefly belonging to wealthy merchants from the Lower Rhine, and extending along the wooded slopes at the back of the village. Ascending from the station, by the Hôtel Roland, and passing a pavilion on the hill, we arrive in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. at the *Rolandsbogen*, or ***Roland Arch**, the last relic of the *Castle of Rolandseck*, perched on a basaltic rock, 347 ft. above the Rhine. The *View hence, which is seen to best advantage by evening light, is less extensive than that from the Drachenfels, but more picturesque, as it embraces the Seven Mountains.

The castle is said to have been built by the knight Roland, the paladin of Charlemagne, who fell at the battle of Ronceval: a tradition which is not improbable, as the name is of very early origin, and the name of the neighbouring island indicates that it had some connection with the castle. The earliest historical mention of it is in a document of 1040 or 1045, where it is called *Rulchesec*. In 1120 Archbishop Frederick partially restored the ruin for the purpose of defending his dominions against Henry IV. The fortress stood till the close of the 15th cent., when it fell entirely to decay. The beautiful legend connected with the castle and convent may be thus briefly told:

The brave knight Roland, scouring the Rhine in search of adventure, found himself the guest of Count Heribert, lord of the Seven Mountains, at his castle of Drachenburg. According to custom the daughter of the host, the peerless Hildegunde, welcomed him with the offering of bread, wine, and fish. Her beauty riveted the gaze of the young knight, and Hildegunde and Roland were shortly affianced lovers. But their happiness was brief: Roland was summoned by Charlemagne to the crusade. Time sped on, and anxiously did Hildegunde await his return. But sad rumours came. The brave Roland was said to have fallen by the hands of the Infidels, and the world no longer possessing any charm for the inconsolable Hildegunde, she took refuge in the 'Kloster' in the adjacent island of Nonnenwerth. The rumours, however, of the death of her betrothed were unfounded. Although desperately wounded, he recovered, and hastened to the halls of Drachenburg to claim his bride; but instead of being welcomed back by her fondly remembered smile, he found that she was for ever lost to him. In despair he built the castle, of which one crumbling arch alone remains, and there lived in solitude, catching an occasional glimpse of a fair form passing to and fro to her devotions in the little chapel of the Kloster. At length he missed her, and soon the tolling of the bell and a mournful procession conveyed to him the heart-rending intelligence that his beloved Hildegunde was now indeed removed for ever. From that moment Roland never spoke again; for a short time he dragged on his wretched existence, but his heart was broken, and one morning he was found rigid and lifeless, his glassy eye still turned towards the convent chapel.

The modern tower on the top of the hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the ruin, affords a wider prospect, embracing Godesberg, the lower hills of the Seven Mts., and the plain between Bonn and Cologne. The key may be procured from the proprietor, Herr vom Rath, who lives opposite the Hôtel Roland; on Sundays the custodian is generally at the tower (25-50 pf.).

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the tower is the *Roderberg*, a crater, 310 yds. in diameter, and 60 ft. in depth, with a rounded margin. The bottom is now arable land, belonging to the farm of *Bruchhof*.

In the broad plain to the left lie the villages of *Rhöndorf*, *Honnef*, and *Rheinbreitbach* (Clouth), the last of which is 1 M. below *Unkel*, all favourite summer resorts (comp. p. 63).

r. *Oberwinter* (Fasbender). The retrospect hence is one of the finest of the Rhine. Rolandseck, and the Drachenfels with its castle, the cliffs of the Wolkenburg, and the whole of the peaks of the Seven Mts., upwards of thirty in number, form a picture of incomparable beauty, while the lovely island of Nonnenwerth and the grand river itself constitute the foreground. On the right bank is the flattened summit of the Löwenburg, with its ruin. The isolated cone to the extreme right is the Hemmerich.

In 1846 one half of the *Birgeler Kopf*, a hill on the bank opposite Unkel, became detached and was precipitated towards the Rhine. Traces of the slip are still observable.

1. **Unkel** (*Clasen*; also rail. stat.) is a prosperous village, between which and Remagen the Rhine describes a wide curve. A little inland is the village of *Scheuren*. Below the Apollinarisberg to the right a railway emerging from the hills conveys the basalt from the quarries to the river. Of the numerous country-houses situated on both banks of the river, the most conspicuous is the château of *Mariensels*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below the Apollinariskirche.

Remagen. — ^oHÔTEL FÜRSTENBERG and KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN, on the Rhine, both belonging to the same landlord, with gardens, first-class and dear, often crowded in summer. — DEUTSCHER KAISER, at the station, R. 1 M., B. 60 pf.; HÔTEL MONJAU and HÔTEL CRAMER, both in the principal street; ZUM APOLLINARISBERG, a little below the town, moderate.

CARRIAGES. To *Ahrweiler* or *Neuenahr* one-horse 4 M., two-horse 7 M.; there and back 7 M. and 10 M. 50 pf., or spending a whole day 9 and 12 //; to *Altenahr* 10 M. and 13 M. 50 pf., there and back 14 and 18 M., or spending a night there 15 and 21 M.; *Laacher See* and back 14 M. 50 pf. and 18 //, by Andernach 18 and 22 M.; to the *Apollinariskirche* 1 M. 25 pf. and 1 // 50 pf.; to *Rolandseck* 4 and 6 M., there and back 7 M. and 10 M. 50 pf. By time: first hr. 2 M. 50 pf. and 3 M.; each hr. afterwards 1 M. 50 pf. and 2 M.

Remagen (also rail. stat.) a small town with 3000 inhab., situated 13 M. above Bonn and 22 M. below Coblenz, is an excellent starting-point for excursions, particularly for a visit to the *Ahrthal* (R. 12). It is mentioned as *Rigomagus* in the Peutinger map of Roman roads (see p. xxiv), and Roman mile-stones, now preserved at Mannheim and Bonn, have been found here. Remagen was a place of some importance in the middle ages, but declined after the Thirty Years' War. It once belonged, like Sinzig, to the duchy of Jülich; in 1624 it came into the possession of Pfalz-Neuburg, and afterwards into that of Pfalz-Baiern, or the Bavarian Palatinate.

At the lower end of the town is the *Roman Catholic Church*, with a Romanesque nave and Gothic choir. The latter, according to an inscription on its outer door, was consecrated in 1246. In the interior are a handsome Gothic canopy and several sculptures. — The Romanesque *Portal* adjoining the Roman Catholic parsonage, adorned with grotesque sculptures of the 12th cent., is worthy of inspection. Whether it originally belonged to a palace or a church is unknown. The old churchyard commands a good view of the Apollinariskirche.

A good footpath, ascending to the right at the upper end of the town,

past a new Protestant Church in the Gothic style (donkey 1 *M*; for the whole excursion 2 *M* 50 pf.), leads in 20 min. to the summit of the *Victoria-Berg* (Restaurant), an eminence immediately behind the town, with promenades and benches, commanding a charming and varied prospect, especially by evening light. In the foreground is the Apollinariskirche, by which the visitor may return to the town.

Immediately below Remagen a broad road, diverging to the left from the high-road, ascends the *Apollinarisberg*, a rock of clay-slate, rising abruptly from the road. On the way up is seen a Roman votive stone of Trajan's period, built into the wall, having been found during the construction of the railway. The Apollinarisberg is crowned by the elegant Gothic four-towered ***Apollinariskirche**, erected in 1839 by *Zwirner*, the late eminent architect of the cathedral of Cologne, at the expense of Count Fürstenberg-Stammheim (d. 1859). This little church occupies the site of an ancient and much frequented pilgrimage-shrine. In 1164 Frederick Barbarossa is said to have presented the head of the highly revered St. Apollinaris, Bishop of Ravenna, to Archbishop Reinald von Dassele of Cologne, who was in the act of conveying it to Cologne, together with the relics of the Magi, when by some miraculous agency the vessel which contained them stopped in the middle of the river here, and refused to proceed until the head of the holy man had been deposited in a chapel recently erected on the Apollinarisberg. (It is now in the crypt.)

The church is open daily 9½-12, and 2-6 o'clock; on Saturdays and the eves of festivals 9½-12, and 2-4, on Sundays and holidays 11-12, and 1-3 o'clock; admission, 25 pf. The *INTERIOR is adorned with ten large frescoes in the best style of modern German religious painting.

On the left, scenes from the life of the Saviour, by *Deger* and *Ittenbach*, on the right, from the life of the Virgin; central scene, Women of the Old Testament, by *Müller*; below, Meeting of St. Joachim and St. Anna, and Mary ascending the steps of the Temple, by *Ittenbach*. In the S. transept, St. Apollinaris consecrated bishop, and miraculous resuscitation of a girl; in the N., destruction of idols, death and beatitude of the saint, and a Crucifixion. In the choir on the right, Coronation of the Virgin; left, the Resurrection. On the external side of the arch, on the right, St. Joseph, on the left, Mary and the Child, by *Deger*. In the Chancel the Saviour with the Virgin and St. John the Baptist, by *Deger*, St. Peter and St. Apollinaris with the four Evangelists, by *Ittenbach*. — The CRYPT contains the sarcophagus of the saint, of the 14th cent., surmounted by a modern statue by *Stephan* of Cologne. In the adjoining hall is a crucifix carved by *Veit Stoss*.

The Apollinarisberg also commands a remarkably picturesque *View of the river from Hönningen to Königswinter, of the fertile tract on the opposite bank, and of the wooded heights of the Siebengebirge.

Heppingen and the *Landskron* are reached by the road mentioned at p. 75, by which the traveller has ascended the Apollinarisberg, and which he follows to the right after returning to it from the church.

Opposite Remagen, near *Erpel* (rail. stat.) rises the *Erpeler Lei* (642 ft.), a basaltic cliff, the columns of which are thicker than those of the Minderberg and Dattenberg quarries (p. 54). Above Erpel are (1.) *Kasbach*, and *Linzerhausen*, the latter commanded by the ivy-clad ruins of *Ockenfels*.

1. **Linz** (*Nassauer Hof; Bahnhofs-Hôtel*; also rail. stat.), an ancient town of the Electorate of Cologne with 3000 inhab., is still partly surrounded by walls and towers. The Romanesque* *Church of St. Martin*, dating from the 13th cent., with a Gothic spire and other Gothic additions of the 16th cent., contains fine stained glass and an admirable winged picture of the old Cologne school (1463), representing the Annunciation and Crucifixion on the outer wings, the Annunciation and Coronation of the Virgin on the inner, and the Nativity, Adoration, Presentation in the Temple, and Christ appearing to his mother in the centre. This picture and the old frescoes were restored in 1850. Fine views from the churchyard and from the *Donatusberg*, or *Kaiserberg*, which is crowned with a chapel. The environs of Linz yield good red wine, and the little town presents a busy scene during the vintage-season.

The extensive ⁵*Basalt Quarries* of *Dattenberg* and the *Minderberg* near Linz deserve inspection, especially the latter. The road to the MINDERBERG ascends the valley to the E., past the *Sternerhütte*. (Near the latter is a château of the Prince of Salm-Kyrburg; above it the *Renneberg* with a tower on the summit.) From the Sternerhütte the path ascends to the left, and the quarry soon comes in view. It is a spacious hall of beautiful black prismatic columns of basalt, square or hexagonal in form, some of them upright, others heaped together in confused masses, each 3-10 in. in diameter, and sometimes 20 ft. in length. When struck they produce a clear metallic ring. The View from the height above this quarry (1116 ft. above the Rhine) is scarcely inferior to that from the Oelberg (p. 73). The traveller should now return by the *Kasbachthal* towards the W., at the mouth of which there is a tramway for the transport of the stone from the hill down to the valley (guide unnecessary). The whole excursion from Linz and back takes about 3 hrs.

The columns in the quarry of DATENBERG, situated in a side-valley about 1 M. above Linz, are as high as those at Minderberg, and much thicker. A fine view is obtained here also. These basalts are chiefly exported to Holland, where they are used in the construction of dykes.

From (r.) *Krippe*, a small village on the Rhine, connected with Linz by a floating bridge, a path leads past the estate of *Godenhaus* to the *Mineral Spring of Sinzig*, which contains carbonate of soda, and is free from iron.

Between Remagen and Nieder-Breisig the Rhine describes a curve which the railway and road cut off. The beautiful church of (r.) *Sinzig* (p. 60, on the railway, 1½ M. from the river) is visible from the steamboat.

We now pass the mouth of the (r.) *Ahr* (p. 75). The village of *Dattenberg* (see above) is next seen peeping from a ravine on the left. On the same bank lies *Leubsdorf* with the *Saalhof*, a small building with four turrets, anciently a royal château. Near it *Ariendorf*, with a château of Herr v. Lorch.

On the left we next observe the castle of **Arenfels**, erected by Henry of Isenburg, and named by him after his wife the Countess of Are. It is now the property of Count Westerholt, by whom it was handsomely restored under the directions of Zwirner, the architect of Cologne cathedral. The lofty round tower is peculiar. The Ritter-

saal contains some fine old weapons, and the grounds command beautiful views.

1. **Hönningen** (**Zum Schloss Arenfels*, also rail. stat.), at the foot of Arenfels, and **Rheinbrohl** (*Krone*), with a handsome modern Gothic *Church, are considerable villages, situated in a fertile plain, beyond which the mountains to the left rise more abruptly from the river.

r. **Nieder-Breisig** (also railway station) lies opposite Hönningen. Near the S. end of the village stands part of the old Templars' Lodge. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. higher up, a path ascends the wooded hill to the château of —

r. ***Rheineck**, the carriage-road to which winds up the N. and W. sides of the hill; on the Rhine, far below lies the hamlet of *Thal Rheineck*. The square tower, 65 ft. in height, on the E. side, is the only relic of the old castle, erected in the 12th cent., which was destroyed by the French in 1689, and by the troops of the Electorate of Cologne in 1692, and finally burned in 1785. The knights of the castle became extinct in 1548. The new château, in the round-arch style, the property of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, was erected in 1832 by Lassaulx.

The INTERIOR (to which visitors are generally admitted; fee for 1 pers. 50-75 pf., a party 2-3 M) contains several works of art. Picture by *Begas*, representing Emp. Henry IV. in the court of the château of Canossa. In the chapel the Sermon on the Mount and the Beatitudes by *Steinle*, frescoes. 1839-40. Crucified Christ in marble, by *Achtermann* of Rome. The *View from the garden, always open, embraces the course of the Rhine from Andernach to the Apollinarisberg.

Rheineck has from a very early period stood on the boundary between different races. In the time of Cæsar the Eburones inhabited the district below, and the Treviri that above this point; opposite to the former lay the dominions of the Sicambri, and to the latter those of the Ubii. At present there is a strongly defined transition at Brohl from the lower to the upper Rhenish dialect.

On the right the *Brohlbach* falls into the Rhine at **Brohl** (*Peter Brohl*, R. and B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., well spoken of; *Nonn*; also railway station), which adjoins the hamlet of *Nippes*, and is the dépôt for the tuff-stone quarried in the *Brohlthal*. Excursion through the Brohlthal to *Laach* (one-horse carriage 8 M.; gratuity extra; see p. 79).

1. **Nieder-Hammerstein**, yielding good wine; then **Ober-Hammerstein** (*Zur Burg Hammerstein*), near which rises a massive rock of grauwacke, crowned with the ruin of **Hammerstein**. The Emp. Henry IV. resided in this castle for some time when persecuted by his son Henry V., and here he kept the imperial insignia till their removal by his usurping successor. During the Thirty Years' War the castle was successively occupied by Swedes, Spaniards, troops of Cologne, and soldiers of Lorraine, and it was at length destroyed in 1660 by the Archbishop of Cologne, as being too powerful a neighbour to be tolerated.

On the heights, 4 M. to the E. of the Rhine, the course of the *Pfahlgraben*, a Roman intrenchment constructed as a protection against the attacks of the Germanic tribes, is distinctly traceable, and may be followed from Monrepos as far as the Seven Mts.

Above (r.) *Fornich* rises the *Fornicher Kopf*, an extinct volcano (comp. pp. 79, 163).

r. *Namedy*, at some distance from the river, possesses a small Gothic abbey-church of the 15th cent., bisected by a row of slender columns, and an old mansion which once belonged to the knights of Namedy. On the left lies the considerable village of **Leutesdorf** (**Moog-Eisen; Delveaux*; also rail.stat.), behind which rise productive vineyards planted among the rocks. On the right rises the wooded *Krahnenberg*. The mountains which confine the river now recede.

r. **Andernach** (**Hackenbruch, Hoch-Str.; Rheinischer Hof; Anker*, with restaurant, the last two in the *Rhein-Allee*; also railway station), an ancient little town, with narrow streets, and still to a great extent surrounded by its old walls, extends picturesquely along the bank of the river, above which rise conspicuously the old bastion, the *Rheinthur*, the crane, and the lofty tower at the lower end of the village, while the handsome parish church with its four towers is visible in the background. Andernach was the Roman *Antunnacum*, or *Antonaco*, one of the fifty forts of Drusus, which was destroyed by the Alemanni in 338, recaptured and restored by the Emp. Julian in 359, and afterwards mentioned at the end of the 4th cent. as the station of the prefect of a garrison of the Acincenses. Subsequently to the 6th cent. it is frequently mentioned as a royal Franconian residence. In the middle ages it was an Imperial town, but was taken by the Electorate of Cologne in 1496; in 1688 it was burned by the French.

The **Parish Church*, dedicated to St. Genovefa, with its four towers and richly decorated portals, is a fine late Romanesque edifice (1206), without a transept. The still earlier choir, around which runs a gallery of small columns, dates from 1120.

Over the aisles runs a triforium. On the vaulting of the nave are the Imperial arms, with those of the town and of Hermann IV., Archbishop of Cologne (d. 1508). Choir re-decorated in 1856. Carved wooden pulpit brought in 1807 from the Abbey of Laach (p. 80). Late Romanesque font.

At the upper end of the town, near the Coblenzer Thor, from a deep fosse rise the ruins of the once fortified *Castle* of the electors of Cologne, with its handsome towers, erected in the 15th cent., and destroyed by the French in 1688. — The *Rathaus*, a late Gothic building of 1564, contains a small collection of Roman antiquities.

The lofty round **Watch-Tower* on the Rhine, with an octagonal story above, adorned with a pointed frieze, was erected in 1458-68. The wide breach on the W. side was made by the French cannonade in 1688. — The picturesque *Crane* on the Rhine dates from 1554.

The lava millstones, the tufa, trass, and other volcanic products of the neighbourhood, form an important branch of commerce. Railway to *Niederndorf*, see p. 81.

On the hill above the village of (l.) *Fahr* (Hufschmidt), which lies nearly opposite Andernach, is a handsome country-house. Farther up, on an eminence, stands the Romanesque *Feldkirche*

surrounded by fruit-trees; at its base lies the village of Irlich, with its new church, near which the *Wiedbach* falls into the Rhine. The hill rising on the opposite bank, a little inland, is the *Plaidter Hummerich* (685 ft.). The steamboat next passes the mouth of the *Nette* (r.), on which, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. inland, are the extensive mills of the *Netter-Hof*, and soon stops at the pleasant and thriving town of —

1. **Neuwied** (**Anker*; **Wilder Mann*, both on the Rhine, D. 2 M 50 pf.; **Moravian Hotel*, in the town; *Hôtel Kraemer*, with garden, near the railway station of the right bank; railway on both banks, comp. pp. 59, 64). The town, with its broad, well-built streets, was founded in 1653, on the site of the village of Langendorf, which had been destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, by Count Frederick of Wied, who invited numerous settlers, without distinction of religion or payment of money. Under his auspices the town rapidly increased. The population (9500) consists of Protestants, Roman Catholics (2000), Moravian Brothers, Baptists, and Jews, who have lived together here in great harmony since that period. Starch, chicory, and tin-wares are the principal products. The schools of Neuwied enjoy a high reputation, and are frequented by pupils from England as well as from all parts of Germany.

At the lower end of the town rises the spacious *Palace* of the Prince of Wied, with its **Park*. A building near the palace-gate adjoining the street, contains a small *Collection of Roman Antiquities*, from Niederbiber (see below).

The **Moravian Brothers**, also called *Herrnhuter* from Herrnhut in Saxony, where they had established themselves after their expulsion from Moravia during the Thirty Years' War, occupy a separate part of the town. Their establishments afford an insight into the habits of this sect and are worthy of inspection. They were originally followers of John Huss, and their number increased enormously after his death. They now form a kind of religious republic, having their own laws both for public and private life, which are administered by their elders. The gravity and austerity of their manners and habits has gained for them the appellation of the Quakers of Germany. The unmarried brethren live in a separate building, and carry on different trades, the profits of which are devoted to the community. Fayence stoves and deerskin gloves are their best manufactures. Visitors are readily admitted, and are first conducted to the magazine, where they are expected to make some purchase. The establishment for the sisters is similarly conducted. They are recognised by their peculiar white head-dresses, fastened with ribbons of different colours, according to their age and condition — girls dark red, young unmarried women pink, married women blue, widows white. At stated seasons 'love-feasts' are celebrated in the church, accompanied by singing, prayers, a sermon, and tea drinking. Their schools are well attended and in high repute.

EXCURSION FROM NEUWIED TO MONREPOS AND ALTWIED. From the station of the Right Rhenish line (p. 64) we proceed to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Heddesdorf* and turn to the left, following the road ascending the valley of the *Wied*. At the (1 M.) *Russelstein Foundry*, the oldest puddling work in Germany, founded in 1824, walkers cross the stream and traverse the pleasant park of *Nothhausen* (*Restaurant), following the right bank to Segendorf, while the carriage-road leads by ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Niederbiber*. Near the latter village in 1791, 1819, and 1857, were excavated extensive remains of the Roman castle of Victoria, one of the largest on the Rhine, which, how-

ever, is not mentioned by any Roman author. The objects of interest found here are preserved in the museum of Neuwied. The excavations have since been filled up. From (1½ M.) *Segendorf* a broad road ascends in windings, which the pedestrian may avoid by taking the footpath to the left above the last house in Segendorf, by which Monrepos is reached in ¾ hr. The villa on the brow of the hill is the seat of the Dowager Princess of Wied.

Monrepos (869 ft. above the Rhine) is a château of the Prince of Wied with a beautiful park, and commanding a magnificent prospect (refreshments at the *Hahnhof*, to the W. of the château). The *Holzstoss* (reached in 10 min. from the back of the Schloss by a path through the beech wood in a straight direction) affords a good survey of a side valley of the Rhine. A finer point is the *Altwieder Aussicht*, the route to which is by the carriage-road to the E. of the Schloss, and then by the third path diverging to the right (stone way-post by a large oak). Footpaths descend hence in 20 min. to **Altwied** (*Müller*), a village situated on the Wied about 2 M. above Niederbiber, and commanded by the extensive ivy-clad ruins of the ancestral castle of the ancient Counts of Wied. — The **Braunsburg**, 1 hr. to the N.W. of Niederbiber (reached via *Oberbiber*), a ruined castle on a wooded height, commands a picturesque view.

Immediately above Neuwied, on the same bank, are the *Hermannshütte*, the property of Herr Krupp of Essen, and the *Germania* foundry. On the opposite bank we next observe the village of —

r. **Weissenthurm**, with its small modern church. At the N. end of the village rises a square watch-tower, erected in 1370 by Kuno von Falkenstein, the extreme point of the dominions of the Electors of Trèves, which here adjoined those of Cologne. Above the village stands an obelisk to the French General *Hoche*, who crossed the Rhine here in 1797 with the army, and shortly afterwards died suddenly at Wetzlar, at the age of 30.

Above Weissenthurm are lime-kilns and a manufactory for preparing the Engers stone (see below); then *Urmitz* and *Kaltenengers*, opposite —

1. **Engers** (*Zur Römerbrücke*; also a railway station), formerly '*Kunostein-Engers*', the ancient capital of the Engersgau. In 1386 Archbishop Kuno von Falkenstein erected a castle here with a round tower (the ivy-clad trunk of which rises below the palace), to protect the navigators of the Rhine from the rapacious Counts of the Westerwald. The adjoining château, now a Prussian military school, was erected in 1758 by Elector Johann Philipp von Walderdorf. To the left a retrospect of Monrepos is obtained, to the right a view of the *Camillenberg* (p. 82).

Near (1.) *Mühlhofen*, where the *Saynbach* falls into the Rhine, is the foundry of that name; farther back the *Concordia Foundry*. On a hill in the background of the valley rises the ruined castle of *Sayn* (p. 64).

On both banks of the river here is dug up a peculiar kind of pumice-stone conglomerate (p. 79). It is cut into squares, mixed with mortar, and dried, and is much valued as a building material for inside walls.

1. *Bendorf* (p. 64), surrounded with fruit-trees; farther up (r.), the villages of *St. Sebastian* and *Kesselheim*, opposite the island of *Niederwerth*, which conceals the town of (1.) *Vallendar* (p. 64).

On the long island of **Niederwerth** is a dilapidated village, with a convent-church built in 1500, containing a carved altar-piece and fragments of good stained glass. Edward III. of England resided here for a short time in 1337, and had several interviews with the Emp. Lewis and other princes.

1. *Mallendar*. On the hill above the village stands the *Haus Besselich*, once the property of the Knights Templar, and afterwards an Augustinian nunnery down to 1804, when it was secularised. On the hillside, higher up the river, is *Urbar*, surrounded by fruit-trees.

r. *Waltersheim*, above it *Neuendorf*, chiefly inhabited by raftsmen. The smaller rafts generally halt here for the purpose of being formed into larger, which are sometimes 800-1000 ft. in length and 150-250 ft. in breadth; they are furnished with wooden huts for the crew, which frequently numbers 150 men.

The steamboat now passes the base of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite the influx of the Moselle, commanding a view of the picturesque old Moselle bridge, and stops at Coblenz (R. 14).

8. From Coblenz to Cologne.

Railway on the Left Bank.

Comp. Maps, pp. 42, 50

57 M. Railway in 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 7 M., 5 M. 30 pf., 3 M. 50 pf.). *Return-tickets* are available for two days; 1st or 2nd class passengers may break the journey, provided they get their tickets stamped on leaving the carriage. The tickets must also be stamped before commencing the return-journey unless the traveller returns on the same day. *Return-tickets* taken on either side of the river are moreover available for the journey both going and returning on the opposite bank, and the traveller (1st or 2nd class) may sometimes find it convenient to break his journey and cross and recross the river repeatedly. The following are the corresponding stations: above Coblenz *Bingerbrück* and *Rüdesheim* only, then *Coblenz* and *Ehrenbreitstein* (crossing the railway bridge 50, 30, 20 pf. additional), *Neuwied* on the left and *Neuwied* on the right bank, *Andernach* and *Leutesdorf*, *Niederbreisig* and *Hönnigen*, *Sinzig* and *Linz*, *Remagen* and *Unkel*, *Rolandseck* and *Honnef*, *Mehlem* and *Königswinter*, *Godesberg* and *Obercassel*, *Bonn* and *Beuel*. Views to the right. Steamboat, see R. 7.

Coblenz, see R. 14. As the train crosses the Moselle a fine view of Ehrenbreitstein is obtained to the right. At the foot of the fortified Petersberg (l.) is the pyramidal monument of Marceau (p. 88). The train now traverses the extensive and fertile plain which stretches from Coblenz to Andernach. At (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Urmitz* are large stores of the Engers sandstone mentioned at p. 58.

8 M. *Neuwied* (steamb. stat. see p. 57). The station is 1/2 M. from the town on the opposite bank, with which communication is maintained by a steam ferry-boat and a floating bridge. The train crosses the *Nette*, passes the lunatic asylum of St. Thomas (l.), once an Augustinian nunnery, and reaches —

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Andernach* (steamb. stat. see p. 56). The station is 1/2 M. from the town, of which the church, the ancient tower, and

walls are conspicuous. Beyond Andernach the train skirts the river and commands a fine *View in both directions (comp. pp. 54-56). Opposite (15 M.) *Brohl* (Brohlthal, etc., see R. 13) is the church of *Rheinbrohl*; the train then passes the foot of *Schloss Rheineck* and (15½ M.) *Nieder-Breisig*, opposite (r.) the castle of *Arenfels*. The train now cuts off the wide curve which the Rhine describes between Niederbreisig and Remagen.

20 M. *Sinzig* (*Deutsches Haus*), probably the Roman *Sentiacum*, a very ancient town, still partly surrounded by high walls, with 2000 inhab., lies at the entrance to the *Ahrthal* (R. 12), 1½ M. from the river. It was once the site of a Franconian palace, afterwards an Imperial residence, which latterly belonged to the Duke of Jülich. Picturesquely situated on a slight eminence rises the handsome **Parish Church*, which was consecrated in 1220, a fine example of the late Romanesque style, the round predominating, with very slightly projecting transepts, square turrets at the sides of the choir, and an octagonal tower rising over the centre. The interior has recently been restored and decorated. The choir contains a **Winged Picture* on a gold ground, representing the Crucifixion and Ascension, and the Death of Mary, by an early Cologne master, restored in 1855. At the foot of this eminence is a tasteful little Gothic château, built in 1858 by Statz of Cologne. On the *Helenenberg*, to the right of the line, and on the S. side of the town, rises another country house with pleasant grounds.

The train now crosses the insignificant *Ahr*, from the valley of which rises the blunted cone of the *Landskron* (p. 75). This district is extremely fertile, and is called the '*Goldene Meil*'.

23 M. *Remagen* (steamb. stat.) and the *Apollinariskirche*, see pp. 52, 53. This is the principal station for the *Ahr Valley* (R. 12). Here the train returns to the river; beautiful retrospect. The peculiar stratification of the rocks here is exposed to view in the railway cuttings. The trains runs close to the river, commanding a *view of the opposite bank and the *Seven Mts.* (comp. p. 53).

27½ M. *Rolandseck* (steamb. stat.) — *Rail. Restaurant*, with magnificent view, see p. 50). In the river lies the island of *Nonnenwerth*, a little below which rises the picturesquie *Drachenfels*, and the *Seven Mts.* on the opposite bank, forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape until Bonn is reached.

The train now quits the river entirely. 30½ M. *Mehlem*, the station for *Königswinter* on the right bank (p. 70; ferry), is ¼ M. from the Rhine.

32 M. *Godesberg* (**Blinzler*, with garden; **Adler*; **Hôtel Styrum*), a village with 2300 inhab., situated at the point where the valley of the Rhine begins to expand, is a favourite summer resort, where wealthy merchants of Cologne, Elberfeld, and Crefeld have erected a number of handsome villas, surrounded by pleasant gardens. The Protestant church was erected by a wealthy merchant of Crefeld in

1857. The Roman Catholic church, in the Gothic style, was completed in 1862 from designs by Statz. The *Hydropathic Establishment* of Prof. Finkelnburg is much frequented. The alkaline chalybeate *Stahl-Quelle*, sunk afresh in 1864, at the entrance to the small *Gudenauer Thal*, at the foot of the *Draischberg*, was known to the Romans, as is proved by a votive-tablet to Æsculapius, found on the castle-hill in the 16th cent., and now preserved in the museum at Bonn. The new *Bath Establishment* at the spring contains forty bedrooms and twenty bath-rooms. Pleasant walks in the neighbourhood.

On an eminence (282 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the station, stands the handsome tower (90 ft.) of the **Castle of Godesberg**. At the base of the hill a Roman colony is said once to have flourished, while at the summit rose a fort, supposed to have been founded by the Emp. Julian (A.D. 360), and a temple of Jupiter, afterwards a Christian church. The castle was erected in the 13th and 14th cent. by the archbishops of Cologne as a place of refuge during their frequent feuds with their subjects, who on several occasions carried the war as far as Bonn. In 1583 the Bavarians, who fought in support of Archbishop Ernest of Bavaria against the deposed Gebhard of Waldburg, who had become a Protestant, stormed and blew up the castle, which was defended by Count Adolph of Neuenahr, the last of his family. The tower alone escaped destruction. Fine view from the summit. The ruin belongs to the Empress of Germany.

On the right, as Bonn is approached, immediately after the train has crossed the Bonn and Coblenz road, is seen the **Hochkreuz*, a Gothic column 30 ft. high, erected in 1332-49 to a knight, who is said to have fallen in a duel at this spot, and entirely restored in 1854.

On the hill to the left is the Rosenburg (p. 69), and farther off the Kreuzberg (p. 69). To the right appears Bonn with its conspicuous new Protestant church and its lofty minster-tower.

$36\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Bonn** (steamb. stat.), see p. 65; railway-ferry to Obercassel, see p. 62.

Near (40 M.) *Roisdorf* rises a mineral spring resembling that of Selters. To the W., at a little distance from the line, is a chain of low and partially wooded hills called the *Vorgebirge*, on which numerous villages with orchards and country-houses are situated. The last vineyards in the land of the grape are now passed. — $47\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Sechtem**, whence a branch line runs to the St. Pantaleon Station (p. 20) on the S. side of Cologne. Before reaching —

48 M. **Brühl** (*Pavillon*; *Belvedere*; *Barion*), the train intersects the park of Brühl, passing the château of *Falkenlust* on the right, which was once a hunting-lodge of the electors, but is now private property, and stops opposite the royal *Palace* of Brühl, a handsome building, erected by Elector Clement Augustus in 1728. During the French period Marshal Davoust resided in it for several years.

It was afterwards abandoned and fell to decay, but was restored in 1842. The halls contain old portraits of Rhenish electors and other princes. The garden and park are favourite places of resort. Brühl itself is a small town with 2500 inhab. Near the station is a hydropathic establishment.

50 M. *Kalscheuren*, junction for the Eifel Railway mentioned at p. 160. The crowded houses of Cologne soon come in sight. The train describes a curve round part of the town, above whose ramparts tower the imposing cathedral and other churches, intersects the fortifications from the N. side, and enters the central station at —

57 M. *Cologne*, see R. 3.

9. From (*Cologne*) Deutz to Obercassel (*Bonn*) and Ehrenbreitstein (*Coblenz*).

Railway on the Right Bank.

55 M. From Deutz to *Troisdorf* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 M 70, 1 M 30, 90 pf.); from *Troisdorf* to *Ehrenbreitstein* in $1\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 5 M 60, 4 M 20, 2 M 80 pf.). From Bonn by steam-ferry to Obercassel and thence to Ehrenbreitstein $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (fares 5 M , 3 M 80, 2 M 45 pf.).

The traveller bound for Coblenz should take a ticket to Ehrenbreitstein only, the station of which is nearer the principal hotels of Coblenz than the station of the latter. The railway from Ehrenbreitstein to Coblenz crosses the river above the bridge of boats, describing a circuit of nearly 2 M. (fares 50, 30, 20 pf.). It should also be observed that all the quick through-trains from Cologne to Bonn, Coblenz, Mayence, and Frankfort run on the *left bank* of the river.

Deutz, see p. 42. — 8 M. *Wahn*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the *Wahner Heide*, an extensive plain, where the great annual gunnery practice of the 8th corps of the Prussian army takes place in summer. — $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Troisdorf*, the junction of the Cologne-Giessen railway, where carriages are changed. — 14 M. *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte*, an extensive foundry, is connected by a branch-line with the small town of *Siegburg*. The train crosses the *Sieg*, and returns to the Rhine at (18 M.) *Beuel* (p. 67), opposite *Bonn* (p. 65), and connected with it by a floating bridge.

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Obercassel* (*Restaurant Schmidt*, at the station) is connected with the Left Rhenish Railway by a steam-ferry, and our train is here joined by passengers from Bonn. Passengers in the reverse direction generally change carriages for Siegburg, Troisdorf, and Deutz, while those for Bonn keep their seats and are ferried across the river. Near the Obercassel station are cement and other factories. The village (*Wolfsburg* and *Riese* inns) with its old church-tower lies on the Rhine, amidst fruit-trees, and affords pleasant summer-quarters. (Fine view from the *Ennert*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.).

$22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dollendorf* is a good starting-point for excursions among the Seven Mts. The station lies between the villages of *Nieder-Dollendorf* (*Frembgen*), on the Rhine, and *Ober-Dollendorf*, at the entrance to the *Heisterbach* valley. *Heisterbach* (p. 73) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant by the road. Fine view from the *Pfaffenröttchen*.

23 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Königswinter** (p. 70) is the favourite starting-point for exploring the beautiful scenery of the Seven Mts. The station lies at the lower end of the town. The valley of the Rhine now contracts. The train skirts the base of the *Drachenfels* and runs close to the river, passing *Rhöndorf* (Broel), a pleasant summer resort, 1 M. to the S. of Honnef, but not a railway-station. On the lateral wall of the church is a well-preserved tombstone, in trachyte from the Drachenfels, of the last knight of the Drachenfels, with armorial bearings and date 1530, brought here from the abbey of Heisterbach. (From Rhöndorf to the Löwenburg, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., see p. 74; to the Drachenfels 40 min., by a steep path, indicated by a finger-post on the N. side of the village; to Königswinter 1 M.).

27 M. **Honnef** (**Hôtel Klein*, with garden and view; *Hôtel Weissberg*; *Hôtel de Berges*; *Zum Siebengebirge*; *Weinstock*; *Bertram*, unpretending), a scattered village with 4000 inhab., lies $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the left of the railway, in a luxuriantly fertile plain, about 3 M. long and 1 M. broad, which extends between the S.W. base of the Seven Mts. and the Rhine. It is one of the pleasantest and sunniest spots on the Rhine, being sheltered from the N. and E. winds by the Seven Mts., and surrounded by vineyards and orchards. Honnef, as well as Rhöndorf and Rheinbreitbach, has increased considerably within the last few years, and owing to its genial climate and pretty scenery has become a favourite summer resort. A number of villas, some of which are let to visitors, have lately sprung up here and at the neighbouring villages of *Sellhof*, *Beuel*, *Bondorf*, and *Rennersdorf*. Fine view from the church-yard of Honnef.

ENVIRONS. Beautiful walk of 2 hrs.: by the farm of *Zicklenburg* to *Menzenberg* (on the slope of the hill is grown the best red wine of the district), past the large *Hager-Hof*, by a footpath to *Rheinbreitbach* (p. 51), and back by the road to Honnef. Other excursions: by Menzenberg to the *Hager Köppelchen* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fine view); over the *Heidenkamm* to the *Haanenburg* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), the tower of which commands a fine view. Near the last are the copper mines of Marienberg. To the E. are the old copper and lead mines of the Virneberg.

From Honnef to the Löwenburg, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., see p. 74.

In the Rhine to the left lie the islands of *Nonnenwerth* and *Grafenwerth*; on the opposite bank are the picturesque arched ruin of *Rolandseck*, and the village of that name. The village of *Rheinbreitbach* is next passed, opposite which lies *Oberwinter*. At 24 M. **Unkel** (p. 52) the train quits the fertile plain which lies at the foot of the Seven Mts., and passes *Erpel*, opposite to which lies *Remagen* with the elegant *Apollinariskirche* (p. 53).

34 M. **Linz** (p. 54) lies opposite the mouth of the Ahr, above which, a little inland, rises the handsome church of *Sinsig*. The train next passes *Leubsdorf* and *Ariendorf*. Opposite (38 M.) **Hönningen** (p. 55) lies *Nieder-Breisig*, a little above which rises *Schloss Rheineck*. The train passes *Rheinbrohl*, with its Gothic church (opposite the *Brohl Valley*, p. 79), and *Nieder-* and *Ober-*

Hammerstein, at the base of the *Hammerstein*. On the opposite bank, a little above ($43\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Leutesdorf** (p. 56), the picturesque and ancient town of *Andernach* (p. 56) with its round tower and handsome church in the background, comes in sight. The valley of the Rhine expands, and we obtain a pleasant view of **Neuwied** on the right, and **Netterhof** on the left bank. The train crosses the *Wied*, skirts the park of the Prince of Wied, and stops at —

47 M. Neuwied (p. 57). The station is a little to the E. of the town, and near the village of *Heddesdorf* (p. 57). The train now runs inland and traverses an extensive plain, but returns to the river at ($49\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Engers** (p. 58), beyond which are several iron-works.

50 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Bendorf (*Rhein. Hof*), a small town, with 3400 inhab., situated amidst orchards $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of the line, with an interesting Romanesque church.

EXCURSION TO SAYN. The village of **Sayn** (*Post, with garden*), with extensive iron-works belonging to Herr Krupp of Essen, and a château and park of Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn, commanded by the ruined castle of Sayn, is situated in the *Saynthal*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bendorf.

The **Schloss Sayn** (generally shown on Sundays and Thursdays, 1-5 o'clock; proceeds of the entrance fee of 50 pf., which includes admission to the park, devoted to charity; tickets at the 'Post'; the attendant also expects a trifling fee) is handsomely fitted up in the interior and contains a choice *Collection of Modern Pictures*. Among them, *Krüger*, Portrait of the Russian field-marshal Wittgenstein, grandfather of the present proprietor; *Hor. Vernet*, Return from hawking (portraits of the princess and her family); sketch by the same master of the well-known Mazeppa picture; other works by *Gudin*, *Isabey*, *Wappers*, *Verboeckhoven*, *Granet*, *Winterhalter*, *Decamps*, &c., smaller works by *Wouvermans*, *F. Bol*, and others. Also several sculptures: *Bartolini*, Mercy, a group in marble; *L. Bienaimé*, Innocence, a statue in marble; several busts by *Rauch*. The CHAPEL, a tasteful modern Gothic structure, with a crypt, contains a figure of Christ in ivory, said to be by *Giovanni da Bologna*, a statue of the Madonna in Carrara marble, and stained glass from Munich.

The **Park** (tickets at the 'Post', 25 pf. each) lies on the slope of the hill, on which are situated the extensive ruins of the old *Castle* erected in the 10th cent. and destroyed by the French in the Thirty Years' War, the ancestral seat of the once powerful counts of Sayn. One of the vaults of the castle contains a sarcophagus with an oakem statue (13th cent.) of Count Heinrich of Sayn, the founder of the neighbouring abbey of Sayn. On the slope of the hill are the ruined castles of *Stein* and *Reichenberg*.

We may now return to the Rhine by the *Friedrichsberg*, or *Renneberg*, a park whence a fine view is obtained. Thence to **Engers** $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.

Farther up the *Saynthal*, through which ascends the road to *Altenkirchen*, are the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) ruins of the castle of *Isenburg*, the ancient seat of a still existing family.

About 2 M. to the N. of Sayn rises the spire of *Heimbach*, near which are the ruins of the ancient abbey of *Rommersdorf*, with fine cloisters and chapter-house, erected about 1200, now the property of the Duke of Aremberg, and used as farm-buildings.

53 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Vallendar (*Capitain, with garden*, the terrace above which commands a delightful view; *Anker*; *Albert*; local steamer to Coblenz), a busy little town with 3500 inhab. who carry on a brisk river traffic, lies on an arm of the Rhine opposite the island of *Niederwerth* (p. 59). On the banks of the river are large dépôts of the Höhr pottery (p. 65). On a height



above the town stands the handsome *Church*, built by Lassaulx in the round-arch style in 1839, with a tower of the 15th cent.; it contains some stained glass, representing the Madonna enthroned, designed by Hess. *Weitersburg*, on the hill $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Vallendar, commands a beautiful view of the Rhine with its islands and its banks from Andernach to Coblenz. About halfway up the hill is a summer-house of the Vallendar Casino, to the garden of which visitors are kindly admitted.

In the valley at the back of Vallendar rise ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the Romanesque towers of the nunnery of *Schönstatt*, which was abandoned in 1567, and afterwards destroyed by the Swedes. The nave of the church has entirely disappeared. Adjoining it is a cloth-factory. A good road ascends hence through a picturesque grassy valley, flanked by wooded hills, to (3 M.) *Hohr* (*Mittenbach*), a thriving village on the hill, at which, together with the neighbouring villages of *Grenzhausen* and *Arzbach*, earthenware, useful and ornamental, is largely manufactured.

A little farther on, a picturesque view is obtained of Coblenz and the mouth of the Moselle. The station at *Ehrenbreitstein* (p. 88) lies at the foot of the precipitous rock on which the fortress is situated.

10. Bonn.

Hotels. *STEIN (Pl. a), an old-established house in the market-place; *ROYAL HOTEL (Pl. b), Coblenzer Strasse 11, with a garden on the Rhine; BELLEVUE (Pl. c), Coblenzer Strasse 35, R. 2-3 M., B. 1 M., L. 50, A. 60 pf.; *HOTEL KLEY (Pl. d), Coblenzer Strasse 1, R. 2 M., L. 40, D. 2 M. 50, A. 60, B. 80 pf., also a restaurant and boarding-house; these last two also have gardens on the Rhine. *RHEINECK (Pl. e), opposite the steamboat pier, R. 3 M., A. 60, B. 1 M. 25 pf.; *RHEINISCHER HOF (Pl. f), *SCHWAN (Pl. g), both in the Stern-Strasse, near the market, and BRAUN'S HOTEL (Pl. h), Münster-Platz 5, are good second-class inns; STADT BONN, Rhein-gasse 1, by the Rheinthal (Pl. B. 5), R. 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; HÔTEL EINTRACHT, Sandkaule 15, also a pension. — Hotels Garnis. HÔTEL ET PENSION DU NORD, Quantius-Str. 1, at the corner of the Poppelsdorfer Allee, near the station; ZUR WACHT AM RHEIN, Coblenzer Str. 224, also a restaurant.

Restaurants. *Perrin, Wenzelgasse 50 (confectioner); Clouth, Sand-kaul 13; Breuer, Markt 13. — Café. Hôtel Kley, see above. — Beer: Voss, Wenzelgasse 54; Nettekoven, Neugasse; *Laubinger, confectioner, Markt 5.

Newspapers and restaurant in the *Lese- und Erholungs-Gesellschaft*, opposite the University; the *Academic Reading-room* contains upwards of 600 newspapers and periodicals; visitors are introduced to either of these by a member.

Bathing Establishments on the Rhine, above the town, with swimming and warm baths. There are also warm-baths at the Bonner Badeanstalt, at the entrance of the Baumschuler Allee.

Cabs. Per drive in the town, 1-2 pers. 60 pf., each additional pers. 25 pf., box 10 pf.; per hour 2 M., with two horses 2 M. 50 pf.

Post Office (Pl. 21), Münster-Platz.

Telegraph Office, Hof 5 (adjoining the University).

English Church Service at the University Church.

Chief Attractions. Exterior of the Münster (p. 68), Monument of Beethoven (p. 68); view from the Alte Zoll (p. 67); walk to Poppelsdorf (p. 68).

Bonn, a town with 28,100 inhab., the seat of a University founded in 1818, is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the

Rhine, at the N. entrance to the narrower and more picturesque part of the valley of the river. It has recently become a very prosperous place, and a favourite residence of English and other visitors. Whole streets of handsome buildings, especially on the W. and S. sides, have sprung up within the last twenty or thirty years, while the confined interior of the town has been materially improved. The lanes on the N. side form the oldest part of the town, but the numerous sieges which it has sustained have spared but few of the picturesque old houses. The pleasant villas with their gardens on the Rhine, situated on the Coblenzer Strasse above the town, the shady promenades of the Hofgarten, the Poppelsdorfer Allee, and the view from the Alte Zoll, all contribute to render the town very attractive.

Bonn, the *Bonna*, or *Castrum Bonnensis* of the Romans, frequently mentioned by Tacitus, was one of the first Roman fortresses on the Rhine, probably founded by Drusus, and the head-quarters of the 1st, 15th, 21st, and 22nd Legions. The Roman *Castrum* stood near the end of the modern *Steinweg*, at the *Wichelshof*, to the N. of the town, as proved by excavations made in 1818. In the middle ages Bonn was a place of little importance until 1267, when the Archbishop of Cologne transferred his residence and seat of government hither (comp. p. 23). The German kings, Frederick of Austria (1314) and Charles IV. (1346), were crowned in the Münster.

The Protestant tendencies of Hermann of Wied and Gebhard of Waldburg, Archbishops of Cologne in the 16th cent., principally manifested by the latter in his marriage with the nun Agnes of Mansfeld, for which he was declared an apostate and banished from his Electorate, brought Bonn into great trouble. In the Dutch War of Independence, in the Thirty Years' War, and especially in the Spanish War of Succession, Bonn suffered repeatedly from sieges. That of 1689 was conducted by Elector Frederick III. of Brandenburg (King Frederick I.) at the head of the Imperial and allied troops. Marlborough and other celebrated generals took part about the same time in the operations against the town. The walls were levelled in 1717, in accordance with the Peace of Rastatt. — Under the Electors of the 18th cent. Bonn was very prosperous, and one of them in 1777 founded an *Academy*, elevated to a *University* seven years later by Emperor Joseph II. On 7th Oct., 1794, the French marched into the town, and in 1797 the university was closed.

Under the French Bonn suffered much, and its population decreased from 9500 to 7500, but since its recovery by the Prussians in 1815 and the foundation of the Friedrich-Wilhelm University, it has gradually revived.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. B, 4, 5), originally the electoral *Palace*, erected in 1717-1730, and partially rebuilt after a fire in 1777, occupy the S. side of the town, and are the most extensive in Germany (600 yds. in length). They are well fitted up and contain the lecture-rooms (with the exception of the agricultural and some of the medical), the library of 200,000 vols., adorned with busts of Niebuhr, Schlegel, Arndt, etc., a valuable *Collection of Coins* (4000 Greek and Roman and 400 mediæval), a *Museum of Antiquities* (see below), and a *Physical Cabinet*. The *Aula* or hall (keys kept by the head-porter, under the arcades to the left) is adorned with frescoes emblematical of the four faculties. The 'theology' was begun by Cornelius in 1874 and

executed by his pupils, Förster, Götzenberger, and Hermann; the other three are by Götzenberger alone. The old chapel of the Electoral palace is now a Protestant place of worship. Church of England service is performed here on Sundays.

The *Academical Museum of Art (entrance near Pl. 6, in the Franziskaner Strasse; attendant 75 pf.; catalogue by Prof. R. Kekulé 3 M.), a very meritorious collection of its kind, is constantly receiving additions. It contains upwards of 700 casts, statues, reliefs, etc., some of them originals, arranged chronologically.

The *Museum of Antiquities (custodian in the Franziskaner Str., see above) is an interesting collection of monuments and other objects of the Roman period, found in the Rhenish province and Westphalia, some of them being from the excavations at the Wichelshof (p. 66). A Roman altar, dedicated to Victory, 6 ft. in height, hewn out of recent limestone, bears the inscription '*Deae victoriae sacrum*', and is decorated with reliefs of figures, animals, and sacrificial implements. The inscriptions on the various monuments embrace almost the entire field of Roman mythology; while some of them contain allusions to the Gallic, and even to the ancient German religious rites. One of historical importance is that on the tombstone of M. Cælius, in which the battle of the Teutoburgian Forest (*bellum Varianum*) is mentioned; a Greek gravestone, found at Bonn, is also very interesting.

Passing through the Coblenzer Thor, which intersects the E. wing of the university (Pl. B, 4), and has its façade adorned externally with a figure of the Archangel Michael, we reach the newest quarter of the town, called the Coblenzer Strasse, which skirts the E. side of the Hofgarten, and consists of hotels, villas surrounded by gardens, and other handsome buildings. (No. 75 Fahrgasse, the secon'd cross-street to the left, was the residence of the poet Arndt, and has been recently united with the Museum of Antiquities.) The extensive Hofgarten, with its fine old avenues, is a favourite promenade. On the W. side of the garden rises the *Protestant Church (Pl. 18), a Gothic edifice of brick, erected by Dieckhof in 1866-71, with a lofty tower. — Opposite, in the Kaiser-Platz, is a collection of pictures.

Close to the Coblenz Gate is the entrance to the *Alte Zoll (Pl. 1), an old bastion on the bank of the Rhine, commanding a fine view of the river and its opposite bank, including Beuel, Bensberg, Siegburg, and the Seven Mts.

In the centre is a Monument (Pl. 3) to the poet Ernst Moritz Arndt (b. 1769, d. 1860), in bronze. The figure leans with the left hand on a trunk of oak, whilst the right is pointing towards the Rhine. The two French guns here, captured in the late war, were presented by Emperor William.

The side of the old town next the Rhine is unattractive. At the lower end is the new Clinical Establishment (Pl. 11) of the university, with the inscription '*Hygeiae sacrum*'. A floating bridge, a ferry-steamer, and small boats cross hence to the opposite village of Beuel (railway station, see p. 62).

The central point of the business of the town is the triangular Market Place (Pl. B, C, 4), to which the principal streets of the

old town converge. In the centre of it rises a *Fountain Column*, erected by the citizens in 1777 in honour of the last but one of the Electors of Cologne. The *Rathhaus*, with its lofty flight of steps, was completed in 1782.

The ***Münster** (Pl. 12), a cruciform church with two choirs, four small towers, and a lofty octagonal principal tower over the cross, is an imposing and picturesque example of the late Romanesque style. It was formerly an archdeanery of St. Cassius and St. Flor-entius, and, like many Rhenish churches, traces its foundation to Constantine. The W. part of the crypt and the part of the church above it date, however, from the 11th, the end of the choir from the middle of the 12th, and the nave, transept, and chief tower from the 13th century. The building is at present undergoing restoration.

The INTERIOR is remarkable for its handsome proportions. It contains a bronze statue of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine, in the mannerist style, cast at Rome in 1756; two bas-reliefs representing the Nativity and Baptism of Christ over the altars in the nave and transept to the right, well executed Italian works of the 17th or 18th century. Near the chief portal is the *Sarcophagus* of Archbishop Engelbert von Falkenburg (d. 1274).

The ancient chapter-house adjoining the church is now the parsonage. *Cloisters*, with pillars possessing beautiful capitals, of the 12th century.

The other churches, the Gothic *Minoritenkirche* (Pl. 14), with cloisters dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., the *Jesuitenkirche* (Pl. 13), and the *Stiftskirche* (Pl. 16) are unattractive. The Gothic *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. 17), erected in 1862, contains good stained-glass, designed by Steinle.

The bronze ***Statue of Beethoven** (Pl. 4), in the Münsterplatz, executed by Hähnel of Dresden, was inaugurated in presence of Queen Victoria in 1845. The celebrated composer was born in the Bonngasse, No. 20. His father was a tenor-singer, and his grandfather (a native of Antwerp) band-master to the Elector. No. 7 Rheingasse also bears an inscription to the effect that Beethoven was born there, but the house was not occupied by his parents until after his birth.

The ***Poppelsdorfer Allee**, the principal promenade of the town, a quadruple avenue of beautiful horse-chestnuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and flanked with handsome villas and gardens, leads from the Hofgarten and the University towards the W. to the Poppelsdorfer Schloss. At the end next the town it is crossed by the railway. To the right is the railway-station. Farther on, to the left, a little back from the avenue, is the handsome *Observatory* (Pl. 23) with its seven turrets, erected in 1839-46 under the superintendence of Prof. Argelander (d. 1875).

The **Poppelsdorfer Schloss** (Pl. A. 1), formerly a residence of the Electors, erected in 1715-46, but presented to the university by Frederick William III., now contains the **Natural History Col-*

lections. The collection of minerals and fossils, originated by the indefatigable Prof. Nöggerath and arranged by Prof. G. vom Rath, is particularly worthy of inspection, as the specimens illustrate the geology of the Seven Mts. (R. 11) and Eifel (R. 13). It was enriched in 1875 by the purchase (for 144,000 *M.*) of the collection of Dr. Krantz. The '*Grottensaal*', fitted up in the time of the Electors, contains mining models and also reliefs of the Rhine, Seven Mts., &c., which may be purchased. Custodian's lodge to the left of the entrance (fee 75 pf., for a party 1½-2 *M.*). The *Botanical Garden* adjoining the palace (open Tues. and Frid. 3-7: at other times fee as above) is well kept and contains a palm-house and extensive hot-houses.

To the N. of the Poppelsdorfer Schloss rises the ***Chemical Laboratory**, a palatial building, designed by the architect *Dieckhoff* and the Berlin chemist *Hofmann*, one of the most extensive and best organised in the world, completed in 1868. Exclusive of the courts, it occupies an area of 3000 square yards. The entrance-hall contains medallion reliefs of celebrated chemists. To the N. of the laboratory is the handsome **Anatomy Building**, designed by *Neumann*, and completed in 1872. Opposite, on the W., the new **Physiological Institute** is being built.

In the vicinity are the extensive buildings of the *Agricultural Academy*, fitted up in 1847, comprising lecture-rooms, collections, a laboratory, and the residence of the director.

Above Poppelsdorf, ½ M. from the Schloss, rises the ***Kreuzberg** (400 ft., above the sea-level), crowned with a conspicuous white church. It originally belonged to a monastery erected by Elector Ferdinand of Bavaria in 1627, and contains the '*Holy Steps*' of Italian marble (in the chapel behind the altar), constructed under Elector Clement Augustus (d. 1761). These steps, 28 in number, must only be ascended on the knees, and are an imitation of the *Scala Santa* at the Lateran. Beautiful view from the tower.

Kessenich, a village with pleasant country-houses, about 1½ M. from Bonn, is reached by a road diverging from the middle of the Poppelsdorf Avenue to the left. On the slope immediately above it rises the **Rosenburg**, a small château with pretty grounds. The margin of the *Kessenicher Schlucht* (Casselruhe), a gorge higher up, commands a charming *view of Godesberg, the Seven Mts., etc. Another favourite point of view is the *Dottendorfer Höhe*, a few minutes walk farther in the direction of Godesberg, and about 1½ M. from Bonn. Footpaths lead along the lower hills to Godesberg (p. 60). Another pleasant walk may be taken to **Endenich**, situated ⅓ M. to the W. of Poppelsdorf.

The ***Cemetery** (Pl. D, 2, 3), ¼ M. from the Sternthor, is the resting-place of many eminent men, chiefly professors at the university, and also worthy of a visit on account of its handsome monuments.

By the wall on the right, *Monument of Niebuhr* (d. 1831), erected by Fred. William IV. to his 'teacher and friend'; in front a relief in marble by Rauch, representing Niebuhr and his wife, being a copy of an ancient Roman tomb-relief preserved in the hall of the busts at the Vatican; above it a thorn-crowned Head of the Saviour. Farther along the same walk, on the right, the monuments of *Ernst von Schiller* (d. 1841), the second son, and *Charlotte von Lengefeld* (d. 1876), widow of the poet. Near the circular space is the monument of the brothers *Boisserée*, the famous connoisseurs of art (Melchior d. 1851, Sulpice d. 1854), a relief in marble with a head of Christ by Rauch. The ***Chapel** in the middle of the

cemetery, a beautiful Romanesque structure, built at Ramersdorf (p. 50) about the year 1200, was transferred thence to its present site in 1847. It contains stained glass presented by the Boissières. Near the chapel are the graves of *Schumann* (d. 1856), the composer, and *Argelander* (d. 1875), the astronomer. The monument of the poet *Arndt* (d. 1860), is close to the E. wall of the cemetery. Beside it is that of *Baron Bunsen* (d. 1860), with a marble medallion.

11. The Seven Mountains (*Siebengebirge*).

One day suffices to explore the most interesting points in this district, unless the visit be for geological purposes. *Königswinter* (a station on the Right Rhenish and Left Rhenish railways, and also a steamboat station) is the usual starting-point, but *Honnef* or *Dollendorf*, stations on the Right Rhenish line, may in some cases be more convenient. From *Königswinter* to the *Drachenfels* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; thence to the *Great Oelberg* $1\frac{2}{3}$ hr.; and to *Heisterbach* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more; back to *Königswinter* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., or to *Nieder-Dollendorf* in 20 min. — From *Honnef* to the *Löwenburg* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; thence to the *Great Oelberg* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and via *Heisterbach* to *Königswinter* as above. In this case the *Drachenfels* is ascended last, from *Königswinter*. — From *Nieder-Dollendorf* the excursion is the same as the first mentioned, but in the reverse direction.

The paths having been improved, and way-posts erected by a praiseworthy society which has existed for some years for this purpose, travellers may generally dispense with the services of a guide. Geologists who understand German should purchase Dr. v. *Dechen's* 'Geognostischer Führer in das Siebengebirge', with map, 7 M., sold by Cohen at Bonn. *Carriages, Horses, and Donkeys* at *Königswinter*, see below.

The *Seven Mountains, which form the W. termination of the Westerwald district, extend 3 M. inland from the Rhine, and from N. to S. about 9 M., *Königswinter* being the central point on the W. They consist of a group of peaks, cones, and long, rounded ridges, some of which are covered with forest and luxuriant herbage. They are all of volcanic character and consist partly of trachyte (*Drachenfels*, *Wolkenburg*, *Lohrberg*), and partly of basalt, a more recent formation (*Oelberg*, *Nonnenstromberg*, *Petersberg*), while the *Löwenburg* alone is of dolerite. These seven peaks, from which the mountains derive their name, are seen simultaneously only in the neighbourhood of Cologne; as Bonn is approached, the *Löwenburg* is hidden by the *Nonnenstromberg*. Besides these summits there are many others, such as the conical *Hemmerich*, of trachyte, which overtops the lower mountains of the S. side, the *Rosencau*, and the *Stenzelberg*, which adjoins the *Nonnenstromberg* on the S. The view from the *Drachenfels* is the most picturesque, that from the *Oelberg* the most extensive.

Königswinter (150 ft.). — EUROPEAN HOTEL; BERLIN HOTEL, both opposite the pier, of the first class, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M.; HÔTEL RIEFFEL, in the principal street, R. and B. 2 M. 50 pf.; DÜSSELDORFER HOF, a small house on the Rhine, lower down than the large hotels.—RHEIN, in the main street above the church; SCHMITZ, a restaurant and hotel with terrace facing the river, above the steamboat pier; RESTAUR. KLEIN (also a hotel); ZUR EISENBAHN, unpretending, near the station. Also several *Pensions*.

CAFE AND CONFECTIONER: Honrath, in the main street.

CARRIAGES. One horse to the *Drachenfels* 6, two-horse 7 M.; there and back within 3 hrs., 7 or $8\frac{1}{2}$ M.; Margarethenhof $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 M.; *Heister-*





bach $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 M , there and back 6 or $8\frac{1}{2}$ M ; *Lorenburg* $6\frac{1}{2}$ or $8\frac{1}{2}$ M , there and back $8\frac{1}{2}$ or $10\frac{1}{2}$ M ; *Honnef* $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{1}{2}$ M , there and back within 3 hrs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ or $5\frac{1}{2}$ M ; *Linz* $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 9 M .

DONKEYS AND HORSES. To the *Drachenfels*, donkey 2, horse $2\frac{1}{2}$ M , there and back within 2 hrs. 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ M ; *Wolkenburg* and *Drachenfels* $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 M ; *Heisterbach* 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ M ; *Löwenburg* 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ M ; *Oelberg* 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ M .

GUIDES (including portage of light articles). To the *Drachenfels* or *Heisterbach* $1\frac{1}{2}$ M ; *Löwenburg* or *Oelberg* $2\frac{1}{4}$ M ; for the whole day $3\frac{1}{2}$ M .

SMALL BOATS to *Rolandseck* and back, with 1 hour's stay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M ; to *Plittersdorf* 2 M .

Ferry to *Mehlem* by small boat 20 pf.

Königswinter, a thriving little modern town with 2000 inhab., possessing extensive stone-cutting yards, is the best starting-point for a visit to the Seven Mountains, at the foot of which it lies. It is consequently much thronged by tourists in summer. The railway station lies at the lower end of the town, and beyond its precincts.

ASCENT OF THE DRACHENFELS ($\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr.). The road to the *Drachenfels* is reached from the Rhine by ascending between the two principal hotels in a straight direction, and passing the church. Proceeding from the *Railway Station* (p. 63) towards the town, we reach after a few paces a finger-post indicating the road to the *Drachenfels* (and to *Heisterbach*, the road to which turns to the left after the railway is crossed). The *Drachenfels* road leads for some distance up the valley ascending towards the E., and then diverging to the right ascends in a curve to the terrace ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M). — Halfway is a footpath diverging to the left, which ascends gently to the top of the *Hirschberg*, where a tower, commanding a beautiful view, was erected in 1877. — Walkers may either quit the road beyond the railway-crossing, and turning to the right proceed past the back of the town to the donkey-station at the foot of the old bridle-path; or they may follow the *Drachenfels* road for about 200 paces farther and take the field-road to the right over the *Saurenberg*, or the pleasant path through the *Nachtigallenthal*. The two last mentioned paths both unite with the old bridle-path after 25-30 minutes. — The traveller arriving by *Steamboat* passes, as already mentioned, between the two hotels, crosses the railway, and soon reaches the donkey-station at the foot of the hill. The ascent thence is by a bridle-path on the side of the rock next to the Rhine, and partly through wood, leading in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the terrace near the top. Several cabarets by the wayside: (10 min.) *Zur schönen Aussicht*, and a little beyond it *Zum Kuckstein*, a little below which our path is joined by that over the *Saurenberg*, and a little above by that through the *Nachtigallenthal* (recommended to those returning to the railway-station).

The *Terrace* (*Inn, R. from 2 M , B. 75 pf., also pension, 6 M), a levelled rocky plateau about 100 ft. below the summit, is embellished with a Gothic *Obelisk* commemorating the patriotic

spirit of the Rhinelanders in the years 1813-15, designed by Zwirner and erected in 1857.

The castle of ***Drachenfels**, or 'dragon's rock', 916 ft. above the Rhine, which is reached in a few minutes from the plateau just mentioned, was erected by Arnold, Archbishop of Cologne, at the beginning of the 12th cent., bestowed by him on the Cassius Monastery at Bonn in 1149, and held as a fief from the latter by the counts of the castle. Henry, Count of Drachenfels (d. 1348), furnished the chapter of the cathedral of Cologne with the stone for its construction from a quarry which still bears the name of *Dombruch*, or cathedral quarry. The wine yielded by the vineyards on its slopes is known as *Drachenblut*, or dragon's blood. In the Thirty Years' War the half-ruined castle was occupied by the Swedes, but was besieged and taken from them by Duke Ferdinand of Bavaria, Elector of Cologne, who completed its destruction.

The *Cavern* among the vineyards, visible from the Rhine about half-way up the hill, is said once to have housed the dragon, slain by Siegfried, the hero from the Low Countries, who, having bathed himself in its blood, became invulnerable.

***VIEW.** The summit commands one of the noblest prospects on the Rhine; to the E. are seen several of the seven peaks, S.E. the basaltic heights at the back of Honnef, among them the Minderberg (p. 54), and the Hemmerich (p. 70), gradually sloping down to the Rhine. Immediately below lie Rhöndorf, Honnef, Rheinbreitbach, Unkel, and Erpel; on the left bank Remagen and the Gothic church on the Apollinarisberg, in the background the heights of the Eifel with the ruins of Olbrück and Tomberg; in the vicinity Oberwinter, the islands of Grafenwerth and Nonnenwerth, and the arched ruin of Rolandseck. Farther to the right the Kreuzberg, Bonn, and even Cologne are visible. The scene forcibly recalls to the spectator the beautiful lines of Byron: —

‘The castled crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters broadly swells
Between the banks which bear the vine;
And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
And fields which promise corn and wine
And scatter'd cities crowning these,
Whose far white walls along them shine,
Have strew'd a scene which I should see
With double joy wert thou with me.’

FROM THE DRACHENFELS TO THE GREAT OELBERG ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). At first we follow the carriage-road, which skirts the terrace on the E. side, down to the second bend, where a finger-post on the right points the way to Rhöndorf and Honnef, and beyond it another indicates that to the Wolkenburg and the Löwenburg. By the latter path we reach the **Wolkenburg** (1075 ft.) in 10 minutes. The ancient stronghold which once crowned the latter, and was assigned by the Archbishop Arnold I. as a place of refuge to the Jews banished from

Cologne in the 12th cent., has long since been demolished to make way for the extensive quarries of trachyte which have been worked here for centuries. On the N. side is a bench commanding a view. The path now descends in windings, the direction being indicated by way-posts. The traveller cannot lose his way if he proceeds towards the E. in the direction of a conspicuous little cottage, which he will reach in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. On the outskirts of the wood, a little farther on, the path divides (finger-post), but the same direction through the wood should be followed. After 25 min. the path again divides: that to the right leads to the Löwenburg (p. 74); that to the left to the (10 min.) Margarethenhof and to the Oelberg.

The *Margarethenhof* is a good rustic inn on the highest part of the road from Königswinter to Ittenbach, at the foot of the cone of the Oelberg. On a cross near the inn is a relief of St. Margaretha and the dragon.

The *Road to Königswinter* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) just mentioned leads through the valley of the *Mittelbach*. About half-way, two broad paths diverge to the left to the quarries of the *Ofenkaulen-Berg*, which yield a trachyte conglomerate known as oven-stone.

From the Margarethenhof a new carriage-road ascends to the summit of the Oelberg in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Walkers can avoid the windings of this route by taking a path to the left beyond the cross, afterwards rejoining the road, and at the next bend again turning to the left (finger-post). The ***Great Oelberg** (1522 ft.; small inn) is a basaltic mountain which has been upheaved through the trachyte. The prospect from the summit is the most extensive on the lower Rhine; the picturesque foreground differs in many respects from that seen from the Drachenfels. The whole wooded tract of the Seven Mts. lies like a map before the spectator; the Rhine litters between the valleys which intersect its banks, and its course may be traced as far as Cologne; in the distance to the S. the Taunus, and N.E. the heights near Düsseldorf.

In descending, a few minutes' walk from the top, the path by which we ascended divides, that to the left leading to the Margarethenhof (finger-post), and that to the right to Königswinter and Heisterbach. After 25 min. the Heisterbach path diverges to the right from that to Königswinter. Following the former, we reach, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more, the '*Heisterbacher Mantel*', a beautiful valley in which are situated the remains of the venerable Cistercian Abbey of ***Heisterbach** (475 ft.). The gate still bears the arms of the abbey, a *Heister* (young beech) and a *Bach* (brook); at the side stand St. Benedict and St. Bernard as guardians. Of the once magnificent abbey church, erected in the transition style in 1202-33, the extremity of the choir, with its slender basaltic pillars, is alone extant, forming a singularly picturesque ruin. The abbey itself was sold and almost entirely removed in the year 1806. Some of the finest old German pictures in the Pinakothek at Munich were brought

from Heisterbach. Refreshments at the farm-buildings. The abbey-lands are now the property of Count zur Lippe.

The road passing Heisterbach terminates at *Dollendorf* (railway-station, p. 62), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant.

FROM HEISTERBACH TO KÖNIGSWINTER. The well trodden path leads from the gate of the abbey to the left, and then along the N. and W. slopes of the **Petersberg** (1096 ft.), on the summit of which are a chapel commanding a fine view and a restaurant with whey-cure. It traverses the wood and finally vineyards, and reaches Königswinter in 40 minutes. In the reverse direction, comp. p. 70.

The above round embraces the finest points among the Seven Mts., but a visit to the Löwenburg and (for geologists) the Stenzelberg is also attractive.

The ASCENT OF THE LÖWENBURG may easily be combined as follows with the excursion already described. At the bifurcation of the path, 40 min. to the E. of the Wolkenburg (comp. p. 72), we turn to the right (see way-post), and in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more reach the *Löwenburger Hof*, a forester's house with a restaurant, whence the top is attained after a somewhat steep ascent of 15-20 min.

The ***Löwenburg** (1505 ft.), an extensive ruined castle on a wooded peak of dolerite, visible from the Rhine, and now embellished with pleasure-grounds, was once the scene of the conferences of Hermann, Elector of Cologne and Count of Wied, with the reformers Melanchthon and Bucer, before he became a convert to Protestantism in 1541 (p. 66). Here, too, in the troublous times of 1583, Elector Gebhard resided with his wife, the beautiful Countess Agnes von Mansfeld, whom he had abducted from the convent of Gerresheim. The summit commands an admirable view.

From the Löwenburger Hof a road, forming the continuation of the road from Rhöndorf (see below), leads towards the N. along the E. slope of the *Lohrberg* (1443 ft.). After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates the path to the Oelberg, Königswinter, and Margarethenhof, and 10 min. farther a path to the right leads to the Margarethenhof in 7-8 min. (see p. 73).

FROM HONNEF (p. 63) to THE LÖWENBURG (1-1/4 hr.). We follow the 'Bergstrasse' leading to the N. past the church; after 5 min. a finger-post to the left by a garden-wall indicates the way; by another finger-post, 2 min. farther, we turn to the right and then go straight on in the same direction. The path is more interesting in the reverse direction owing to the fine views of the Rhine which it commands.

FROM RHÖNDORF (p. 63; railway stat.) a road ascends through the narrow valley flanked on the N. by the heights of the Wolkenburg, the *Pulverhahn*, *Schallenberg*, and *Geisberg*, and on the S. by the broad *Breiberg*, and reaches the Löwenburger Hof in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

The **Stenzelberg** (945 ft.), where the largest trachyte quarry in the Seven Mts. is worked, rises to the S. of the road leading from Heisterbacherrott to Heisterbach, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from each of these points. The rock here is columnar, and generally perpendicular in position, but the masses are much thicker and less regular than in the case of the basalt (p. 54).

12. Valley of the Ahr.

Comp. Map p. 50.

DISTANCES. Remagen to Ahrweiler 9 (Bodendorf 3, Heppingen 3, Ahrweiler 3) M.; Ahrweiler to Altenahr $7\frac{1}{4}$ M., a very picturesque part of the route, well worthy of the notice of pedestrians. — DILIGENCE twice daily from Remagen and from Sinzig to Ahrweiler in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; thence to Altenahr once daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — CARRIAGES from Remagen, see p. 52.

The full-flavoured, dark red wines produced by the vineyards of the Ahr, which in good seasons yield upwards of 600,000 gallons (the best are those of *Walporzheim*, *Ahrweiler*, and *Bodendorf*), are still termed '*Ahrbleichert*', although the name signifies 'pale red wine of the Ahr'. It was formerly customary, after pressing the grapes, to draw off the juice immediately, before the setting in of fermentation. The wine thus prepared was of a pink colour. The French plan of allowing fermentation to begin before the separation of the juice from the skins has however long been in vogue, and the dark red colour is the result.

Millions of '*Rümpchen*' (*cypinus phoxinus*), small fish 1-2 in. in length, are caught in the Ahr, boiled in salt-water, and packed in willow-bark for exportation. They are dressed with vinegar and oil, and esteemed a great delicacy.

The *Ahr* rises at *Blankenheim* (p. 160) in the Eifel, traverses a winding, picturesque, and generally narrow valley, 54 M. long, and falls into the Rhine below *Sinzig*.

Remagen, see p. 52; *Sinzig*, see p. 60. At the wooden bridge over the Ahr near Sinzig, the road to the Ahrthal leaves the Cologne road and ascends the valley, which is at first open, and bounded by gently sloping hills. Carriages from Remagen (footpath, see below) need not proceed to the Ahr bridge, but follow the road which strikes the Ahrthal near Bodendorf. As yet there is no trace of the wildness of the upper part of the valley; the land is well-cultivated, and the slopes exposed to the S. are covered with vineyards, while those on the other bank are clothed with woods, which at places extend down to the river. In the broad floor of the valley grow numerous willows, which are used for basket-making and other purposes.

The road passes (3 M.) *Bodendorf* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lohrsdorf*, at the S.E. base of the *Landskron*, which may be ascended thence in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The **Landskron* (944 ft.), a basaltic hill, is the highest and most conspicuous of those which bound the lower part of the valley. A castle on the summit is said to have been founded in 1205 by Emp. Philip of Hohenstaufen, when on his way to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, for the purpose of keeping in check the hostile Archbishop Bruno of Cologne. It was destroyed by the French in 1677. The richly endowed chapel on the S.W. side of the summit has been spared; a basaltic grotto serves as a sacristy. Near it is a quantity of massive basalt, overlying columnar basalt. The view embraces the Ahrthal from Ahrweiler to the Rhine, the higher peaks of the Seven Mts., to the S. a portion of the Eifel with the castle of Olbrück, and to the W. the ruin of Tomberg near Meckenheim.

FOOTPATH FROM REMAGEN TO HEPPINGEN ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.), effecting a saving of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. We follow the road to the Apollinariskirche as far as the bend

where the ascent to the church is on the right, and then proceed straight up the valley by a broad carriage-road. After $\frac{1}{2}$ M. we turn to the right, and soon enter a plantation, beyond which the *Köhlerhof* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) lies to the left. Pursuing a straight direction we reach two new houses ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.), where a road to the left ascends to the Landskron ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), while the straight road leads to Heppingen ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.). On the W. side of the Landskron a steep path descends in 8 min. to Heppingen.

The road skirts the base of the precipitous Landskron and next reaches ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Heppingen*, a village on the W. side of the hill, possessing two refreshing springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas. The *Apollinarisbrunnen*, a similar spring, is situated a little farther up the valley; its water is now well-known in England, and is also exported to Holland and India. Pleasing retrospect of the Landskron.

Between Lohrsdorf and Heppingen, on the right bank of the Ahr, lies *Heimersheim*, the small, but handsome church of which, with its fine octagonal tower over the centre of the transept, closely resembles that of Sinzig. Choir richly adorned. Stained glass of the early Gothic period. Road on the right bank hence to Neuenahr, 2 M.

We next reach ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wadenheim* (*Hôtel de Hollande*; *Krone*; *Goldner Pflug*; *Traube*; *Stadt London*; *Hôtel Bonn*; also private apartments), formerly an insignificant village, but now much frequented on account of the neighbouring springs of Neuenahr. New Protestant Church in the Gothic style. Opposite the village, a bridge, completed in 1872, crosses the brook to the —

Baths of Neuenahr (**Kurhaus*, with 150 apartments, post and telegraph office, baths in a building on the E. side; *Schnitzler*; *Heimes*; *Rheinischer Hof*; *Victoria*; *Krone*; *Luckenbach*, etc.; private apartments may also be procured), pleasantly situated at the foot of a wooded basaltic hill, and visited by 2-3000 patients annually. The mineral water ($72-104^{\circ}$ Fahr.), of which there is an abundant supply, resembling that of Ems, contains carbonate of soda, magnesia, and lime, and is a remedy for gout, scrofula, pulmonary complaints, and other ailments. In 1861 an intermittent warm spring, the most important of all, similar to that at Nauheim, was discovered. It occasionally rises in a thick jet 8-10 ft. in height. On the wooded hill (1073 ft.) rising above the Baths of Neuenahr and the village of *Beul* stands the ruined *Castle of Neuenahr*, destroyed in 1371, once the seat of a younger branch of the Counts von Are (p. 78), who became extinct in the 16th century. The small tower at the top commands a fine view.

Beyond Wadenheim the road next leads to *Hemmessem* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ahrweiler*. From Neuenahr on the right bank by *Bachem* to *Ahrweiler*, 2 M.

Ahrweiler (*Krone*; *Stern*; *Kreutzberg's Restaurant*) is a thriving little town surrounded by old walls, the capital of a district. In the middle ages it belonged to the Electorate of Cologne, and was repeatedly besieged during the feud between the chapter of the cathedral, to which it adhered, and the deposed archbishops. In 1646 and 1680 the town was besieged by the French, by whom in 1689

it was entirely burned with the exception of ten houses. The Gothic *Church of St. Lawrence*, founded in 1245, dates partly from the 14th and the end of the 15th century. Fine view from the *Calvarienberg*, a rocky height $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., on the right bank of the Ahr, crowned with a Franciscan monastery built in 1678, but occupied since 1838 by a girls' school managed by Ursuline nuns.

At the entrance to the narrower part of the valley lies ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Walporzheim** (*St. Peter*, good wine), where the best Ahr-wine is produced. The vineyards here are kept with the utmost care.

The road now enters a rocky ravine, flanked by jagged and riven cliffs of slate; on the left rushes the Ahr, on the right rises an almost perpendicular black wall of slate-rock, from which a single ridge called the '*Bunte Kuh*' projects. To the right of the road, are the ruins of the nunnery of *Marienthal* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.), near the hamlet of that name.

Beyond ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Dernau* a footpath, destitute of shade, but preferable to the dusty high road, diverges and follows the bank of the Ahr, passing (but not crossing) an old stone bridge, and traversing a more open part of the valley to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rech*, where the valley again contracts. The Ahr winds through a wild, rocky district. The road follows the course of the stream, rounding the precipitous *Saffenburg*, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Mayschoss* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lochmühle* (see below).

The pedestrian may prefer the following route from *Rech* to the *Lochmühle*, which is not longer than the above ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.). Near the bridge (on the right bank), a path ascends to the right through the vineyards (closed from the end of August till the end of the vintage) to the top of the hill, on which stand the fragments of the **Saffenburg** (846 ft.), the view from which is picturesque, although limited. The castle was besieged for the last time in 1703, during the Spanish War of Succession. On the W. side of the *Saffenburg* the path descends rapidly to the road at the bridge of *Mayschoss*, near the *Lochmühle*.

The **Lochmühle** (**Inn*) lies at the entrance of a deep cutting through the projecting grauwacke rocks. The valley is narrow, and the road is partly hewn in the rock, and partly supported by masonry on the brink of the stream.

The road next passes the hamlets of *Laach* and *Reimerzhofen*, at the latter of which, 1 M. from the *Lochmühle*, pedestrians should ascend a path through the vineyards to the right (see below). The road remains in the valley and soon reaches the *Durchbruch*, a tunnel about 70 yds. long, constructed in 1830-33, by means of which the circuit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. described by the valley is cut off. At the end of the tunnel, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from *Reimerzhofen* and 2 M. from the *Lochmühle*, lies the ancient village of **Altенahr** (**Loosen-Caspari*; *Rheinischer Hof*), situated amidst very picturesque scenery, and the finest point in the valley of the Ahr. The prettily situated Romanesque church has a Gothic choir. Pleasing view from the churchyard.

It is, however, much preferable to quit the road at Reimerzhofen, and ascend the above-mentioned path to the right through vineyards (closed during the vintage) to the so-called **Weisse Kreuz* ('white cross'; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), visible from the road. It stands on a rocky ridge, 361 ft. above the stream, and commands a strikingly picturesque view, surpassing that from the castle of Altenahr, as the latter itself forms the foreground of the wild, rocky landscape. The path descends on the other side to Altenahr in 8 minutes.

The **Castle of Altenahr* (892 ft. above the sea-level; 371 ft. above the village), the ruins of which are perched like an eagle's nest on a bold, jagged cliff, rising immediately above the village, was once the seat of the powerful Counts of the Are and Hochstaden, of whose elder branch Conrad, Archbishop of Cologne, who laid the foundation of the cathedral of Cologne in 1248, was the last scion. The castle, which is said to have existed as early as the 10th cent., was considerably strengthened in the 14th and 15th; it fell into the hands of the French in 1690, was occupied by Bavarians in the Spanish War of Succession, and finally, like the castles of Landskron and Sassenburg, was destroyed in consequence of the Peace of Utrecht (1714). On one occasion when the castle was captured the chivalrous Count von Are is said to have thrown himself down the precipice adjoining the principal tower to avoid being taken prisoner. Admission 30, for a single visitor 50 pf. (custodian generally at the ruin in summer).

Another excellent point of view is the **Horn*, above Altenahr; Altenburg $\frac{3}{4}$ M., thence to the pavilion with a guide, an ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

There are also several picturesque points in the valley of the Ahr above Altenahr (diligence to Adenau every afternoon). One of the best views is obtained from the bridge over the Ahr; farther on, to the left, are the rugged rocks of the *Teufelskanzel* (Devil's Pulpit), then the grand mass of rocks known as the *Alte Burg* (old castle). On a bold eminence near *Kreuzberg* rises a picturesque château. At *Dümpelfeld*, 6 M. from Altenahr, the road quits the Ahr and leads to (6 M.) *Adenau* (960 ft.) (**Halber Mond*), the principal village of the district, near which rise the two highest points in the Eifel, the basaltic peaks of the *Nürburg* (2181 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., surmounted by a ruined castle with a lofty tower, and the **Hohe Acht* (2410 ft.), 2 hrs. to the E. The latter commands a magnificent view over the Eifel as far as the mountains of the Rhine, and even the cathedral of Cologne. We follow the highway as far as ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) a chapel, where we take the Langenfeld road diverging to the left; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. stone cross, the so-called 'Müller's Kreuz'; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. footpath to the summit. At the top is a small refuge-hut. Guide from Adenau $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.

On the Ahr, which the road quits at *Dümpelfeld* (see above), there are two other fine points: *Schuld*, 3 M. to the W. of Dümpelfeld, and the ruined castle of *Aremberg*, the ancestral seat of the Dukes of Aremberg, near *Antweiler* (*Neubusch*). Antweiler lies 6 M. to the W. of Adenau. Diligence to Blankenheim, see p. 160.

13. Brohlthal, Laacher See, Lava Quarries of Niedermendig.

Comp. Map, p. 50.

DISTANCES. Brohl to Tönnisstein $3\frac{1}{2}$ M., Wassenach 2, Abbey of Laach 3, Niedermendig 3 M. From Niedermendig to Andernach, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., RAILWAY (opened in 1878) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., 1 M. 20, 90, 60 pf. Carriages may be procured both at Brohl and at Niedermendig.

The Laacher See and its environs have been for upwards of half-a-century objects of unwearied investigation on the part of geologists. The lake belongs to the Vorder-Eifel (p. 163), and lies in its most western region. The volcanic formations for which the Eifel is remarkable occur here in very great variety, and the lake itself has obviously been the central point of the volcanic activity of this neighbourhood. Upwards of forty different streams of lava, the chronological order of which has been established with more or less precision, have been counted in the environs of the lake. There also occur extensive masses of tufa of various kinds, particularly in the valleys descending towards the Rhine, as at Plaist and Krift (where it is called *Duckstein*), and in the Brohlthal. The older theory, which Oeynhausen was one of the last to maintain, was that these deposits of tufa were emitted from the volcanoes in the form of mud; but more recent investigations (by Humboldt, Nöggerath, and Dechen) tend to show that the tufa, as well as the extensive beds of pumice-stone in this region (p. 58), was gradually formed by showers of volcanic matter.

Oeynhausen's geognostic-orographic maps of the neighbourhood of the Laacher See (Berlin, 1847) and Dr. v. Dechen's geognostic guide to the Laacher See (Bonn, 1864) are recommended to the notice of scientific travellers.

The Brohlthal is a deep winding valley, enclosed by wooded mountains, and enlivened with numerous mills and houses. An object of great interest is the extensive stratum of *Tufa*, 50-100 ft. in thickness, of which the floor of the valley consists, and above which rise the slopes of Devonian slate (p. xviii). This tufa is an important article of commerce, and is extensively excavated from quarries and mines on both sides of the valley. When pounded ('trass') and mixed with lime it possesses the invaluable property of hardening under water, and is largely exported to Holland for the construction of dykes. Numerous springs strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, near the Laacher See, and especially in the Brohlthal, still afford indication of slumbering volcanic agency.

Brohl, see p. 55. At the entrance to the Brohlthal (167 ft. above the sea-level), through which a carriage-roads ascends, stands a paper-mill, on the N. side, surrounded with grounds. Farther on (2 M.), in the middle of the valley, rises the small castle of *Schweppenburg*, probably erected in the 16th cent. The garden contains a Roman altar found here.

The HEILBRUNNER THAL, which diverges here to the S., contains the *Heilbrunnen*, a mineral spring of saltish, but refreshing taste, similar to the Kreuzbrunnen of Marienbad.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Schweppenburg, a road diverges to the left through a side-valley to the Laacher See; the main road to the right leads to Olbrück (p. 82). By the former we soon reach **Bad Tönnisstein** (410 ft.), the water of which, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, resembling that of Selters, was collected in a tank as

early as 1700. Passing travellers find good accommodation during the season at the Curhaus (R., L., and A. 2*M.*, B. 80 pf.; *tâble d'hôte* at 1 p.m.)

The road to the Laacher See diverges to the right below the Curhaus, before the bridge is crossed, passes ($\frac{1}{3}$ M.) the ruins of the (1.) Carmelite monastery of *Antoniussstein* (hence the corruption 'Tönnisstein'), again ascends to the right to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Wassenach** (915 ft.; poor inn), and then descends through wood towards the Laacher See. On the right rises the wooded *Veitskopf* (1381 ft.), a volcanic peak with a double crater opening on the W., and a broad, abruptly inclined lava stream. The view hence of the lake surrounded by wooded hills is very striking.

The ***Laacher See** (921 ft.) occupies a nearly circular basin, $\frac{1}{2}$ /3 M. in diameter, and 5 M. in circumference, and is nearly 500 ft. deep in the middle. It is the largest of the crater-like tarns of the Eifel (p. 163), and, although not itself a crater, has doubtless been formed by volcanic action. There are several craters in the surrounding mountains, the chief of them being the *Kruffer Ofen* (1538 ft.), 1 M. to the E. of the lake, the wooded summit of which commands a fine view of the abbey. The road skirts the W. bank of the lake.

On the S.W. bank rises the Benedictine Abbey of ***Laach**, founded in 1093 by Count Palatine Henry II., and secularised in 1802, once one of the wealthiest and most celebrated in Germany. In 1863 it became the property of the Jesuits, who established a school here for pupils of the order, but were compelled to abandon it, in consequence of the law of 1872 excluding Jesuits from the Empire of Germany. The **Church* (now the property of government), completed in 1156, with dome, five towers, and crypt, is a noble example of the Romanesque style, being most impressive externally (p. xxvii). The beautiful **Porch* in front of the W. façade, restored in 1859, belongs to the close of the 12th century. The vaulting in the interior deviates from the usual style in having its longitudinal sections in the nave no broader than those in the aisles. The curious monument of the founder, a sarcophagus with a recumbent figure, beneath a hexagonal canopy supported by columns, dates from the end of the 13th century. The two front columns are monoliths of variegated 'calsinter', found in the Roman aqueduct through the Eifel Mts. On the road-side, outside the monastery walls, is the *Hôtel Maria Laach* (R. 1 *M.* 25, D. 2*M.* 50 pf., pension 4-5*M.*), where the keys of the church may be obtained. Excellent pike fishing may be enjoyed on the lake, and a traditional fish of 40 lbs. is a farther incentive to the angler. As the fishing is farmed, whatever is captured must be paid for if carried away. Boats may be procured at the inn.

On the E. side of the lake, nearly opposite the abbey, is another extensive building, erected by the Jesuits. Near it, about 20 ft.

above the water, is a '*mofette*', a hollow 7 ft. in width, and 3-4 ft. in depth, whence a stream of carbonic acid gas (most perceptible in wet weather) constantly issues. The suffocating nature of the lower strata of the air in this hollow may be tested by stooping down and attempting to breathe it.

After an inundation in the 12th cent. had threatened the abbey lands with destruction, the Benedictines sank a shaft on the S. side of the lake, by which the superfluous water was conducted to the Nette. A similar shaft, constructed in 1845, lowered the level of the lake 20 ft.

FROM LAACH TO ANDERNACH, 8 M., by a footpath and carriage-road, an uninteresting route. It crosses the hills to the S. of the *Krufter Ofen*, and then skirts their base towards the E. The villages of *Nickenich* and *Eich* remain a little to the left. Or the traveller may prefer to cross the lake by boat (1 M 50 pf.) to a promontory on the E. side, and to walk over the hill, through the woods, to the left of the *Krufter Ofen*, to *Nickenich* (*Goergen's tavern*), a route which can hardly be mistaken. Beyond *Nickenich* keep to the left, and, where the road divides, to the left again. (*Eich* remains on the left.) The two routes unite about 1½ M. from *Andernach*.

Three miles to the S. of the Laacher See lies **Niedermendig** (*Müller; Schmitz*), famous for the extensive **Quarries of Basaltic Lava* in its neighbourhood. The subterranean strata, occupying an area 3 M. in length and 1½ M. in breadth, extend to the *Krufter Ofen* (see above), but the lava-stream, which was probably ejected by the *Hochstein* (1772 ft., to the W.), is thickest at Niedermendig. The quarries, which are chiefly underground, and were probably once worked by the Romans, are almost all connected, and communicate with the surface of the earth by means of wide shafts. The roof is supported by massive pillars left for the purpose. The descent is by narrow flights of steps. A guide (1 M.) precedes visitors with a torch; the inspection occupies an hour. The temperature in these mines is so low that even in summer masses of ice are seen in all directions. The hardness and durability of the lava adapt it admirably for millstones, as well as for paving and building purposes. The deserted galleries are used as beer cellars, to which the beer of Mendig is chiefly indebted for its reputation.

About 1½ M. to the S.E. of Niedermendig, on the road to Ochtendung, is situated the *Frauenkirche*, or church of *St. Genovefa*, where according to the legend the saint was found by her husband Siegfried, Count Palatine of Hohenlimburg. The church contains monuments of both. Numerous mineral springs bubble up on the road-side, near the brook which crosses the road not far from the church.

RAILWAY from Niedermendig to Andernach (see p. 79). — 3 M. *Krust* (*Werle*); to the right rises the *Korretsberg*, and, farther on, the *Plaidsberg*, with its saddle-shaped summit. To the left, farther distant, is the wooded *Krufter Ofen*. Near (5½ M.) *Plaids* are extensive trass-mines (p. 79). Farther on, *Miesenheim* remains to the right; the line then quits the valley of the Nette, and turns towards the N.E. to (9½ M.) *Andernach* (p. 56).

A ramble along the banks of the Nette, through the pretty, poplar-shaded valley, is recommended to pedestrians. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. below Plaïdt, halfway to Saffig, is situated the "**Rauschemühle**", where the Nette is precipitated over huge blocks of lava, forming a series of small cascades. The richness of the vegetation greatly enhances the beauty of the scene. Tastefully kept walks (to which visitors are admitted) unite the principal points of view. — Above Plaïdt the valley of the Nette contracts and runs towards the S. On a rock rising abruptly from the Nette, 1½ M. above Plaïdt, stands the ruin of "**Wernerseck**", with a well-preserved tower. The regular, barren streaks of lava on the upper slopes of the valley, the lower parts of which are covered with vegetation, form a peculiar feature of the scenery. Those who do not intend to return hence to Plaïdt may proceed direct from Wernerseck between the Korretsberg and Plaïdter Hummerich to (2 M.) **Kruff** (see above); or follow the course of the Nette as far as (1½ M.) **Ochtendung**, and proceed thence by the (1½ M.) **Camillenberg** (1214 ft.), a wooded hill which commands a beautiful view, to the (1½ M.) **Eiserne Hand** (Inn) and (6 M.) Coblenz (see below).

Mayen (*Kohlhaus, Post*; both in the market-place), a district-town with 6800 inhab., 4½ M. to the S.W. of Niedermendig (diligence daily to Coblenz in 3 hrs., and several times to the Niedermendig station), also possesses lava-quarries, but nearer the surface than those already mentioned, and some of them partially open. The lava-bed in which they are worked is the outlet of the sunken volcano of **Ettringer-Bellenberg** (1325 ft.), 1½ M. N. from Mayen. The E. side of the crater commands a fine view of the fertile plain between Mayen and Andernach, and of the Rhine Valley. About 3 M. to the W., higher up the picturesque Nettetal, above which rises the precipitous and wooded **Hochsimmer** (1883 ft.), is situated the well preserved turreted château of "**Bürresheim**", on a hill partially surrounded by the Nette, and an admirable subject for a sketch. It is mentioned in history as early as the 12th cent., and now belongs to a Count Renesse-Breitbach.

Instead of diverging to the left to Tönnisstein (p. 79), we may follow the Brohl Valley to (1 M.) **Burgbrohl** (*Salentin*), picturesquely situated, with an old castle, once the seat of a family of that name. The road next passes (3 M.) **Nieder-Zissen**, at the foot of the **Bausenberg**, which rises to the N. of the village. The summit of this hill forms the most perfectly defined crater of those in the vicinity of the Laacher See; the inner margin consists of precipitous slag-rocks, 80 ft. in height, opening towards the N.W.

The next places are (1¼ M.) **Ober-Zissen**, (1 M.) **Hain**, and (1 M.) the castle of '**Olbrück**' (1552 ft.; now the property of government), one of the highest points in this district, with an extensive view of the volcanic peaks of the Eifel, the hills towards the Rhine, and the Seven Mts. The peak on which it stands consists of clink-stone or phonolite, also a volcanic product. From Olbrück to the abbey of Laach, 5 M. — From **Nieder-Zissen** (see above), a road leads past the volcanic peak (¾ hr.) of **Herchenberg** (1063 ft.), (25 min.) **Ober-Lützingen**, and (25 min.) **Nieder-Lützingen**, to (40 min.) the castle of **Rheineck** (p. 55), where we reach the Rhine, a walk of about 7½ M. in all.

14. Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein.

Hotels. *On the Rhine:* ***GIANT** (Pl. a), ***BELLEVUE** (Pl. b), two houses of the first class, with corresponding charges; ***ANKER** (Pl. c), R. and A. 2½ M., B. 1 M., D. 2 M. 50 pf.; ***TRAUBE** (Pl. g) in the Rheinstrasse, near the Rhine. — In the town: ***HÔTEL DE TREVES** (Pl. d), Clemens-Platz, first-class. — ***HÔTEL DE LIÈGE** (Pl. e), not far from the station, R. and B. 2 M. 50 pf.; ***WILDES SCHWEIN** (Pl. f) in the Plan, second-class; **BERLINER HOF**, and **ZIMMERMANN**, near the station. — **Pensions.** **Ernen** (frequented by English visitors) and **Beauséjour**, both beautifully situated on the Rhine-promenade.

1. Amtsbeamte (cont.)	B	2	2
2. Militär	A	2	
3. Berg- und Hüttenwirke.	B	2	
4. Caravan (cont.)	C	2	
5. Militär	D	2	
6. Obersteuerbeamte	D	1	
7. Deutsches Haus	D	1	
8. Polizei-Behörde	F	2	
9. Postamt-Behörde	D	2	
10. General Commando	B	2	
11. Oberstaatschule	C	2	
12. Gymnasium	C	2	
13. Universität	C	2	
14. Gymnasium	C	2	
15. Kapitel	C	2	
16. Bauhaus	B	C	1

Kirchen:

17. Barbara-K.	B	2	
18. Gottes E.	B	1	
19. Florians Kirche	C	2	
20. Jakobus E.	C	2	
21. Marienkirche (Kath. Kirche)	D	2	
22. Lutherkirche (Protestant.)	B	2	
23. Leopoldkirche	D	2	
24. Loge	B	2	
25. Lazaruskirche (Protestant.)	A	1	

27. Metternicher Hof	B	2	
28. Oberbürgermeisteramt	B	2	
29. Polizei-Direktion	B	2	
30. Postamt	C	2	
31. Provinz-Magazin	B	2	
32. Reiseverw.-Institut	B	2	
33. Schlossmuseum-Behörde	D	2	
34. Schloss Einsigt.	C	0	
35. Synagoge	B	2	
36. Telegraphen Bureau	B	2	
37. Theater	C	2	

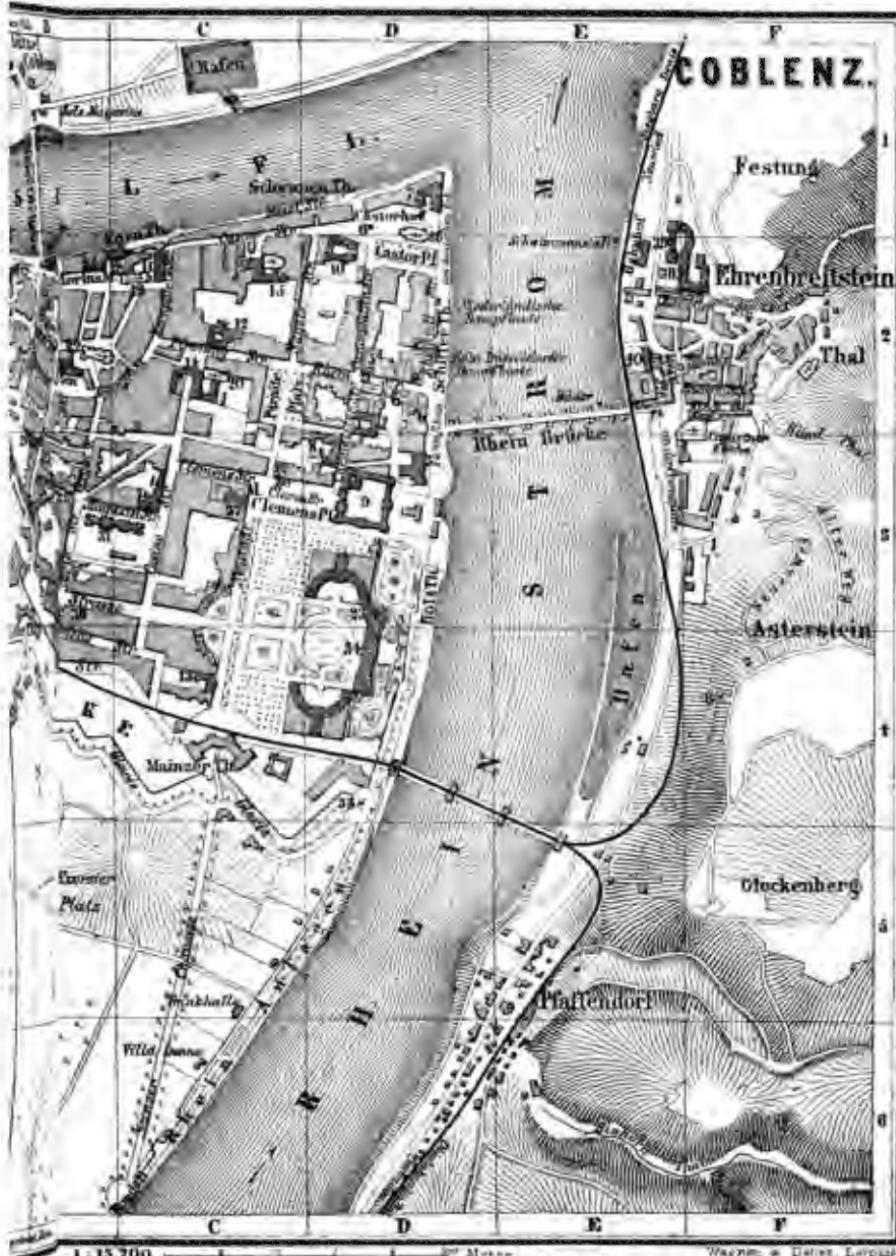
in Ehrenbreitstein:

38. Commandantur	E	2	
39. Schloss (cont.) Postamt	E	2	
40. Justizamt	E	2	

Hotels:

a. Rose	D	2	
b. Bellmetz	D	2	
c. Anker	D	2	
d. Dreieckhof Hotel	C	2	
e. Stadt Lützel	B	2	
f. Wilder Schwan	B	2	
g. Prinzess	D	2	





Cafés. **Trinkhalle* (Pl. C, 5) on the Rhine-promenade, military music on Thursday afternoons; in summer a *Café* on the Rhine-wharf; both of these command fine views. *Hubaleck*, opposite the post-office (Pl. C, 3); *Hermann*, Gerichts-Str. 6. Beer in all. — **Wine.** *Tilmann*, Unter'm Stern, at the N. end of the Kornpfort-Str., with restaurant, with a view of the Moselle; *Carbach*, in the Fruchtmärkt; *Casino* (Pl. 4), introduction by a member. — **Beer.** *Dotzler*, Gemüsegasse; *Kratz*, Münz-Platz; *Moos*, near the Mainzer Thor. — **Confectioners.** *Schaaf*, Firmung-Str.; *Laibacher*, Clemens-Str.

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E, 2), attached to the bridge-of-boats (bath 50 pf.). Swimming-bath (Pl. E, 1, 2) in the Rhine, a little below the bridge; single bath 50 pf. — Warm at *Fischer's*, Löhr-Str. 85, near the station, and at *Hensler's*, Castorhof.

Post-Office (Pl. 30) at the corner of the Clemens-Platz.

Telegraph-Office, Schloss-Str. 13.

Carriages. (Stands on the Rhine, near the bridge-of-boats; in the Schloss-Rondell, Pl. C, 3, 4; and at the station.) One-horse: per drive within the town, to *Lützel-Coblenz* (Pl. B, 1), to the Rondel on the *Mainzer Chaussee* (Pl. C, 6), or to the foot of the Karthause (Pl. A, 5) 1-2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 75 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M.*; luggage, 25 pf. for each heavy package; to *Capellen* (*Stolzenfels*), or *Niederlahnstein*, or *Vallendar* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*, with stay of 2 hrs. 4 *M.*; *Schöne Aussicht* on the Karthause (p. 87) 3 *M.*, and back, with stay of 2 hrs., $4\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; top of *Ehrenbreitstein*, or to the *Asterstein*, or to *Arenberg* 4 *M.*, and back with 2 hrs. stay 5 *M.*; *Horchheim* $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*; by time, for the 1st hr. 2 *M.*, each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 75 pf. — Two-horse carriages about one-half more. Bridge toll (45-60 pf.) saved by taking a carriage in *Ehrenbreitstein* for excursions on the right bank. Double fares from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., except for the 10 p.m. train from Cologne. — Carriages from the hotels are dearer.

Porterage of luggage from the steamboat to the hotel, each article 40 pf.

English Church Service in the English Chapel in the Palace.

Principal Attractions. Walk from the Holzthor through the *Rhine Promenade* to the (1 M.) Rondell, return as far as the Schenkendorf monument, follow the glacis to the left as far as the *Mainzer Thor*, enter by this gate, cross the *Railway Bridge, ascend the *Asterstein* (p. 89), or *Ehrenbreitstein* (p. 88), and finally return by the bridge-of-boats, a walk of 3 hrs. in all. — To obtain a glimpse at the town itself: walk from the steamboat pier down the Rhine to the confluence of the Moselle, turn to the left, enter the gate and visit St. Castor's Church (p. 84), then, if time permit, proceed to the Moselle Bridge (p. 85). — The views from the *Karthause* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. there and back) and the *Schöne Aussicht* (2 hrs. there and back) are very fine. — *Stolzenfels*, see p. 91. (A steamboat plies in summer between *Capellen* and *Oberlahnstein*.)

Coblenz, at the confluence of the *Moselle* and *Rhine*, is the capital of the Rhenish Province of Prussia and the seat of the civil and military authorities. Pop. 29,300; that of *Ehrenbreitstein* 4900; garrison 5000. Although less important than formerly, Coblenz is still considered a fortress of the first class. The neighbouring heights of *Ehrenbreitstein*, the *Asterstein*, *Karthause*, and *Petersberg* are all strongly fortified with outworks, which are now being extended even beyond these points.

Few towns on the Rhine can vie with Coblenz in beauty of situation. It stands at the junction of two of the loveliest streams in the world. Nearly equidistant from Cologne (57 M.) and Mayence (59 M.), it forms a halfway resting place to travellers from both, and is also the focus of the commerce of the *Moselle*, *Rhine*, and *Lahn*. It is at the same time the central point of the finest scenery on the Rhine.

Coblenz, the Roman *Confluentes*, belonged to a series of fortresses erected by Drusus on the left bank of the Rhine, B. C. 9, as a protection against the Germanic tribes. It is also mentioned by *Ammianus Marcellinus* (d. 390) as the only Roman fortress on this part of the Rhine in his time. Several Roman coins were found at the junction of the rivers in 1814, and in 1864 when the Moselle was unusually low, numerous remains of a Roman bridge of piles were discovered below the Moselle bridge (p. 85).

Down to the establishment of the Rhenish Towns' Confederation, Coblenz was a place of little importance. In the Thirty Years' War it was alternately besieged and garrisoned by Swedish, French, and Imperial troops. In 1688, although the town was nearly destroyed by the French cannonade, Marshal Boufflers was compelled to retreat without effecting an entry. On the completion of the palace in 1786 Coblenz became the residence of the Elector of Tréves, but a few years later (1794) it was taken by the French, who in 1798 made it the capital of the Department of the Rhine and Moselle. On 1st Jan., 1814, the French were compelled by the allies to evacuate the town, and the following year it became Prussian.

The side of the town towards the Rhine consists of a row of large buildings: the palace, government offices, hotels, and dwelling houses, and lastly the venerable church of St. Castor and the simple Gothic *Teutonic Lodge* (Pl. 7), now a magazine, at the angle between the Rhine and the Moselle.

The ***Church of St. Castor** (Pl. 18), founded in 836, dates in its present form chiefly from the end of the 12th cent., and was consecrated in 1208. It is a Romanesque basilica with four towers, terminating in a semicircular apse adorned with a gallery of small columns, and presents a picturesque appearance from the Rhine; but from the quay itself it is concealed by the ugly town-wall. The W. portal was restored in 1862 in the style of the rest of the building.

The ^o^oInterior (closed in the middle of the day), 62 yds. long and 23 yds. wide, is roofed with rich Gothic groined vaulting, which was substituted in 1498 for the originally flat ceiling. The CHOIR is richly decorated with gilding and paintings. On the arch is the Coronation of Mary; in the apse the Trinity with saints, both by *Settegast* (1849); to the right the Adoration of the Child by *Gassen* (1871). Under this is the *Monument of Archbishop Werner* (d. 1418) of Tréves, in a Gothic sarcophagus-niche. Opposite (N. side) is the much more important ^o^oMonument of Archb. *Kuno von Falkenstein* (d. 1388; see p. 58), also in a Gothic sarcophagus-niche with fresco (Adoration of the Saviour, on the right St. John and St. Castor, on the left the archbishop kneeling, Mary, and Peter), ascribed to the old master Wilhelm of Cologne. The TRANSEPT contains sixteen early German oil-paintings, executed about the year 1500. The N. AISLE, adorned with frescoes by *Kindler*, contains a modern *Monument of St. Rita*, who according to tradition was a daughter of Louis the Pious. Two fine modern frescoes adorn the choir.

Opposite the entrance of the church stands the **Castor-Brunnen** (Pl. 6), erected by the last French prefect in commemoration of the French campaign against Russia, with the inscription: 'An 1812. Mémorable par la campagne contre les Russes. Sous le préfectorat de Jules Doazan'. The Russian general St. Priest, who entered the town on 1st Jan., 1814, with exquisite irony added the words: 'Vu et approuvé par nous Commandant Russe de la ville de Coblenz, le 1. jan. 1814'.

Adjacent to the Castorplatz is the **General-Commando** (Pl. 10),

formerly the seat of the Counts of Leyen. During the French régime it was modernised.

A few paces to the N. is the *Schwanenthor* (Pl. D. 1), passing through which we enter the narrow **MOSELSTRASSE**, bounded by the town-wall on one side and by the mean looking houses of the old town on the other. This leads us past the crane to the quay of the Moselle, whence a view of the bridge is obtained. To the left is the handsome jutting story of the **Kaufhaus** (see below). We now pass under the bridge, and reach the *Wolfsthör* on the left. Entering the town by this gate, and passing (r.) the *Metternicher Hof*, the birthplace of Prince Metternich, the Austrian Minister (b. 1773, d. 1859), we reach the ***Moselle Bridge** with its 14 arches, erected by Elector Baldwin about 1344, restored in 1440 (tower added in 1832), which commands a fine view of Ehrenbreitstein. Over it are conveyed the pipes which supply the town with water from the heights of Metternich, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant. A little farther up the river is the *Railway Bridge*; 3 M. beyond it is the village of *Rübenach* with its tall spire.

As the town is re-entered, the ancient **Burg** (Pl. 3), or *Archiepiscopal Palace*, erected in 1276, stands on the left. The handsome staircase of the tower next the town dates from 1599. It was a favourite residence of Elector Lothar of Metternich, and is now a manufactory of papier maché and japanned tin-wares.

The other churches are uninteresting. The *Liebfrauenkirche* (Church of Our Lady, Pl. 22) was founded in the 13th cent., but not completed till 1431, and was restored in 1853. Gothic choir of 1405, with modern stained glass. Handsome modern Gothic high altar. Ancient tombstones in the W. vestibule. — The *Carmelitenkirche* (Pl. 21), erected in 1673, is fitted up as a garrison-church. — The (Prot.) *Florinskirche* (Pl. 19) was built at the beginning of the 12th cent.; choir added after 1356. Near it is the **Kaufhaus** (Merchants' Hall, Pl. 16), with its octagonal corner turrets and elegant jutting story (towards the Moselle), erected in 1479 as a town-hall, and used as such till 1805. It was seriously injured during the siege of 1688, and restored in a tasteless fashion. A bearded figure below the clock, the cognisance of the town of Coblenz, rolls its eyes at every stroke of the pendulum, and opens its mouth at every full hour. Some old private houses with balconies, such as the 'Vier Thürme' at the corner of the *Löhr-Strasse* and the *Alte Graben* (Pl. B, 2), are also interesting.

A striking contrast to the narrow and winding streets of the quarter containing the buildings above described is afforded by the spacious and regular **NEUSTADT**, the S. part of the town, with its large open squares planted with lime trees, the whole of which has sprung into existence since the last quarter of the 18th century.

The centre of the **CLEMENS-PLATZ** is embellished by the *Clemensbrunnen* (Pl. C, 3), a fountain obelisk 65 ft. in height, fed by

the water pipes above mentioned. — Opposite, near the Trierscher Hof, is the *Theatre* (Pl. 31), built at the end of last century.

The **Palace** (Pl. 34), a large building of no architectural merit, with a lofty Ionic portico, was erected by Clemens Wenceslaus, last Elector of Trèves, in 1778-86, and occupied by him till 1794. The French converted it into a hospital and a barrack. It was afterwards restored by the Prussian government, and fitted up as a palace in 1845. The N. wing (on the left as the visitor approaches) contains the *Palace Chapel*, constructed in the Renaissance style, used as the Protestant church of the garrison. Over the altar is a large copy of Leonardo da Vinci's 'Last Supper'. Adjoining it is the *English Chapel*, which was liberally dedicated to the use of the English residents by the Princess of Prussia, now the Empress of Germany (chaplain supported by voluntary contributions). Part of the ground-floor is occupied by the 'Oberpräesident' of the Rhenish Province. The upper apartments, to which a broad staircase ascends, are occupied in summer by the Empress Augusta (visitors ring for the castellan in the lower corridor of the N. wing, near the entrance to the chapel; see 1 //, more for a party).

The **ELECTORAL HALL** contains portraits of the last Electors of Trèves, from Richard v. Greiffenklau (1511-31) to Clemens Wenceslaus (1768-1804); an album with portraits of distinguished persons connected with the town of Coblenz from 1792 to 1866, &c.; and the writing-table of Frederick the Great. In the large **FESTSAAL** are busts of the royal family; that of the empress was modelled by the crown-princess Victoria. — Several of the other apartments contain specimens of work done by the empress, her daughter the grand-duchess of Baden, and her daughter-in-law the crown-princess; also portraits of the royal family, Gobelins tapestry presented by Louis XVI. to Frederick the Great, several modern pictures by Deschwanden, Settegast, &c., gifts presented by the Rhenish towns on the occasion (1854) of the 'silver wedding-day' (25th) of the present emperor. All these rooms afford fine views of the Rhine, the hills of Pfaffendorf, and Ehrenbreitstein.

The handsome S. gates, the **Mainzer-Thor** (Pl. C, 4) and **Löhr-Thor** (Pl. A, B, 3), serve as barracks. The glacis to the left, outside the Mainzer Thor, leads in 5 min. to the Rhine Promenade (see below). Near the Mainzer Thor, within the town, is the approach to the ***Railway Bridge** (Pl. D, E, 4,5) over the Rhine, constructed in 1862-64, an elegant structure of three iron arches, each with a span of 106 yds., resting on massive stone buttresses, and commanding a beautiful view. A walk across this bridge and back by the bridge-of-boats is strongly recommended; and the Asterstein may also be ascended (p. 89).

At the **Holz-Thor** (Pl. D, 3) begins the beautiful ***Rhine Promenade** (Pl. C, 5, 6), extending along the bank of the river nearly as far as the Laubach, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. (also reached from the Mainzer Thor, see above). These grounds, which were laid out under the auspices of the Empress Augusta, should be visited for the sake of the charming views they command. They are tastefully laid out, and afford a delightful walk, but the effect is somewhat

marred by the paltry vases and figures with which they are garnished. On this walk, to the right, at the end of the glacis, is a bust of the poet *Max von Schenkendorf* (Pl. 33), who died at Coblenz in 1817. Farther from the town a number of villas [and summer-houses extend along the bank of the river. Among them is the *Trinkhalle* (Pl. C, 5). The grounds terminate at the fantastic *Muschellaube*, or 'shell arbour' ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Holzthor), beyond which, however, a pleasant path continues to skirt the river as far as the Laubach, 1 M. farther (p. 90). On the high road, adjoining the *Schützenhof*, is a large pleasure garden, with restaurant.

The fortifications on the *Karthause* (528 ft.), a lofty plateau, lying between the Rhine and the Moselle, consist of *Fort Alexander* on the summit, and lower down *Fort Constantine*, which occupies the site of an ancient Carthusian monastery. The road, which ascends the hill between rows of trees and leads to the Hunsrücken, crosses this plateau. Charming view about half-way up; in the foreground the rich plain of the Rhine and the island of Oberwerth; in the background a semicircle of picturesque hills with the castles of Stolzenfels and Lahneck. The Karthause, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Coblenz, employed as a military drilling ground, was occupied by an encampment of 10,000 French prisoners of war in 1870-71.

On the brink of the Karthause facing the Moselle, 150 paces S. of the military rifle-practice ground, is a small enclosed platform with seats ('*Schöne Aussicht*'), which affords a striking glimpse of the valley of the Moselle. The road to the N. along the brow of the hill, skirting the burial-place of the French prisoners who died in 1870-71, leads to a broad road planted with poplars, which, continuing nearly on the same level, and affording a succession of fine views, skirts Fort Alexander, passes above the picturesque Cemetery, where repose the remains of *Max v. Schenkendorf*, the poet (d. 1817), and joins the main road near Fort Constantine. This entire round is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. — The road descending to the left, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. of the *Schöne Aussicht*, leads to Moselweis (p. 160).

The *Kühkopf* (1190 ft. above the sea level), the pine-clad N. outpost of the range of hills rising to the S. of the Karthause, commands an imposing and peculiar view, embracing the Rhine and Muselle, the volcanic peaks of the Vorder-Eifel (I.), and the hills enclosing the valley of the Rhine. The Kühkopf is reached by several different routes. From the Karthause the broad Hunsrücken road ascends past a forester's house, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a tree with a bench round it, where a finger-post indicates the way to the (20 min.) hut on the summit. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the sign-post a carriage-road diverges to the right from the Hunsrücken road, and leads to the top in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more. — Another route is from Coblenz by the Mayence road to the Laubach, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Mainzer Thor, whence a path to the right, between the brewery and the grounds of the hydropathic establishment (turning, after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., to the left, by the spring), ascends to the sign-post above referred to in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — The most beautiful return route is by the carriage-road to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Capellen, descending to the left from the Hunsrücken road a few minutes' walk beyond the road to the summit of the Kühkopf, and passing the castle of Stolzenfels (p. 91). Coblenz may then be regained by railway or steamer.

Beyond the Moselle Bridge rises the *Petersberg*, a slight eminence crowned by *Fort Franz*. At the E. base of the fort, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Moselle bridge (see Map of environs), rises a blunted pyramid of lava to the memory of the French general *Marceau*, who fell at Altenkirchen in 1796, with a long French inscription ('soldat à 16 ans, général à 22 ans'). His monument and remains were originally on the hill, but on the construction of the fortifications by Fred. William III. were removed to their present site. Byron's well-known lines —

'By Coblenz, on a gentle rise of ground,
There is a small and simple pyramid,
Crowning the summit of the verdant mound;
Beneath its base are hero's ashes hid,
Our enemy, — but let not that forbid
Honour to Marceau!' &c.

refer to the monument in its original position. The French soldiers who died in the prisoner's camp on the Petersberg in 1870-71 are interred on the slopes behind the monument.

Ehrenbreitstein and Asterstein.

Cards of admission to *Ehrenbreitstein* (50 pf. each, proceeds destined for charitable purposes) at the office of the second commandant (Pl. 38), first door to the right within the gate, and opposite the railway station. Visitors are received at the top and conducted over the fortress by a sergeant (50 pf. to 1 M.). Two hours suffice for the walk from Coblenz to the summit and back.

View from the *Asterstein* (p. 89) similar to that from Ehrenbreitstein. No permission necessary.

A *Bridge-of-Boats* (Pl. D, E, 2) about 400 yds. in length, connects Coblenz with *Thal Ehrenbreitstein* (*Hôtel zum König*), a small town with 4900 inhab., prettily situated in a valley between the heights crowned with the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein and Asterstein. Along the river runs the unsightly embankment of the Right Rhenish Railway (to Vallendar, Bendorf, Sayn, etc.; see p. 65).

The road to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein passes the office of the commandant on the right (see above), and the railway station (Pl. 39) on the left; opposite the latter is a handsome Renaissance building, erected by the Electors in 1747 as a residence for the governors, now used as a provision magazine. Beyond the next gate the road diverges to the right and ascends the hill in windings. The steps which ascend the rock direct from the Rhine, 575 in number, are now disused.

Opposite the influx of the Moselle rises the majestic fortress of ***Ehrenbreitstein**, sometimes called the Gibraltar of the Rhine, situated on a precipitous rock, 387 ft. above the Rhine, and 573 ft. above the sea, inaccessible on three sides, and connected with the neighbouring heights on the N. side only. The massive fortifications, constructed in 1816-26 under the superintendence of General v. Aster, are considered a marvel of military engineering. The *View from the top is one of the finest on the Rhine. It embraces

the fertile valley of the Rhine from Stolzenfels to Andernach, and the numerous volcanic peaks of the Maifeld and the Eifel (p. 80). Far below are the Rhine and Moselle, and between them the triangular town of Coblenz.

Whether this important military point was fortified by the Romans is uncertain. The *Castle of Ehrenbreitstein* is said to have been presented by the Franconian king Dagobert to the archbishops of Trèves in 636, and their possession was confirmed by Emp. Henry II. in 1018. As it afforded them an excellent asylum in troublous times they repeatedly strengthened and extended it, and about the middle of the 12th cent. their commandant added the *Hillenstein*, or *Helsenstein*, a castle on the lower S. projection of the rock, which last name exists down to the present day.

In the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries the castle was gradually converted into an extensive and powerful stronghold; and so important was it considered, that its commandant had to swear allegiance to the emperor as well as to the princes of the country. The fortress has only twice succumbed to an enemy. On the first of these occasions it fell into the hands of the French in 1631, after the greater part of the garrison had been drawn off by stratagem. During the war of the French Revolution Ehrenbreitstein was unsuccessfully besieged four times, but on 27th Jan. 1799 was surrendered by the gallant Col. Faber after all the provisions had been exhausted. In consequence of the Peace of Luneville the fortifications were dismantled. In accordance with the provisions of the second Peace of Paris, 15 million fr. were paid by the French to Prussia for the restoration of the works, but the sum expended on them has amounted to upwards of 24 million marks (1,200,000).

***Fort Asterstein**, situated on the *Pfaffendorfer Höhe*, to the S. of Ehrenbreitstein, completes the fortifications of this bank of the Rhine. A projecting terrace on the N.W. side of the fort bears an *Obelisk* (Pl. 8; fine view) to the memory of the soldiers of the 8th army-corps who fell in the campaign of 1866. The *Louisenturm* on the W. slope of the hill derives its name from the Grand-Duchess Louisa of Baden, daughter of the Emperor of Germany, who spent some of her early years at Coblenz. — The hill on which the obelisk stands may be reached in 20 min. from the bridge-of-boats. After crossing the latter we proceed in a straight direction to the end of the Kirch-Strasse (see Pl. F, 2), and follow the road to the right. Where the latter turns to the left, a shorter route ascends by the steps to the right, crosses the road which leads up from the Promenade (Pl. F, 5), and again ascends by steps. Half-way up, the *Café Rheinlust*, and beyond it the Louisenturm (see above) are passed. We then follow the road to the summit.

The following route is recommended to the traveller approaching from the railway bridge. After crossing the bridge turn to the right, following the road to Pfaffendorf, and here take the road to the left, past the church, ascend the course of the brook, pass to the left under the railway, and gradually ascend the hill. On the height ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Pfaffendorf church) this road is quitted by a new road intersecting the fortifications of the Glockenberg to the left (see Plan), and afterwards skirting the brow of the hill and commanding a fine view of Coblenz.

The post-road which ascends the valley at the back of the town of Ehrenbreitstein leads by *Niederberg* to (2 M.) **Arenberg** (*Zum Rothen Hahn*)

a village with a large new pilgrimage church, the stations connected with which command a beautiful view. The road diverging to the right beyond Arenberg passes a forester's house and leads to (4½ M.) Ems (p. 168).

Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein were visited in 1774 by Goethe, who resided in the last house in Ehrenbreitstein on the left before entering the fortress, at that time the residence of the Chancellor de la Roche. The poet describes his visit in the 3rd part of his 'Fiction and Truth.'

15. The Rhine from Coblenz to Mayence.

STEAMBOAT in 7½ (down in 4¾) hrs.; piers at Oberlahnstein, Boppard, St. Goar, Bingen, Rüdesheim, Eltville, and Biebrich; *small-boat* stations Capellen, Spay, Camp, Hirzenach, St. Goarshausen, Oberwesel, Caub, Bacharach, Lorch, Niederheimbach, Geisenheim, Oestrich, and Walluf. An omnibus runs from Biebrich to Wiesbaden in connection with every boat in ½ hr., fare 1 M. — From Coblenz to Mayence both banks of the river are Prussian.

DISTANCES: Coblenz to Capellen 4, Rhense 2, Niederspay (opposite Braubach) 1½, Boppard 4½, Salzig 3, Hirzenach 2½, St. Goar 3¾, Oberwesel 5½, Caub 3, Bacharach 1½, Rheindiebach 1½, Lorch (Niederheimbach) ¾, Rheinstein 3¾, Bingen 3, Geisenheim 3, Oestrich 3, Eltville 4, Walluf 3, Biebrich 2, Mayence 4, total distance 58 M. — **RAILWAY** on the *Left Bank* see R. 7; on the *Right Bank* by Oberlahnstein and Rüdesheim to Castel in 2¼-3½ hrs., see R. 18.

Beyond the bridge-of-boats the steamer passes the palace on the right, and beyond the railway-bridge the picturesque village of *Pfaffendorf* on the left, opposite to which extend the beautiful promenades of the W. bank.

On the right, a little farther on, lies the picturesque island of *Oberwerth*, with the buildings (private property) of a monastery suppressed by the French in 1788. Beautiful retrospect as the vessel passes the upper end of the island.

On the high road on the left bank, concealed by the island, is situated the hydropathic establishment of the *Laubach*, 1¾ M. from Coblenz (R. 7-42 M., A. for patients 3½, other visitors 1¾ M., pens. 24½ M per week), with pleasant grounds extending up the dale behind it. The *Geisenköpfchen*, a height surmounted by a summer-house to the left of the Laubach, commanding a fine view, may be ascended from the road in ¼ hr. — The *Kükkopf*, see p. 86.

The vineyards of (l.) **Horchheim (Holler)** produce good red wine; the plain between this village and the mouth of the Lahn is remarkably fertile. (l.) **Niederlahnstein (Douqué)** lies on the right bank of the Lahn (p. 168). Below it, at the mouth of the Lahn, stands the solitary late Romanesque *Church of St. John*, partially destroyed during the Thirty Years' War, but rescued from total ruin in 1857. The village is said once to have extended as far as this point, when this venerable building was its parish church. The Lahn is crossed near its mouth by an unsightly railway bridge, and by another for the traffic of the road.

(r.) **Capellen** (**Stolzenfels*; *Bellevue*; both with gardens; carriages to Coblenz, see p. 83; boat to Coblenz 3 M.; donkey to Stolzenfels 80 pf., there and back 1 M. 20 pf.; distance to Coblenz 4 M., to the Königsstuhl 1¼ M.; railway and steamboat station), a village consisting of a single row of houses facing the railway

THE RHINE

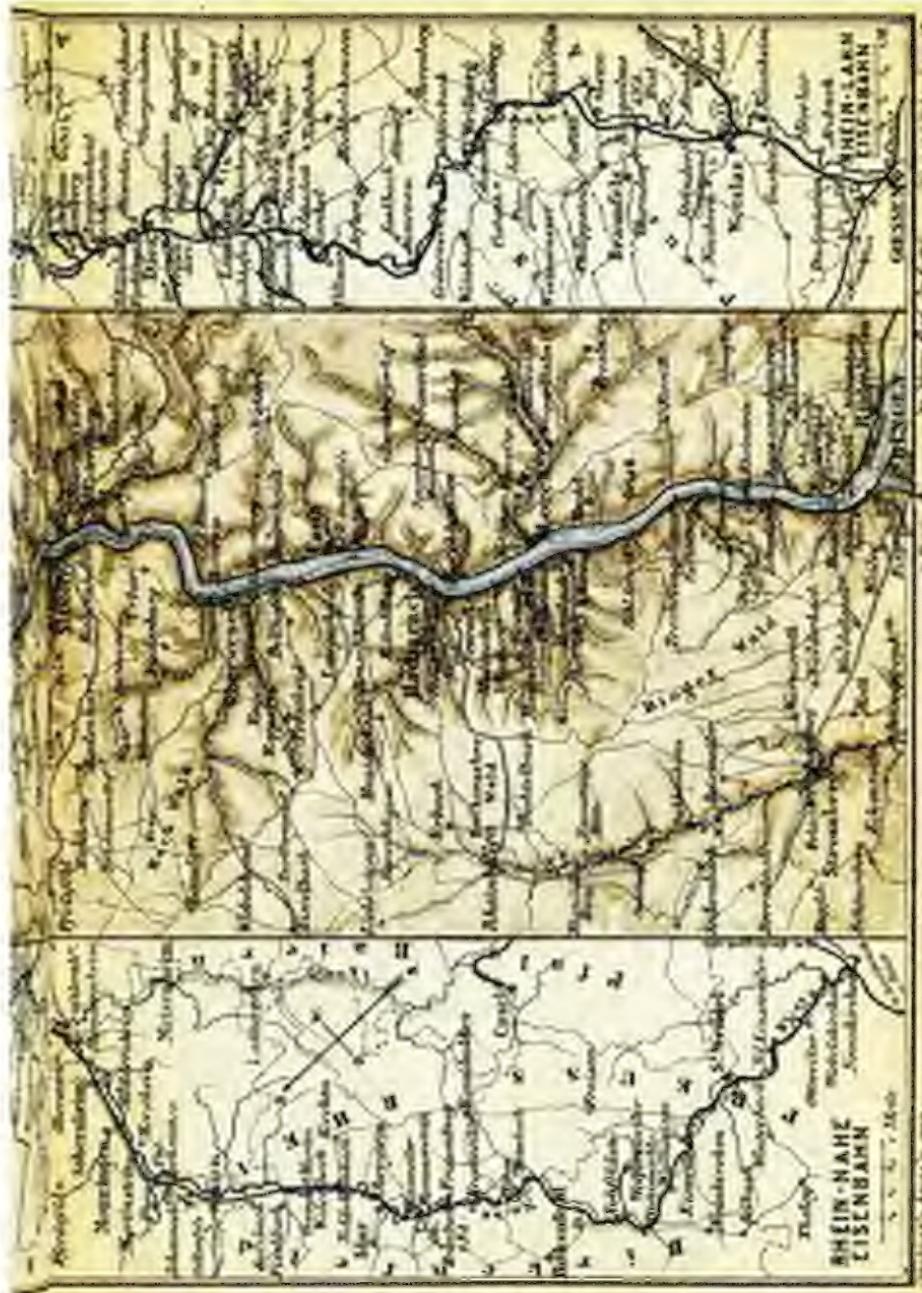
RINGEN to COBLENZ

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**SHIEN-NAHE
EISENBAHN**

1 : 1500000



embankment and the river, lies at the foot of the wooded hill which bears the royal château of Stolzenfels. The château is approached by a winding road of easy ascent ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), crossing a viaduct, and passing two Roman mile-stones. Beyond the *Klause* (now stabling), a drawbridge is crossed and the castle entered (fee 1 fl. for 1 pers.; 2-3 M for a party). As a limited party only is conducted through the château at a time, visitors are frequently kept waiting outside, where they may enjoy the exquisite view from the S.E. corner tower, adjoining the entrance.

The ***Castle of Stolzenfels** (310 ft. above the Rhine), which was greatly strengthened, if not entirely built, by Arnold von Isenburg, Archbishop of Trèves, in 1250, was frequently a residence of the archbishops. Down to 1688, when it was destroyed by the French, it was garrisoned by the Electors of Trèves. In 1802 the ruin was purchased by the town of Coblenz, and in 1823 presented to Fred. William IV., when crown prince, who caused it to be restored in accordance with the designs of *Schinkel*, *Stüler*, and *Persius*. The principal tower, pentagonal in shape, and 110 ft. in height, rises on the side next the hill, from which there was the greatest danger of attack. In front rises the Gothic chapel with its two towers. The château is now the property of the Emperor of Germany.

The CHAPEL is decorated with *Frescoes on a gold ground by *E. Deger*, representing the Creation, Fall, First Sacrifices, &c. — On the external wall, above the garden-hall, is a fresco by *Lasinsky*: the Emp. Rupert and his nephew the Count of Hohenzollern visiting the Archbishop of Trèves at Stoizenfels, 20th Aug., 1400. — Adjoining the entrance flight of steps is an ancient sculptured chimney piece with reliefs, bearing the arms of Cologne. — The walls of the KLEINE RITTERSAAL are embellished with six *frescoes, by Professor *Stuke* of Dusseldorf, illustrative of the principal attributes of chivalry: 1. Faith: Godfrey de Bouillon at the Holy Sepulchre after the conquest of Jerusalem; 2. Justice: Rudolph of Hapsburg sitting in judgment on the robber knights; 3. Poetry: Minstrels accompanying King Philip of Swabia and his queen Irene on a pleasure excursion on the Rhine; 4. Love: The Emp. Frederick II. welcoming his bride Isabella of England; 5. Loyalty: Hermann von Sieben-eichen, sacrificing his life to save the Emp. Fred. Barbarossa; 6. Bravery: The blind King John of Bohemia at the battle of Crécy. — The GROSSE RITTERSAAL contains a valuable collection of goblets, armour, and weapons. — In the UPPER ROOMS a winged picture of the tradition of Toggenburg by *Bayer*; Gutenberg, at three different periods, by *Herbig*; a copy of the Dombild of Cologne (p. 29) by *Beckenkamp*; pictures on a gold ground by *Heideloff*, representing the altar of the order of the swan at Ansbach; about 50 small pictures by old masters, *Dürer*, *Holbein*, *Van Dyck*, *Rembrandt*, and others, an ancient Byzantine cross, antique furniture, and other curiosities.

*VIEW. The narrowest and most romantic part of the valley of the Rhine, which begins with the castle of Ehrenfels below Bingen, terminates at Stolzenfels. The view, scarcely surpassed by any on the Rhine, embraces the Marksburg, Braubach, Rhense, Oberlahnstein, and part of the valley of the Lahn. Opposite the castle rises the *Allerheiligenberg*, with its pilgrimage chapel. At the confluence of the Lahn and Rhine stands the Romanesque Church of St. John, beyond it *Niederlahnstein*. Farther down the river is the island of Oberwerth, with its large dwelling-house, once a convent. — In the background the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein is one of the most conspicuous objects; opposite to it is Fort Constantine, and between them Coblenz; farther distant the small town of Vallendar with its handsome church.

1. **Oberlahnstein** (*Hôtel Weller*; *Hôtel Weiland*; *Hôtel Lahneck*; *Rhein. Hof*; *Stolzenfels*; all good), a very ancient town, formerly belonging to the Electors of Mayence, and mentioned in a charter as early as 890, is surrounded with well-preserved walls, towers, and fosses, which, notwithstanding the sad havoc committed by the railway, still afford some idea of the appearance of a fortified town of the middle of the 14th century. The handsome *Schloss* at the upper end of the town, containing an interesting court, once a residence of the Electors of Mayence, dates from 1394; the new part belongs to the last century. Since the completion of the railways Oberlahnstein has increased rapidly in size and importance. It now numbers 5000 inhab., and is a busy dépôt of the iron ores yielded by the mines on the Lahn. A large winter harbour has been constructed. Oberlahnstein, owing to its abundant railway and steamboat communication, is a capital starting-point for excursions. (Railway to Ems and Wetzlar, see p. 168; to Wiesbaden, p. 116.)

On a rocky eminence behind Oberlahnstein rises the picturesque castle of ***Lahneck**, mentioned for the first time in 1224, having probably been built by Archbishop Gerhard of Mayence. According to an unfounded tradition, it was once in possession of the Knights Templar. The building was recently restored with considerable taste. The pentagonal pinnacled tower commands a charming view, for which the morning light is most favourable. Gothic chapel. On seeing the ruin in 1774 Goethe composed his exquisite 'Geistes Gruss'.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. above Capellen, between the high road and the Rhine, is the **Königsstuhl** (king's seat), partially concealed by walnut-trees from the steamboat passenger. It was originally erected in 1376 by the Emp. Charles IV., but at the end of last century had fallen to decay. In 1843 it was rebuilt, partly out of the old materials, by a patriotic society at Coblenz. The structure is octagonal in shape, somewhat resembling a pulpit, 22 ft. in diameter, and 18 ft. in height. The Electors held their meetings on the stone seat on the top. The situation was chosen from its proximity to the dominions of the four Rhenish Electors, Braubach belonging to the Palatinate, Rhense to Cologne, Stolzenfels to Trèves, and Lahnstein to Mayence. Here many emperors were elected, decrees issued, and treaties concluded. Near the Königsstuhl is a mineral spring, discovered in 1857 in the bed of the Rhine, the water of which resembles that of Selters.

On the fertile bank of the Rhine opposite the Königsstuhl, a small white chapel, near the S. gate of Oberlahnstein, is visible among the trees, where, on 20th Aug., 1400, the Rhenish Electors deprived the Bohemian king Wenzel of the imperial crown. On the following day they crossed to the Königsstuhl, and elected Count Palatine Rupert III. emperor in his stead.

Above the Königsstuhl ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) lies the small town of (r.) **Rhense** (*Königsstuhl*, with garden; *Siebenborn*), once belonging to the Electorate of Cologne, and still surrounded by the walls and fosses constructed in 1370 by Arshbishop Frederick III. of Cologne. A foot-path to (1 hr.) Boppard ascends to the right at the way-post, outside the S. gate (comp. p. 94). On the bank of the river, 1 M. above Rhense, is a cotton-mill with a tall chimney. Beyond it, surrounded by fruit-trees, is the small village of (r.) *Brey*.

1. **Braubach** (*Deutsches Haus*, with beer-garden, near the station; *Arzbächer*), an ancient town, formerly invested with municipal privileges by the Emp. Rudolph in 1276, the once picturesque appearance of which has been entirely destroyed by the railway, is commanded by the imposing castle of ***Marksburg** (refreshments), 485 ft. above the Rhine, the only old fortress on the Rhine which has escaped destruction, originally called the *Braubacher Schloss*. In 1437 Count Philip of Katzenelnbogen founded a chapel in the castle and dedicated it to St. Mark, after whom the castle has since been named. It belonged to Hessen-Darmstadt from 1651 to 1803, was then used by the government of Nassau as a state-prison down to 1866, and is now let for private purposes. The summit affords a pleasing survey of the grassy dales at the back, and a portion of the Rhine. Two paths ascend to the fortress, one at the back, and another (cart-track) at the upper end of the town, passing the ancient *Chapel of St. Martin*, and leading round the E. side of the hill. The entrance is on the N. side.

THE DACHSKOPF. In the fresh green valley behind the town, enclosed by beautiful wooded hills, a road gradually ascends to a ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) finger-post, where a road to the left leads to *Dachsenhausen*. We, however, take the road to the right, and at the (2 M.) top of the hill traverse the pine-wood to the right in the direction of the two barren summits, the second of which is the higher. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach the *Dachskopf*, an eminence with a trigonometrical signal for surveyors, commanding an extensive view of the Rhine as far as a point below Andernach, the Eifel, the Taunus, the Seven Mts., &c. A good road descends thence to (5 M.) *Camp* (p. 95). Those who are not disposed for so long a walk will be rewarded by penetrating about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. into the valley behind the Marksburg. The contrast is very striking when the valley of the Rhine is quitted by the narrow rock-hewn track passing the chapel of St. Martin, parallel to the Rhine, and also leading to the castle.

To EMS. From Braubach a road leads over the hills to the BATHS of EMS, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant. Refreshments at the *Lahnsteiner Forsthaus*, near *Frücht*. Fine view of Dausenau and the valley of the Lahn in descending.

To WELMICHL. The first valley above Braubach contains a chalybeate spring, the *Dinkholder Brunnen*; the water of which resembles that of Schwalbach; the second is traversed by a path which ascends the hill, commanding a fine view, and leads to *Welmich* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.), emerging from the wild and rocky ravine at the back of the village near the 'Mouse' (p. 96).

Above Braubach are the (r.) villages of *Niederspay* and *Oberspay* (**Rindsfüsser*), connected by an avenue of walnut-trees.

On the wooded height above (l.) *Osterspay* (Anker) stands the château of *Liebeneck*, one of the prettiest spots on the Rhine.

FROM LIEBENECK TO CAMP (p. 95). The shortest route is by a path traversing the lofty table-land beyond the castle, and commanding a striking view from its S. margin.

On the hill to the right, a little above Osterspay, stands the *Jacobsberger Hof*, a farm-house 523 ft. above the Rhine, whence a cart-road leads to *Rhense*, 3 M. distant, cutting off the circuit of 6 M. formed by the river. Then, on the left, the village of *Filsen*.

r. **Boppard** (210 ft.; **Spiegel, Rhein, Hôtel*, R. and A. 3 M , B. 1 M , pens. 6 M , both on the Rhine; **Closmann*, in the town), the ancient *Baudobrica*, once fortified by the Romans, was in the middle ages a member of the league of Rhenish towns; but, having been ceded in 1312 by Emp. Henry VII. to his brother Elector Baldwin of Trèves, the town lost its independence and had to submit to the harsh electoral yoke down to 1501. This pleasant little town, above which rises the handsome old nunnery of *Marienberg*, has of late attracted numerous visitors owing to the beauty and healthiness of its situation. Many of the picturesque old houses with their quaint, wooden beams have unfortunately been displaced by modern buildings, while numerous villas have sprung up in the environs.

The wall enclosing the interior of the town, though much damaged, is constructed of Roman concrete, while the outer and more extensive wall is mediæval. Boppard, like St. Goar and Bacharach, once boasted of a Lodge of the Knights Templar, fragments of which with round-arched windows are situated at the upper end of the town. Knights Templar of Boppard are mentioned among the crusaders at the siege of Ptolemaïs.

The handsome *Pfarrkirche*, in the late Romanesque style, built about 1200, with its two square towers adjacent to the choir, is remarkable for its peculiar pointed barrel vaulting. The *Carmeliterkirche* contains the monument of a Countess von Eltz (d. 1500), with a good marble relief representing the Trinity, partaking both of the Renaissance and of the Gothic style, and carved stalls of the 15th century. Several old mural paintings were discovered during the restoration of the church. The *Protestant Church*, built in 1851, is said to have been designed by Frederick William IV. The old monastery of *St. Martin*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the town, is now a reformatory for Protestant children. The suppressed *Franciscan Monastery* with its church has been converted by government into a seminary for Roman Catholic teachers.

The *Marienberg* (*Mons Beatae Mariae Virginis*), a large building which rises at the back of the town, 100 ft. above the Rhine, formerly a Benedictine nunnery, is now a hydropathic establishment (pens. 8 M , or 7 M 25 pf. if medical attendance is not required), and is supplied with abundance of excellent water. At the lower end of the town, on the bank of the river, is the *Mühlbad*, another water-cure establishment, the property of Dr. Heusner.

The finest excursion from Boppard is to the ***Fleckertshöhe** (1745 ft.), 5 M. distant, 1½ M. to the left of the road to the Hunnsrücken, which must be left at the pine-wood, soon after passing the mile-stone marked '0,84'. The very extensive view comprises the Seven Mts., Eifel, Hochwald, Idar and Taunus, and Monrepos (p. 58). From the E. side of the summit, on which there is a landmark, a small part of the Rhine is visible near Bornhofen (see below). A few min. walk below the summit are several poor cottages, in the highest of which good water may be procured. The path descending to (1 hr.) **Salzig** (p. 96) through meadows and woods cannot be missed. The traveller may avail himself of the diligence from Boppard to Simmern (9 a. m. and 3. 45 p. m.) as far as the point where the road to the Fleckertshöhe diverges. — A direct footpath leads to the summit, leading through pleasant woods the greater part of the way, in 1½ hr., but cannot easily be found without a guide.

The **"Alte Burg**, a hill below Boppard, at the mouth of the Mühlenthal (where the Mühlbad is situated, see above), is another favourite point of view. The pavilion on the summit is a conspicuous object from the river. Beyond the pavilion, a few hundred paces along the brow of the slope, is the 'Vierseenplatz', or 'place of the four lakes', whence four apparently unconnected parts of the Rhine are visible.

FROM BOPPARD TO THE MOSELLE (9 M.). The road leads through **Buchholz** (1265 ft.), to which a guide (1 M.) should be taken. About 1½ M. beyond **Herschwiesen**, a path to the left descends to the **Ehrenburg** (p. 159); thence through the Ehrenburger Thal to Brodenbach (p. 159).

Above Boppard, on the left, lies **Camp** (***Kauth**, on the railway; **Anker**, on the Rhine), so called from the remains of a supposed Roman intrenchment on the hill, which however more probably dates from the Thirty Years' War. The village is healthily situated and frequently visited as a summer residence. (Path over the hills to Liebeneck, see p. 94.) A road shaded with walnut-trees leads along the bank from Camp to the (¾ M.) convent of —

1. **Bornhofen**, with a Gothic Church erected in 1435, a great resort of pilgrims. On a bold rocky eminence above the convent stand the twin castles of —

Sterrenberg and **Liebenstein**, better known as **The Brothers**, connected by a sharp chine of rock. The legend of these castles may thus be briefly told : —

Conrad and Heinrich, sons of the knight Bayer von Boppard, the lord of Liebenstein, were enamoured of their foster-sister, the beautiful Hildegarde. Heinrich with rare generosity tore himself away and joined the crusades, leaving his brother Conrad to win the prize. That his son and the fair bride might still be near him, the old knight built the castle of Sterrenberg for their reception, but his death occurring before its completion, the nuptials were postponed. Meanwhile Conrad's heart grew cold towards Hildegarde. Hearing of the valiant deeds of his absent brother, his soul burned to share his honours, and wearied of an inactive life, he joined the crusades. Hildegarde now passed her days in the lonely castle of Liebenstein, brooding over her sad lot, not doubting the affection of Conrad, but weeping over the uncertainty of his return. Suddenly Conrad returned to Sterrenberg with a lovely Grecian bride, and the outraged Hildegarde, stunned by the blow, shut herself up in the loneliest chamber of her dreary abode, and refused to see any one but her attendant. Late one evening a stranger knight demanded the hospitality of the castle. He proved to be the chivalrous Heinrich, who, hearing of his brother's perfidy, resolved to avenge his foster-sister's wrongs. He accordingly challenged Conrad to single combat, but before the brothers' swords had crossed, Hildegarde's figure interposed between them and insisted on a reconciliation, to which they reluctantly consented. Hildegarde then retired to

the convent of Bornhofen, at the base of the rock on which the castles stand. Conrad's Grecian bride soon proved faithless, and he, overcome with shame and remorse, threw himself on his generous brother's breast, exclaiming that no consolation was now left him but his friendship. Thus their estrangement ended, and the brothers thenceforth lived together in harmony and retirement at Liebenstein, while Sterrenberg was for ever deserted.

Sterrenberg was held as early as the 12th cent. as a fief of the empire by the knights of Boland, and afterwards came into the possession of the Electors of Trèves. The date of its abandonment is unknown. It lies on the extreme brink of the rock, separated from Liebenstein by a massive wall. The ruins are interesting and command a fine view of the rocky ravines beneath (restaurant).

r. *Salzig* (Schloss Liebenstein), so called from its weak saline spring, lies in the midst of a vast orchard, whence ship-loads of cherries are annually exported to the Lower Rhine, Holland, and England. Farther up (l.) lies the village of *Nieder-Kestert* (Stern), in a fertile situation.

r. *Hirzenach* (Comes); at the upper end of the village is a small Gothic synagogue. A handsome building, once a deanery, and the church, built about 1170, formerly belonged to the Abbey of Siegburg.

l. *Ehrenthal* is a small village inhabited by miners who work the lead-mines in the vicinity.

l. *Welmich* (Adler), picturesquely situated, with a small Gothic church, is commanded by the ruins of the *Thurnberg*, or *Deurenburg*. This stronghold, begun by Archbishop Boemund of Trèves, and completed in 1363 by his successor Kuno von Falkenstein, was derisively called the ***Mouse** (*Maus*) by the Counts of Katzenelnbogen, in contradistinction to their 'Cat.' Ascent somewhat fatiguing, but there is a fine view from the summit, especially towards St. Goar. The interior contains a few points of architectural interest. (Path over the hills to Braubach, see p. 93.)

r. **St. Goar** (**Schneider*, at the lower end of the town; *Rheinfels*, with restaurant, opposite the pier, well spoken of; *Löwe*; *Zum kalten Keller*; steam-ferryboat to St. Goarshausen 10 pf.), a town with 1250 inhab., the handsomest of the smaller Rhenish towns, and deriving a look of additional importance from the extensive ruins of Rheinfels, owes its name and origin to a chapel founded in the time of Siegbert, King of Austrasia (570), by St. Goar, who preached the gospel here, and whose aid was afterwards frequently invoked by pious boatmen when in distress. Down to 1794 it was the capital of the Lower County of Katzenelnbogen, which lay chiefly on the opposite bank of the river, and extended as far as the Lahn. (The upper county lay to the S. of the Main, p. 194).

The *Protestant Church*, built about 1468, contains monuments of the Landgrave Philip (d. 1583) and his countess. A flaw in the altar is said to have been made by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, who, indignant at the damage done to the church by the Spaniards,

violently struck the altar with his sword. The crypt on the E. side once contained the bones of St. Goar. — The Rom. Cath. church is adorned with an old stone effigy of the saint with an inscription.

A curious old custom, the '*Hänseln*', or Initiation, which prevailed here till the beginning of the steamboat traffic in 1827, is said to have dated from the time of Charlemagne. Every traveller who visited the town for the first time was attached to a ring in the wall of the Custom-house, and obliged to submit to the water or the wine-ordeal. If the former was selected, a good ducking was the result; the pleasanter alternative consisted in drinking a goblet of wine to the memory of Charlemagne, the sovereign of England, the reigning prince, and the members of the society which enforced obedience to the custom. The traveller was then crowned and invested with the rights of a citizen and member of the society, and finally had to present a donation to the poor and enter his name in the '*Hänselbuch*'.

The castle of ***Rheinfels**, rising at the back of the town, 377 ft. above the Rhine, is the most imposing ruin on the river. It was founded in 1245 by Count Diether III. of Katzenelnbogen, a friend of the Emp. Frederick II., and a new Rhine-toll was established here. Ten years later a confederation of twenty-six Rhenish towns, dissatisfied with the newly imposed burden, attacked the castle, but after a siege of fifteen months were compelled to withdraw. In 1692 it was bravely and successfully defended by the Hessian General von Görz against the French General Count Tallard with an army of 24,000 men. In 1758 the castle was surprised and taken by the French, who kept a garrison in it till 1763. Thirty years later it was basely deserted by the Hessian commandant, and fell, with its valuable stores, into the hands of the French revolutionary army (2nd Nov., 1794). Three years afterwards it was blown up and sold for the paltry sum of 60*l.* The ruin now belongs to the Emperor of Germany. The interior contains little that is worthy of note; view limited. The custodian is generally at or near the castle (fee 50-75 pf.).

The ***Spitzenstein**, a hill to the S.W., crowned with a refuge-hut, and commanding a magnificent view from Caub to Oberwesel, may be ascended from St. Goar in 1½ hr., viâ *Biebernheim*. Pleasant descent by *Niederburg* to Oberwesel (p. 99).

1. **St. Goarshausen** (715 ft.; **Adler*, carriage to Reichenberg and Patersberg 8 M.; *Lamm*, D. 2 M., pens 4½ M.; *Zum Hohenzoller*; *Schiffchen*; *Rhein. Hof*; screw-steamer to St. Goar 10 pf.), a small town, chiefly consisting of a single row of new houses, is a pleasant place for a stay of a few days. The upper part of the town is so confined between the river and the hill that a bulwark of masonry, on which two watch-towers are situated, had to be built at an early period to protect the town against inundations. Before the construction of the new bulwarks the old wall formed the only path of communication between the houses when the river was high. The new Protestant church in the round-arch style was completed in 1863.

Above St. Goarshausen, about halfway up the hill, rises the castle of *Neu-Katzenelnbogen*, commonly called the **Cat** (*Katz*),

erected in 1393 by Count Johann of Katzenelnbogen, whose family became extinct in 1470. It then belonged to the Hessian princes, and was occupied by a Hessian garrison down to 1806, when it was destroyed by the French. (Guide with keys from St. Goarshausen, 50-75 pf.)

The 'Schweizerthal', or 'Swiss Valley', extending about 2 M. inland from the foot of the Katz at the back of St. Goarshausen, contains picturesque rocks, miniature waterfalls, and pleasant shady walks. To the left in the background, on the brink of the vine-clad slope, stands the village of *Patersberg* (800 ft.), to which a steep path ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from St. Goarshausen; thence to Reichenberg (see below) about 2 M. more. — Those who wish to visit the Lurlei from the Schweizerthal follow the cart-road in the valley for about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (the 'Promenadenweg' not recommended), and at a projecting rock surmounted by a pavilion ascend by a steep footpath, and part of the way by steps, to the '*Männchen*' (view of the Schweizerthal). Then cross the hill to the (25 min.) *Hühnerberg*, a pavilion commanding a view of the basin of St. Goar. From this point follow the cart-road on the height in a straight direction, soon entering low wood; after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the footpath to the Lurlei (not easily recognised from this side) descends to the right, and the rock itself is reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more. A steep path (see below) descends from the Lurlei to the Rhine in 7 min.; thence by the road to St. Goarshausen 1 M. (the whole excursion from St. Goarshausen to the Hühnerberg, Lurlei, and back occupying about 2 hrs.).

***EXCURSION TO REICHENBERG, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. inland from St. Goarshausen.** The road (diligence-route to Nastatten) leads through the *Haselbachthal*, a valley which opens a little below St. Goarshausen (where a carriage may be hired for the excursion). Walkers ascend through the Swiss Valley to *Patersberg* (see above), from which Reichenberg is 2 M. distant. A pleasant way back is by the road through the Haselbachthal, and past the *Offenthaler Hof* on the hill about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Reichenberg; then through the upper part of the Swiss Valley to the Lurlei. (Through this part of the valley there is no direct path to St. Goarshausen, but on the opposite side of the valley a narrow path descends thither from the point where the Lurlei path begins.)

The castle of *Reichenberg*, erected in 1284 by Count Wilhelm I. of Katzenelnbogen, and during the Hessian supremacy the residence of the governor of the lower county, was at length sold in 1818 for the sake of the building materials. Fortunately, however, it escaped demolition, and is still a grand and picturesque edifice with a lofty tower, and in better preservation than most of the other Rhenish castles. The approach to the COURT (see also p. xxx) is striking. Here on the left we observe the chief entrance to the castle flanked with two columns of granite. The vaulted chambers of the ground-floor in the INTERIOR are well preserved. A memorial tablet has been placed here in honour of the archivist Habel, who devoted himself with most praiseworthy industry to the preservation of this and several other Nassovian castles. A number of the rooms are decorated with old weapons, armour, domestic utensils, etc. The old CHAPEL consisted of three stories, but the dividing beams have been broken away; the Romanesque columns, however, placed one above the other, which bear the lofty pointed vaulting, are still preserved. The TOWER, which is ascended by wooden steps, commands a view of the neighbourhood. A second tower to the E., connected with the other by a lofty retaining wall, is half destroyed. The present proprietress, Countess Reichenberg, has taken farther measures for the preservation of the castle (guide, 50-75 pf.). The village of *Reichenberg* at the foot of the castle is a very poor place.

Immediately above St. Goar, and nearly in the middle of the stream, lies the '*Bank*', a sunken ledge of rock running out from the W. bank, over which the water rushes and seethes in rapids

and miniature whirlpools (*Gewirre*), which are dangerous to small boats if not skilfully managed. The channel on the E. side is the safest.

On the left rise the imposing rocks of the *Lurlei, 433 ft. above the Rhine. On the N. side of the precipice a steep path leads to the summit. Ascent 20 min.; view limited. The well-known legend of the siren who had her dwelling on the rock, and, like the sirens of old, enticed sailors and fishermen to their destruction in the rapids at the foot of the precipice, has long been a favourite theme with the poet and the painter. Heine's beautiful ballad (1823) is still deservedly popular. According to Marner, a poet of the 13th cent., the Niebelungen treasure lies hidden beneath the 'Lurlenberg'. The famous echo is not audible from the steamer, and can only be successfully awakened by pedestrians in the quiet of early morning or late evening. The Lurlei is penetrated by a railway tunnel (p. 117), while three others cut off the rocky angles on the opposite bank (p. 115).

In this rocky basin is carried on the once very lucrative salmon-fishery of St. Goar. The cool, shady depths and sandy bottom of the river at this point appear peculiarly suited to the habits of the fish. They are captured in nets only. The yield, formerly 8000 lbs. per annum, has dwindled to barely 1000 lbs., most of the fish having been frightened away by the noisy steam-boat and railway traffic. The Rhine salmon are highly esteemed, and realise 3s. per pound and upwards. This is the narrowest and deepest (76 ft.) part of the river.

Opposite the *Ross-Stein*, a rocky point to the left, which the railway penetrates by a tunnel, a ridge of rocks, known as the '*Seven Virgins*', is visible when the river is low. It is said that these rugged masses were once seven fair maidens of the Schönburg, who were condemned by the river-god for their prudery to this metamorphosis.

r. Oberwesel (**Rheinischer Hof*, on the Rhine, not far from the station, R. 1½ M., B. 75 pf., pension 6½ M.), an ancient town with 2600 inhab., named *Vosavia* in Peutinger's map of Roman roads (p. xxiv), and once a town of the empire, was afterwards ceded by Henry VII. (1308-14) to his brother Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves, whereupon it degenerated into a mere country town of the electorate of that name. Its churches, its walls, and its pinnacled towers (like those at Bacharach, p. 102), over which frown the ruins of the Schönburg, render Oberwesel one of the most picturesque spots on the Rhine, and it has long been a favourite resort of artists.

At the S. end of the town rises the conspicuous **Frauenkirche*, or *Church of Our Lady*, a fine Gothic edifice, erected in 1307-31. The narrow and lofty choir and nave rise high above the aisles.

INTERIOR. The Rood-loft, of the 14th cent., which separates the choir from the nave, deserves particular inspection. The ancient wood-carvings of the high-altar, coeval with the foundation, and two pictures said to have been painted by *Canon Lutern* in 1504, are also interesting. The lower part of an altar-piece in the N. chapel represents the landing of the 11,000 virgins (p. 41): on the N. wall is a series of small pictures representing the End of the World and the Last Judgment. The N. chapel contains monuments of knights and counts of Schönburg, in the Renaissance style. By the W. wall is the late Gothic monument of *Canon Lutern* (d. 1505). On the pillars are *Mural Paintings* of the Gothic period, which have recently been discovered under the whitewash.

The Gothic *Chapel* on the town-wall, on the side next the Rhine, is dedicated to *St. Werner*. The *Town Hall*, in the mediæval style, with red sandstone pinnacles, was erected in 1849. The handsome round *Ochsenturm*, at the lower end of the town, with its lofty pinnacles, formerly belonged to the fortifications of the town.

Upon the hill lies the late Gothic *St. Martinskirche*, with its castle-like tower with turrets at the corners. The S. aisle contains, under a modern canopy, a coloured and gilt figure of the Virgin, of Gothic workmanship.

The rocky ravines which run inland from Oberwesel yield excellent wines, the most esteemed of which is that of the *Engehöll* valley, near the Schönburg.

Above Oberwesel rise the extensive and picturesque ruins of (r.) ***Schönburg**, with its four huge towers, erected about the 12th cent., the cradle of a once mighty race which became extinct in 1713. In 1615 it was the birthplace of Count Frederick Hermann of Schönburg, better known as Marshal Schomberg, who fought under the Prince of Orange, and in 1668, when in the French service, compelled the Spaniards to acknowledge the House of Braganza. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he was obliged to quit the French service, and under the Elector of Brandenburg became minister of state, and governor of Prussia; he finally passed over to England with the Prince of Orange, and fell at the memorable battle of the Boyne in 1690. In the Thirty Years' War the castle fell into the hands of the Swedes, and in 1689 was sacked by the French. It now belongs to a Herr Schlosser. The ruins deserve a visit for their own sake as well as for the view.

1. **Caub** (705 ft.; *Zum Grünen Wald; Adler*) an ancient town, still surrounded with mediæval fortifications, and a wine-growing place of some note, is chiefly important on account of its productive subterranean slate-quarries. The slates ('leyen') are split in a large building on the spot. A landslip, which had been long feared, took place on the night of 10th March, 1876, and destroyed several houses, burying 25 persons in the ruins. Precautions have been taken against the recurrence of similar disasters. A walk over the scene of the slip is interesting, and may be combined with a visit to the ruins of Gutenfels, the key of which is obtained from the custodian.

The pavilion on the **Adolphshöhe**, a hill to the S. of Caub which

may be reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., commands an extensive view. — The ascent of the valley as far as the *Sauerburg* (p. 104) is recommended.

At the back of the town rises the picturesque castle of **Gutenfels**, with its lofty square pinnacled tower, which was sold together with the little town of Caub by the barons of Falkenstein to the Palatinate in 1277. The building was not destroyed until 1807. The English Earl of Cornwall, who was elected King of Germany in 1257, is said to have become enamoured here of the beautiful Countess Beatrix of Falkenstein, whom he married on the death of his first wife in 1269. In 1504 the castle was unsuccessfully besieged for six weeks by the Landgrave of Hessen. A slab of stone built into a wall near the custom-house at Caub bears a rhyming record of that event. An attendant is generally to be found at the castle in summer.

Above Caub on a ledge of rock in the middle of the Rhine, rises the ***Pfalz**, or *Pfalzgrafenstein*, a small hexagonal building, well preserved externally and internally. It has a pentagonal tower covered with an unsightly roof, numerous turrets and jutting corners, loopholes in every direction, and one entrance only, situated about 6 ft. above the rock, and reached by means of a ladder. The sharp S. (upper) angle of the building with its stanchions and grappling-irons serves to break the force of the floating ice in winter. On this side is seen the lion of the Palatinate as bearer of the escutcheon of the ancient lords of the castle. To the right of the entrance is a tablet commemorating the passage of the Rhine on 1st Jan. 1814.

The **Interior** (keys kept by a boatman at Caub, who ferries visitors to the building; fee 50-75 pf.) is unattractive. The small *court* is surrounded with vaults. The *Tower* commands a good view of the river in every direction. The *Well* is said to be quite independent of the river for its supply of water. The different chambers in the interior were last inhabited by invalid soldiers of the Elector Palatine, whose duty was to signal to the custom-house at Caub the approach of laden vessels. As early as the 13th cent. a watch-tower was erected here for the purpose of levying toll on passing boats. For the same purpose the Emp. Lewis the Bavarian (1314-47) erected the present stronghold, which has since been restored, but his evactions were so heavy that Pope John XXII. in a bull of 1326 commanded the Archbishop of Tréves to destroy the castle. According to an early tradition, the origin of which is involved in obscurity, the Countesses Palatine were in the habit of repairing to the castle to await their accouchements, in a small chamber which is still pointed out to the curious.

At this point, early on New Year's Day, 1814, a Prussian corps under York, and a division of Russian troops under Langeron, effected the passage of the Rhine under the direction of Blücher. A small monument in sandstone on the road on the W. bank, a little above the Pfalz, commemorates this event, informing us that the marshal was on his way to effect the 'regeneration of Prussia and the German Fatherland'.

r. **Bacharach** (**Hôtel Wasum*, at the station, with a garden, R. and B. 3 .fl., also a pension; *Zum Blücherthal*, in the town), a town with 1700 inhab., lies picturesquely at the entrance to the

narrow *Steeger Thal*, and is commanded by the castle of Stahleck, at the foot of which stands the beautiful ruin of St. Werner's church. The old town-walls, a great part of which is still well preserved, descending from the castle and enclosing the town, with towers at intervals of 100-150 paces, afford a good example of mediæval fortifications. The town itself was also formerly noted for its picturesque mediæval appearance, but a destructive fire in 1872 has left but few of the curious old timber and clay houses.

Bacharach, called *Ara Bacchi* in the middle ages, was noted for its wine at an early period, and down to the 16th cent. was one of the greatest wine marts on the river. Pope Pius II. (*Æneas Sylvius*) caused a cask of 'Bacharach wine' to be brought to Rome annually, and the town of Nuremberg obtained its freedom in return for a yearly tribute to the Emp. Wenzel of four tuns of the same wine.

At the point where the road through the *Steeger Thal* diverges from the main street of the town rises the *Church of St. Peter*, or Templars' Church, a late Romanesque edifice of elegant proportions, with a round choir towards the main street, two round E. towers, and a square W. tower. Under this last is a fine early Gothic porch, and on the N. side there is a rich portal. The church has been restored since the damage done by the fire of 1872.

On a slight eminence (path on the S. side of the church of St. Peter) stands the **Church of St. Werner*, erected in 1293 in the finest Gothic style in the form of a trefoil, partially restored in the 15th cent., but now a ruin, one-third of the original building having been destroyed. It was erected to commemorate the canonisation of St. Werner, a boy who, according to tradition, was murdered by Jews in 1286, and whose body was landed here after having miraculously floated up the stream from Oberwesel. Within the precincts of the church is a burial-ground. Above the chapel (10 min. walk) rises the castle of Stahleck (see below).

The *Steeger Thal* at the back of the town, sometimes called the *Blücher-Thal* from the fact that Blücher after his passage of the Rhine on 1st Jan. 1814 pursued a body of French troops through this valley towards the Hunsrück, affords a pleasant walk. After $\frac{1}{2}$ M. we take the road diverging to the right, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther reach *Steeg*, which yields an excellent red wine. Above the village rises the ruined castle of *Stahberg*, which like those of Stahleck and Furstenberg (p. 103) once belonged to the Counts Palatine.

FROM BACHARACH BY STROMBERG TO KREUZNACH. (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Bacharach to the Rheinboller Foundry 8, Stromberg 5, Kreuznach 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) From Bacharach through the valley of Steeg to *Steeg* (1 M.), see above. At the tower ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) with the small pond, we select the middle of the three paths, which cuts off the long windings of the high road. At the last sharp bend of the road in the *Steeger Thal* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the tower) the footpath ascends to the right and enters the wood; the road is afterwards regained, and followed for a short way; the footpath then re-enters the wood, and finally crosses the meadows to (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Distelbach* (thus far, a guide desirable, although not indispensable). Beyond the village we follow the same direction (S.W.), and cross the meadows to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rheinboller Foundry* (Inn), an extensive establishment picturesquely situated 1115 ft. above the sea-level. The road leads hence through the beautiful wooded ravine of the *Güldenbach*. On the slope to the right rises

the modern château of *Cartsburg*. Farther on is the *Sahler Hütte*, another extensive foundry. Immediately before (5 M.) **Stromberg** (**Fustenburg*; carriage to Keuznach 12 M.) is reached, the ruined castle of *Goldenfels* rises on the height to the right; and beyond the village, almost contiguous to it, are the extensive ruins of the *Fustenburg*. Beyond Stromberg the scenery soon becomes uninteresting; (2½ M.) *Schweppenhausen*; (2½ M.) *Windedheim*. At the point (3 M.) where the road begins to descend into the Nahetal, called the 'Hungry Wolf' (714 ft.), 1½ M. from Kreuznach, a magnificent and extensive prospect is enjoyed. — If we follow the high road through the Steeger Thal instead of the above-mentioned footpath, we first reach the village of *Rheinböllen*, and the Foundry 1½ M. farther (a route longer by 4½ M.); or *Rheinböllen* may be reached by diligence from Bacharach (twice daily, 8¾ M.) in 2 hrs.

Above Bacharach rises the once strongly fortified castle of **Stahleck**, the extensive ruins of which extend down to the valley, erected about the year 1156, and the principal residence of the Counts Palatine down to 1253. The French besieged and took the castle and town eight times in 1620-40, and finally destroyed the former in 1689. The ruins are surrounded with pleasure-grounds, which command a picturesque but limited view. Nearly opposite the castle lies the village of *Lorchhausen*.

On a rocky eminence on the right, near the village of *Rheindiebach*, rise the handsome ruins of **Fürstenberg**, made over to the Palatinate in 1243 as a fief of Cologne. In 1292, when Adolph of Nassau was on his way to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, the vassals of the robber-knight of the castle had the audacity forcibly to detain the vessel of the king for the purpose of levying toll. In 1321 the castle was taken by the Emp. Lewis from his opponent Frederick, and presented to his consort Margaret of Holland. In 1632 it fell into the hands of the Swedes, and in 1689 was destroyed by the French.

The brook which falls into the Rhine here was anciently the boundary between the dominions of the archbishops of Mayence and Trèves. Farther up the valley are the villages of *Oberdiebach* and *Manubach*, famous for their wine.

Opposite the Fürstenburg, on the right bank of the *Wisper*, which falls into the Rhine here, stands the ruined castle of **Nollingen**, or *Nollich*, 581 ft. above the Rhine. The rugged cliff on its W. slope is called the 'Devil's Ladder', of which a legend records that a knight of Lorch with the assistance of mountain sprites once scaled it on horseback, and thus gained the hand of his lady-love.

1. **Lorch** (**Schwan*, at the upper end, with a garden on the Rhine, wine and cuisine good, R. and B. 2 M. 40 pf., D. 2½ M., pension from 5 M., generally full in summer; *Rhein. Hof*; **Krone*), a small town forming a long street on the bank of the river, the Roman *Laureacum* (?), mentioned in a charter as early as 832, was in the middle ages a favourite residence of noble families, who founded a school here for the exclusive education of their sons. The lofty Gothic *Church* of the 13-15th cent., which possesses the finest bells in this district, is to be entirely restored. The high altar with

rich late Gothic carving of 1483, a fine late Gothic font of 1464, and several monuments of knightly families of the Rheingau, especially that of *Joh. Hilchen*, companion in arms of Sickingen, merit inspection. The inscription on the latter records that Hilchen distinguished himself against the Turks, and as field-marshall in 1542-44 against the French. His house, a handsome Renaissance building of 1546, adorned with sculpturing, is situated on the Rhine about the middle of the village.

Through the *Wisperthal* to *Schlängenbad* and *Schwalbach*, a beautiful walk of 21 M.; from Lorch to the *Kummerberger Mühle* 6, *Laukenmühle* $2\frac{1}{4}$, *Geroldstein* $2\frac{1}{4}$, *Niederglückbach* 3, *Hausen* 3, *Schlängenbad* (p. 118) 3 M., or from Geroldstein by *Langenseifen* to *Schwalbach* (p. 119) $10\frac{1}{2}$ M.

In the valley of the *Sauer*, which unites with the *Wisper* $\frac{3}{4}$ M. above Lorch, is the *Sauerburg*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Lorch or Caub, one of the strongholds of Franz von Sickingen (pp. 138 and 220), destroyed by the French in 1689. The last direct descendant of the celebrated knight died in great poverty in the neighbouring farmhouse in 1836.

The E. bank of the river from Lorch to Assmannshausen is uninteresting. The hills rise abruptly from the water, their lower slopes being covered with vineyards and their summits with wood. At the mouth of a ravine on this bank are the vineyards which yield the Bodenthaler wine.

(r.) *Niederheimbach*, a long village, commanded by the massive tower of *Hohneck*, or **Heimburg**, a castle of the 13th and 14th cent., recently restored, next comes in view. Travellers ascending the river and intending to visit the *Morgenbachthal*, the *Rheinstein* (1 hr.), Assmannshausen, and the *Niederwald* (comp. p. 112) had better disembark here. Extensive retrospect as far as Bacharach.

The valley of the Rhine now slightly contracts. On the right rises the slender tower of ***Sooneck**, commanding the entrance to a ravine. The castle, built by Archbishop Willigis of Mayence about 1015, was destroyed by the Emp. Rudolph as a robbers' stronghold, but rebuilt in the 14th century. The ruin, which has been restored since 1834, now belongs to the German emperor.

(r.) *Trechtinghausen* (*Stern*). On an eminence beyond the village rise the ruins of the *Reichenstein*, or **Falkenburg**, destroyed by the French in 1689. In 1252 this marauders' castle was destroyed by the confederation of Rhenish towns, but restored in 1261 by its owner, Philip von Hohenfels, who resumed his lawless calling. The Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg afterwards besieged and dismantled it, and relentlessly consigned to the gallows the robbers whom he found in possession.

At the foot of the hill is the entrance to the *Morgenbachthal*, which to a distance of about 1 M. is one of the most romantic lateral valleys of the Rhine. Just above the mill a path to the left ascends in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the Swiss House mentioned on the following page.

On the right we next observe the venerable **Clemenskirche**, a small late Romanesque edifice, lately restored by the Princess Frederick of Prussia. The history of the church is unknown.

but it is on record that it was once visited by Emp. Maximilian I. It is supposed to have been built by the knights of Waldeck to ensure the souls' peace of the robber knights slain or hanged by Rudolph of Hapsburg. The choir-stalls in the interior are late Gothic.

A little above the church, on the same bank, rises the picturesque castle of ***Rheinstein**, 262 ft. above the Rhine. It was formerly called the *Faitzberg*, *Vautsberg*, or *Voigtsberg*. Its origin is unknown, but it is mentioned as early as 1279, and after 1348 was frequently a residence of Kuno von Falkenstein, Archbishop of Trèves, since whose time it has disappeared from the pages of history. In 1825-29 Prince Frederick of Prussia caused the castle to be restored in the mediæval style, and he was afterwards (d. 1863) interred in the chapel on the S. side. Rheinstein is a very interesting example of a mediæval castle, of which the massive pinnacled towers called the 'Bergfriede', the 'Herrenhaus', or 'Palas', and the substantial 'Schildmauer' on the side exposed to attack are well represented. A collection of armour and antiquities is shown in the interior. The view from the castle as well as from the Swiss House on the height towards the S. is limited (fee 1 *M* and upwards for one or more visitors).

1. **Assmannshausen**. :KRONE, pens. 6 *M*; ANKER, pens. 5½*M*, both on the Rhine; SCHÜTZENHOF; GERMANIA; NIEDERWALD, second-class.—Large CURHAUS, on the Rhine, with billiard and reading rooms. R. from 3 *M*, meals 5 *M*, baths 2-3 *M*. Visitors' tax 2 *M* per week. Bath physician, Dr. Mahr of Wiesbaden.

Assmannshausen, a village with 800 inhab., is celebrated for its full-bodied and high-flavoured red wine, the better vintages of which are preferred by some connoisseurs to Burgundy, and realise high prices. A warm alkaline spring (90°) here, which was known as far back as the Roman period, has recently again come into vogue for baths. Assmannshausen is the best starting-point for an excursion to the Niederwald (see p. 112), and affords opportunity for many other pleasant walks and drives.

Beyond Assmannshausen the steamboat reaches the **Binger Loch**, a rapid caused by the narrowness of the rocky channel, the widening of which has been the work of ages, from the Roman period down to 1830-32, when the last blasting operations took place. The completion of the work is commemorated by a monument on the W. bank. The passage is now unattended with danger, but in descending the larger rafts require to be piloted with extreme caution.

Above the rapids rises the tower of (l.) **Ehrenfels**, erected about 1210 by Philipp von Bolanden, governor of the Rheingau, the frequent residence of the archbishops of Mayence in the 15th cent., much damaged by the Swedes in 1635, and finally destroyed by the French in 1689. The two towers are connected by a lofty wall on the side exposed to attack, facing the hill.

The steep slopes of the *Rüdesheimer Berg* yield the excellent

wine of that name, and terrace rises above terrace to secure the soil from falling. The hill is completely covered with walls and arches, the careful preservation of which conveys an idea of the value of the vines. According to tradition, Charlemagne observed from his palace at Ingelheim that the snow always melted first on the Rüdesheimer Berg, and therefore caused vines to be brought from Orleans and planted here.

Opposite the castle, on a quartz-rock in the middle of the Rhine, is situated the **Mouse Tower**, which is said to derive its name from the well-known legend of the cruel Archbishop Hatto of Mayence. Having caused a number of poor people, whom he compared to mice bent on devouring the corn, to be burned in a barn during a famine, he was immediately attacked by mice, which tormented him day and night. He then sought refuge on this island, but was followed by his persecutors, and soon devoured alive. It is probable that the real name was *Mauth-Thurm*, or Tower of Customs, and that it was erected in the middle ages for levying tolls. In 1856 the ruins were converted into a kind of watch-tower, for making signals to steamers, which in descending the river are required to slacken speed here when other vessels are coming up the stream.

The valley of the Rhine now suddenly expands, and the district of the Rheingau, which was once in all probability a lake, is entered. Below (r.) *Bingen* the *Nahe* unites with the Rhine. Bridges over the *Nahe*, and stations of the Rhenish and Rhine - *Nahe* lines at **Bingerbrück**, see p. 115. The steamers do not touch at Bingerbrück. Nearly opposite Bingen, near the E. bank, is the 'Mühlstein', a quartz rock in the Rhine marked with a black cross, in which the heart of the Rhenish historian Vogt (d. 1836) was deposited by his own desire.

r. Bingen. — HÔTEL VICTORIA, nearest the station, and WEISSES ROSS, both on the Rhine; BELLEVUE, also on the Rhine, R. and L. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 M. — ENGLISCHER HOF, Mainzer Strasse; KARPfen, on the Rhine; PARISER HOF, Gaustrasse, on the *Nahe*; DEUTSCHES HAUS and ZUM RHEINTHAL, both on the Rhine, moderate; LEINEWEBER. — HÔTEL HARTMANN, see p. 107. — At *Bingerbrück*: HÔTEL GERMANIA, near the station; ²ZUM RUPPERTSBERG, on the hill, moderate. — *Café Soherr*, with restaurant, in the market-place; *Heilmann*, confectioner with café, on the Rhine.

STEAM FERRY. BOAT to Rüdesheim, starting from opposite the *White Horse* at Bingen at every hour precisely, fare 20 pf. (p. 108).

Boats. To the Mäuseturm, 1-2 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. each additional pers. 25 pf. (from Bingerbrück 1-6 pers. 80 pf.); to Rheinstein and Assmannshausen, see p. 113.

CARRIAGES. To the Rochuskapelle, one-horse, 1-2 pers. $3\frac{1}{2}$, 3-4 pers. 4 M.; two-horse 4 and 5 M.; to the Scharlachkopf, one-horse 4 and 5 M., two-horse 5 and 6 M.; to Rheinstein and back, one-horse 6 and 7 M., two-horse 7 and 8 M.

Bingen, a Hessian district town with 6400 inhab., situated at the confluence of the *Nahe* and Rhine, was known to the Romans, who erected a castle here, at the point whence their military roads to Cologne and Trèves diverged. In the middle ages Bingen was a

free town of the empire and one of the earliest members of the confederation of Rhenish towns (p. 127). During the Thirty Years' War it was repeatedly captured, and in 1689 it was totally destroyed by the French. Bingen carries on a considerable wine-trade and a busy river and railway traffic. The late Gothic *Pfarrkirche* of the 15th cent. with a Romanesque crypt of the 11th, has been modernised. The Gothic font is of the 15th century. The *Rathhaus* was restored in 1863 in the mediæval style.

Above the town, and probably on the site of the ancient Roman fortress, rises the castle of **Klopp*, which was destroyed by the French in 1689, but has been restored since 1854. Entrance to the castle at the back of the White Horse Hotel; best view from the tower (fee 50 pf.).

The old *Bridge* over the Nahe, with its seven arches, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the mouth of the river, was constructed by Archbishop Willigis on the foundations of the old Roman bridge; it was afterwards partially destroyed, and again restored. The Nahe here forms the boundary between Hessen-Darmstadt and Prussia. The traveller proceeding to the *Bingerbrück* station may visit the 'Rondell' on his way, by following the Hunsrück road to the left, past the first houses at the top of the hill (comp. p. 115).

The finest points in the neighbourhood of Bingen are the *Rochuscapelle* (E.) and the *Scharlachkopf* (S.E.), each about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the town. In order to reach the Rochuscapelle we ascend the street at the back of the Englische Hof, and pass the cemetery; in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more we reach the **Hôtel Hartmann*, with a terrace, commanding a fine view, and thence follow the road on the margin of the Rochusberg, which leads to the chapel in 5 min. more.

The ***Rochuscapelle**, a chapel on the E. brow of the Rochusberg, which descends abruptly to the Rhine, stands 341 ft. above the river, and commands a noble prospect. It was founded in 1666 at the time of the plague, destroyed in 1795, and restored in 1814. The interior contains a representation of St. Roch leaving his dismantled palace, painted in commemoration of the restoration of the chapel, and presented by Goethe and others. At the festival of St. Roch (first Sunday after 16th Aug.), charmingly described by Goethe, thousands of persons congregate here and celebrate certain solemnities, to which open-air dances, music, and the ringing of glasses form a lively sequel.

From the *Hôtel Hartmann* a good road leads along the N.W. brow of the hill to the *Scharlachkopf*, 1 M. to the S.W., the S. slopes of which, situated in the district of *Büdesheim*, yield the excellent *Scharlachberger*, the best of the Nahe wines. An excellent view of the valley of the Nahe is obtained from a pavilion near the summit.

On the E. bank, nearly opposite Bingen, lies *Rüdesheim*, of wine-growing celebrity.

1. **Rüdesheim** (256 ft.). — *DARMSTÄDTER HOF, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½ M., good wines; *RHEINSTEIN, R. and A. 2½, B. 1, D. 2½ M.; *BELLEVUE; HÔTEL KRASS; MASSMANN; EHRHARD; JING (also confectioner) at the station, R. from 1¾ M., well spoken of, all on the Rhine.

RESTAURANTS at the station and the *Rheinhalle*, opposite, with view.

STEAM FERRY-BOAT to *Bingen*, starting from Rüdesheim at half-past every hour, from the lower end of the town, fare 20 pf.; to *Bingerbrück*, from the station at Rüdesheim in connection with the trains. Small boat from Rüdesheim to *Bingen*, 1-3 persons 2 M.; for each additional person 3 M (see p. 113).

Rüdesheim, a district town with 3500 inhab., lies in a sunny situation at the S. base of the *Niederwald* (p. 112), at the point where the valley of the Rhine expands into the broad basin of the *Rheingau*. In the early summer or autumn it is a suitable spot for a stay of some duration. The celebrated wine of the place is yielded by the vineyards behind the town, called the *Hinterhaus*, the *Rottland*, close to the station, and those of the *Berg* extending below the town to *Ehrenfels*. The Gothic *Roman Catholic Church* of the 15th cent. has a vaulting of interesting construction. The *Protestant Church* at the upper end of the town was built in 1855. A brisk river and railway traffic is carried on here, and there is a spacious harbour above the town for the accommodation of vessels in winter (comp. Map).

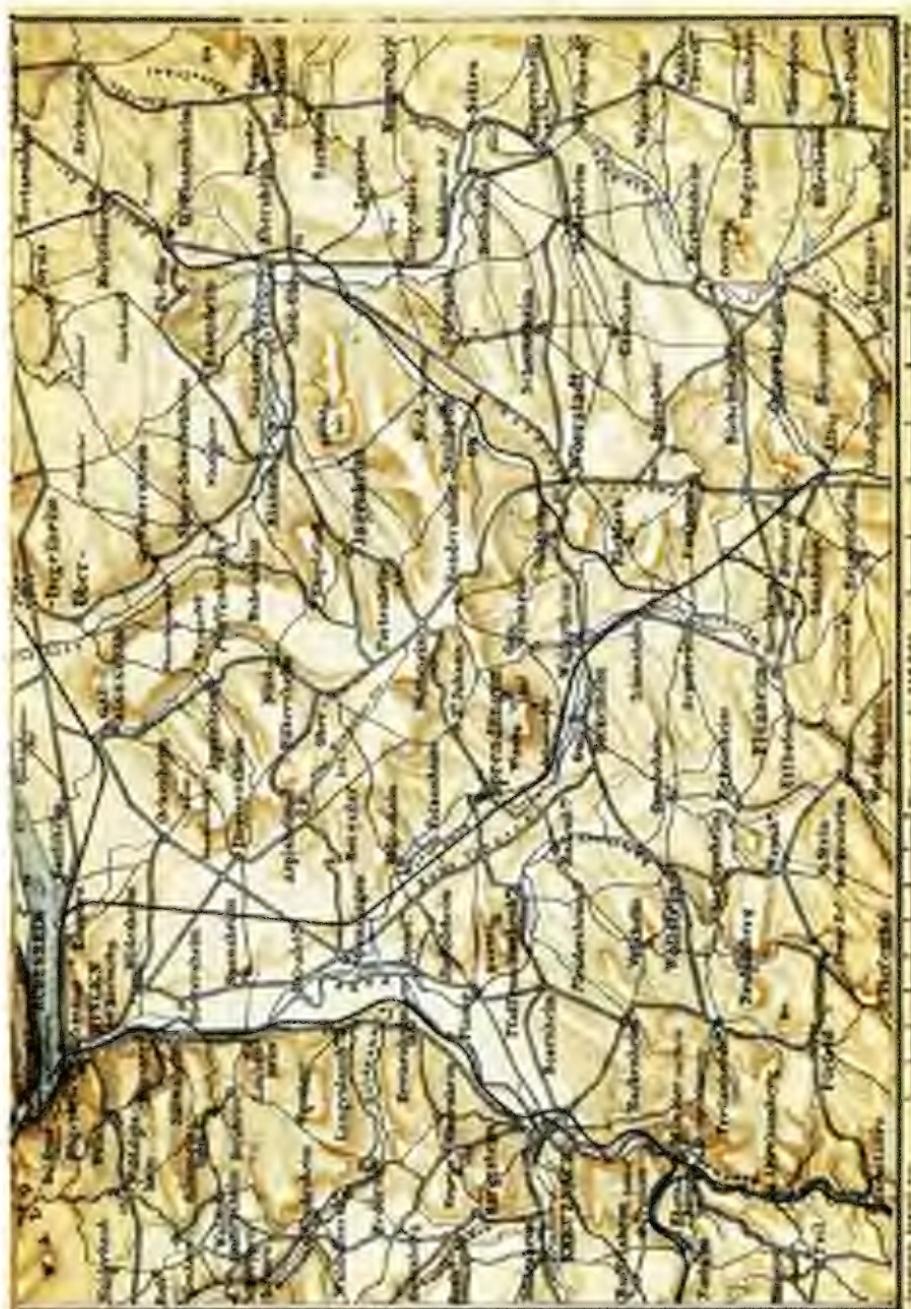
At the lower end of the town, near the station, rises the *Brömserburg*, or *Niederburg*, the property of Count Ingelheim, a massive rectangular structure, 108 ft. long, 84 ft. broad, and 64 ft. high. The three vaulted stories belong to the 12th cent., when they were built with the remains of an earlier edifice. In the centre is a small well-like court (described by Goethe in 1814). Down to the 14th cent. it was frequently occupied by the Archbishops of Mayence, who afterwards preferred the more modern *Ehrenfels*. It subsequently became the property of the Brömers, a knightly family of Rüdesheim, and one of the most distinguished on the Rhine, which became extinct in the 17th century. The building then fell into a ruinous condition, but has since been restored and handsomely fitted up. Near the castle is the *Stammhaus der Brömser*, or ancestral residence of the same family, a building with a tower and a turret at the side, still well preserved, and now used as a poor-house and asylum for children.

The *Oberburg*, or *Boosenburg*, an old tower of tapering form behind the *Brömserburg*, which for 300 years belonged to the Counts Boos, is now the property of a wine-merchant.

Pleasant walk of 1½ hr. to the *Kammerforst*, a forester's house, near which are the *Weisse Thurm* and the *Jägerhorn*, a good point of view. From the Kammerforst a broad track leads through the woods to Lorch.

At Rüdesheim begins the **RHEINGAU*, a rich and beautiful district, which produces some of the most famous and costly wines in the world. The name is now applied to the tract on the N. (E.) bank of the Rhine between Rüdesheim and *Niederwalluf*, about 12 M. in length and 5 M. in breadth. It formerly belonged to the Archbishopric of Mayence and extended down the river as far as





Lorch. It was once completely enclosed by the 'Gebück', a densely interwoven and impenetrable belt of trees about 50 paces in width.

After passing Kempten and (rail. stat.) Gaulsheim, we reach —

1. Geisenheim (*Germania, with garden), a pleasant little town with 2700 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the 8th century, and now boasting of a number of country-houses and handsome buildings. The late Gothic Church, dating from the 15th cent., has a conspicuous portal, and open towers of red sandstone added by a Hoffmann in 1836. The Rathhaus was erected in 1856. At the E., or upper, entrance to the town is the residence of Herr Schönborn, and at the W. end is the villa of Consul Lade, with an interesting garden and orchards. Near the station is the Pomological Institution, recently founded by government, which should be inspected by persons interested in the cultivation of fruit. The park of Herr v. Zwierlein contains a collection of different varieties of vines (public admitted, fee). The wine of Geisenheim, particularly the Rothenberger, is highly esteemed.

On the hill behind Geisenheim, near Eibingen, rises the old nunnery of that name, founded in 1148, secularised in 1802, and used as an arsenal down to 1835. The church has since been restored to its sacred uses. Farther to the N.E. are the remains of the monastery of Nothgottes (*Agonia Domini*), consecrated in 1390, now a farm. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther N. (2½ M. from Rüdesheim) is the monastery of Marienthal, now suppressed, picturesquely situated among woods.

* **Schloss Johannisberg**, a conspicuous point in the landscape, picturesquely situated on a vine-clad eminence, 341 ft. above the Rhine, may be reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by a good road either from Geisenheim or from Winkel (see below). The extensive château with its two wings was erected in 1716 by the Prince-Abbot of Fulda, on the site of an old Benedictine monastery founded by Archbishop Ruthard in 1106. On the suppression of the Abbey of Fulda in 1802, the castle became the property of the Prince of Orange, in 1807 it was presented by Napoleon to Marshal Kellermann, and in 1816 it was conferred by the Emp. of Austria as an imperial fief on Prince Clemens of Metternich, who did not fully recognise the sovereignty of the Duke of Nassau till 1851. His son, Prince Richard Metternich, is the present proprietor. The far-famed vineyards, in area about 40 acres, yielding, in good years, an income of 8000l., are most carefully cultivated, and take the lead among the vineyards of the Rhine, although of late years there has been a great rivalry between the wines of Johannisberg and Steinberg (p. 111). Visitors are not admitted to the interior of the château. (Good Johannisberger at the restaurant, from 8 to 36 M per bottle). The Chapel of the château, consecrated in 1130, and now completely modernised, contains the tomb of the Rhenish historian *Nicholas Vogt* (d. 1836; comp. p. 106), the tutor of Prince Metternich. The balcony of the château commands a very striking view, but visitors are only admitted when the family is absent. — On the Hanselberg,

a hill lower down the Rhine, a little below Johannisberg, is the villa of Consul Bauer of Moscow.

A few minutes' walk from the Schloss we reach **Dorf Johannisberg** (**Mehrer*, also a pension), with a hydropathic and pine-cone bath-establishment (*Restaurant, good wine), and beyond it *Johannisberg im Grund* (**Klein*), a village with an extensive machine-factory, whence we may now descend to the railway. Near the latter village, at the foot of the Schloss, lies the '*Klause*', the remains of a nunnery founded by Rucholf, the brother-in-law of Archbishop Ruthard (see p. 109).

1. **Mittelheim** and **Winkel** (*Rheingauer Hof*) together form one long street, so long that Goethe has described it as very trying to the patience. At the W. extremity is situated the country-house of Herr *Brentano-Birkenstock* of Frankfort, who is mentioned along with Goethe in Bettina von Arnim's '*Correspondence of a Child*', where memorials of the poet are still preserved.

At (1.) **Oestrich** (*Steinheimer*; *Petri*; *Iffland*) the inhabitants of the Rheingau formerly swore fealty to the newly elected Archbishops of Mayence, who came here for the purpose, but were obliged first to confirm the privileges of the people. The village with its projecting crane, and Johannisberg in the background, forms a picturesque tableau.

On the slope behind Oestrich lies **Hallgarten**, in the midst of vineyards; near it is the well-preserved château of *Vollraths*, probably erected in 1362 by a member of the *Grafenklau* family, in whose possession it continued till recently. Above Hallgarten rises the *Hallgarter Zange* (590 ft.), a beautiful point of view.

Before reaching (1.) **Hattenheim** (*Laroche*), the road passes *Schloss Reichenhausen*, in a small park, 1 M. from Oestrich, the seat of the Countess Benkendorf.

Between Hattenheim and Erbach lie the islands of *Sandau*, connected with the left bank, and *Westfälische Au*, or *Rheinau*. To the left of the road between these villages is the *Marcobrunnen* ('boundary-well'), near which are the vineyards yielding Marcobrunner, one of the most highly prized Rhenish wines, and chiefly belonging to Count Schönborn.

1. **Erbach** (*Engel*; *Walfisch*; *Nassauer Hof*), mentioned in history as early as 980, is concealed from the steamboat-passenger by the island of *Rheinau*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. At the W. end of the village is the château of *Reinhartshausen*, the property of the Princess Marianne of the Netherlands, containing a collection of pictures and sculptures; adm. Mond., Wed., and Frid. 10-4 o'clock (1 ™, for a charitable object).

A broad path leads inland from Erbach to the once celebrated and richly endowed Cistercian Abbey of *Eberbach*, founded in 1116, erected into an abbey by St. Bernard of Clairvaux in 1131, and situated in one of those sequestered valleys which this order always selected for their monasteries. ('*Bernardus valles, montes Benedictus amabat, oppida Franciscus, celebres Ignatius urbes.*')

The Abbey, secularised in 1803, and until recently a House of Cor-

rection, was erected at various periods from the 12th to the 15th century. The Romanesque *Abbey Church*, consecrated in 1186, recently restored, contains a number of *Monuments*, most of them of abbots of the 12th-18th century. The Gothic monument which encloses the tombs of Gerlach, Archbishop of Mayence (d. 1371), and Adolph II. of Nassau (d. 1474), particularly deserves inspection. The *Refectory* of the 13th cent., now occupied by wine-presses, the Gothic *Chapter House* of the close of the 14th cent. (restored), the large *Dormitory* (partly altered), and a part of the cloisters which is still preserved are all deserving of notice. The vaults below these buildings are used as wine-cellars. The important wine auctions which take place here every spring are attended by all the most noted Rhenish wine-merchants.

Close to the abbey is the celebrated *Steinberg* vineyard, 60 acres in area, which has been carefully cultivated by the industrious monks of Eberbach from the 12th to the 19th century. The vines are tended with even greater care than those on the *Johannisberg*, and their produce is not less highly esteemed. The **Bos* (an old word for 'hill'), an eminence close to the monastery, 875 ft. above the sea-level, commands a magnificent prospect, embracing the *Steinberg* vineyard. To the E. of the Eberbach valley, in the distance, is the extensive *Lunatic Asylum of Eichberg*.

1. *Eltville* (290 ft.; *Rheingauer Hof*; *Hôtel Reisenbach*; *Rheinbahn-Hotel*, R. 1½-2 M., A. 50, B. 70 pf.; *Taunus Hotel*, both at the station), or *Elfeld*, with 2800 inhab., was formerly the capital of the *Rheingau*. The German king Günther of Schwarzburg resigned his dignity here in 1349, when besieged and hard pressed by his opponent Charles IV. In the 14th and 15th cent. Eltville was a residence of the Archbishops of Mayence, to which they often resorted to escape from civic broils. As early as 1465 a printing-press, established by Gutenberg himself after the unfortunate termination of his lawsuit with Fust, was in active operation here, twenty-five years only after the invention of the art. The handsome and lofty watch-tower, bearing the arms of the founder, with the adjoining castle-wall, is all that now remains of a castle erected in 1330 by Baldwin, Archbishop of Trèves, at that time governor of Mayence. The church-tower belongs to the same date. In the neighbourhood are a number of villas and country-houses which give a handsome appearance to the place. Omnibus to *Schlangenbad* and *Schwalbach*, see p. 118.

About 1½ M. to the N.W., concealed amidst vine-clad hills, lies the large village of *Kiedrich* (*Engel*; *Krone*), a great resort of pilgrims. The Gothic church of *St. Valentine*, and the chapel of *St. Michael*, erected in 1440 in the ornate late Gothic style, restored in 1858, merit a visit. Near Kiedrich is the *Gräfenberg*, one of the most celebrated vineyards of the *Rheingau*; it is crowned by the castle of *Scharfenstein*, which was erected by the Archbishops of Mayence at the close of the 12th cent., dismantled by the Swedes in 1632, and finally by the French in 1682.

Beyond Eltville several more villas are passed. The small château of *Rheinberg*, with its pleasant grounds and its fine view, is now a restaurant. The island opposite, called the *Eltviller Au*, is occupied by a large farm. The church-tower of *Rauenthal* is visible on the hills in the background. Near it is the **Bubenhäuser Höhe* (p. 118), one of the finest points in the *Rheingau*, which may be reached from Eltville in ¾ hr.

On the opposite bank of the Rhine is *Budenheim* (p. 116).

1. **Niederwalluf** (**Schwan*, good wine; **Gartenfeld*, both with gardens; **Kratz*, at the station), mentioned as early as 770, lies at the upper extremity of the rich wine-district of the Rheingau. The road from Niederwalluf to *Schlängenbad* and *Schwalbach* unites at *Neudorf* with the high-road from Eltville (p. 118).

1. **Schierstein** (*Drei Kronen*; *Seibel*; *Rheinlust*), an old village, much visited from Wiesbaden, stands in the midst of a vast orchard. It possesses a large river-harbour constructed in 1858. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. inland is the ruin of *Frauenstein* with the village (Weisse Ross) of that name; on the hill, 5 min. to the N.W. of the latter stands the *Nürnberger Hof* (refreshments) with extensive view.

1. **Biebrich** (280 ft.; *Rheinischer Hof*; *Europäischer Hof*; *Belle-ville*; *Krone*; all with gardens and terraces on the Rhine; English Church Service in the ducal chapel), which with *Mosbach* (p. 118) now forms one town of 6642 inhab., is a busy place, with iron, cloth, glass, and various other manufactories. Down to the Prussian occupation in 1866 it was a summer residence of the Duke of Nassau. At the upper end of the town are extensive *Barracks* built of red brick in 1859, now a school for sergeants, and at the lower the *Palace*, erected in 1706 in the Renaissance style, and still the property of the duke. The extensive and well-kept garden and **Park*, nearly 1 M. in length, abound with beautiful walks. The once famous hot-houses were transferred to Frankfort in 1869. The *Moosburg*, a miniature castle in the palace-garden, built in 1806 in the mediæval style, occupies the site of the imperial palace of *Biburk*, where Louis the German resided in 874 (see 40 pf.). The station of the Right Rhenish Railway (p. 118) is near the N.E. entrance to the gardens. Tramway line to stat. *Curve* (on the Taunus Railway), see p. 189. Omnibus to Wiesbaden, see p. 121.

Beyond Biebrich the steamboat passes between two islands, the *Ingelheimer Au* on the right and the *Petersau* on the left. On the latter, at his summer-residence, the Emp. Louis the Pious, son and successor of Charlemagne, expired in 840. His body was conveyed to Metz and interred there.

The steamboat-pier at Mayence is at the lower end of the town, below the bridge of boats, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway station, which is situated on the Rhine at the upper end.

Mayence, see *Route 20.*

16. The Niederwald.

Tariffs at Rüdesheim and Assmannshausen. *Donkey with Guide* from Rüdesheim to the Temple on the Niederwald (or from Assmannshausen to the Jagdschloss) 2 M. 80 pf.; to all the points of view, the Schloss and Assmannshausen (or vice versa from Assmannshausen to Rüdesheim) 3 M. *Guide* alone, two-thirds or three-quarters of these charges. *Horse with Guide*, a fourth to a third more. *Carriage with two-horses* from Rüdesheim to the Niederwald and Schloss 6, there and back 9 M., or descending





to Assmannshausen 11 M.; same excursion, from Assmannshausen and by the Johannisberg to Rüdesheim 17 M.

Boat from Rüdesheim to Rheinstein, waiting 2 hrs. at the castle, and to Assmannshausen, 5 M.; to Assmannshausen alone 3 M. — From Assmannshausen to Rheinstein 1 M. — From Bingen to Assmannshausen 1·6 pers. 3 M., Rheinstein with stay of 2 hrs., and Assmannshausen 5 M.; return fare one-half more. The boatmen are provided with badges; two must always be in each boat; want of respect or attempts to overcharge are punishable.

Plan. Assmannshausen (p. 105), the best starting-point owing to the greater ease of the ascent and the more gradual and striking development of the views, is occasionally called at by the steamboats, but may either be reached by railway (R. 18) or boat from Rüdesheim, or by boat from Bingen. In the latter case the Rheinstein may be visited by the way, the boatmen waiting while the traveller visits the castle. (Or the Rheinstein may be reached from Bingen on foot in 1 hr.) From Assmannshausen on foot over the Niederwald to Rüdesheim in 2 hrs. (guide unnecessary). Riders are advised to take their donkeys or horses only as far as the Schloss and there dismiss them, as the paths through the wood are level and shady, while the descent to Rüdesheim is unpleasant for riders. The vineyard paths are closed in September and October, and the traveller is then obliged to descend by a somewhat circuitous route.

The *Niederwald (1083 ft.), a wooded hill, clothed with vineyards on its S. slopes, which are known as the 'Rüdesheimer Berg', and rising from the Rhine at the point where the river quits the Rheingau and suddenly turns towards the N., vies with the Drachenfels as a point of attraction to excursionists, and commands a noble prospect in the direction of Mayence.

ASSMANNSHAUSEN, see p. 105. Leaving the Rhine, we follow the street leading through a gateway above the Anker Hotel and immediately afterwards passing the railway-station (p. 117). At a small shrine, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Assmannshausen, the new bridle-path diverges to the right from the cart-road (which remains in the valley), and ascends in windings through underwood. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach the Jagdschloss (*Hotel and Pension*, good wine, but expensive), a shooting-lodge, which with the whole of the Niederwald is the private property of the Duke of Nassau. — The cart-road in the ravine, the vine-clad slopes of which yield the celebrated red wine of Assmannshausen, ascends gradually to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Aulhausen, a village inhabited by potters (near it the suppressed nunnery of Marienhausen, now a farm), turns to the right at the church, and reaches the Jagdschloss in 20 min. more.

Beyond the Jagdschloss we pass the 'Hôtel & Pension' on the left, and in 10 min. reach the Zauberhöhle (boy to open the Zauberhöhle and Rossel 25 pf.), or 'magic cave', a dark passage, at the end of which there is a semicircular chamber with three apertures commanding views, through clearings in the wood, of the Clemenskapelle, the Falkenburg, and Rheinstein.

Five min. walk farther is the *Rossel (738 ft. above the river), an artificial ruin on the highest point of the Niederwald, commanding a beautiful prospect: to the W the valley of the Nahe, with the Donnersberg and Soonwald in the background; to the right

the wooded heights of the Hunsrück. Far below, the Rhine rushes through the Bingerloch, past the ruin of Ehrenfels and the Mouse Tower. On the opposite bank lies Bingen with the castle of Klopp, sheltered by the Rochusberg. In the valley of the Nahe are numerous villages, extending nearly as far as Kreuznach, which, however, is not visible. Below the mouth of the Nahe rises Rheinstein, with the Swiss house; farther down stands the Clemenskirche, beyond it the Falkenburg. From the Rossel to Rüdesheim $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

From the Rossel a path leads S.E. through a small plantation of pines to the (12 min.) *Adolphshöhe*, exactly opposite the influx of the Nahe, and the (10 min.) *Hermitage*; the path next passes a stone seat, where we still keep to the right, and leads to the (10 min.) 'Temple'. A few min. walk to the S. of the stone seat is the *Vogeler's Ruh*, a projecting spur of the hill, on which a national monument by Prof. Schilling of Dresden is to be erected in commemoration of the restoration of the German empire.

The ***Temple** (639 ft. above the Rhine), an open structure borne by columns, and covered with a dome, stands on the brow of the hill, and commands an admirable survey of the entire Rheingau, bounded on the S.E. by the Taunus Mts., on the S. by the Melibocus, and on the W. by the distant Donnersberg.

From this point the road proceeds to the left, reaching a finger-post (5 min.), whence the path to the left leads to Rüdesheim in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The steep path diverging to the right at the finger-post descends through vineyards, and leads to the station in about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. and to the town in 5 min. more, but is closed before and during the vintage. Another steep and stony path descends immediately from the Temple, joining the other path about halfway down. *Rüdesheim*, see p. 108.

FROM RÜDESHEIM to the Temple 45 min.; thence to the Jagdschloss 40 min.; down to Assmannshausen 25 min., or by Aulhausen 40 min. From the Rüdesheim station we ascend by a path to the left on this side of the Brömserburg, but when the vineyards are closed we follow the cart-road which ascends from the church in the middle of the town.

17. From Coblenz to Mayence.

Railway on the Left Bank.

Comp. Maps, pp. 112 and 108.

RAILWAY to Bingerbrück, 39 M. express in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., ordinary trains in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 5 .ℳ, 3 .ℳ 70. 2 .ℳ 50 pf.). — From Bingerbrück to Mayence, 20 M., express in 30-40 min., ordinary trains in 50-60 min. (fares 2 .ℳ 85, 1 .ℳ 85, 1 .ℳ 20 pf.). View to the right.

Railway on the Right Bank, see R. 18. — *Steamboat*, see R. 15.

Coblenz, see R. 14. As far as Bingen the line generally runs close to the river, and passes the places more minutely described in R. 15. Many of the beauties of the scenery are of course lost to the railway traveller.

As Coblenz is quitted a view of the island of Oberwerth and the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein is obtained to the left. $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Capellen* (steamb. stat.) lies at the foot of the castle of *Stolzenfels* (p. 91). Opposite are Oberlahnstein, the castle of Lahneck, and the mouth of the Lahn. After passing the Königsstuhl, which rises to the left, the line intersects the old village of *Rhense*. Farther up, on the opposite bank, is Braubach with the Marksburg, and beyond it the château of Liebeneck. Then —

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Boppard** (steamb. stat.; p. 94). A little beyond it are the castles of Sterrenberg and Liebenstein and the convent of Bornhofen; still farther up are Welmich and the Mouse.

22 M. **St. Goar** (steamb. stat.; p. 96). The station lies on a height at the back of the town. On the opposite bank is St. Goarshausen with the Cat. To the left, farther on, we obtain a view of the Lurlei. Three tunnels, beyond which is (26 M.) **Oberwesel** (steamb. stat.; p. 99). We next have a view on the left of Caub, the Pfalz, and the ruin of Gutenfels (p. 101), and then reach —

30 M. **Bacharach** (steamb. stat.; p. 101). On the opposite bank, Assmannshausen and Lorch successively come in sight. At Bingerbrück the wider part of the valley of the Rhine is entered.

39 M. **Bingerbrück** (see p. 106) lies on the left (Prussian) bank of the Nahe, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Bingen, and nearly opposite the *Mouse Tower* (p. 106). Travellers bound for Kreuznach (p. 135), Saarbrücken, Trèves, Metz, etc. change carriages at Bingerbrück. — Steamboat to *Rüdesheim* (p. 108). Comp. Map, p. 112.

On the road to the Hunsrück, which ascends from the left bank of the Nahe to Weiler, is situated the *Rondel*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the railway station, a spot which commands an excellent view of the Rhine and Nahe, with Bingen and the Klopp forming a picturesque foreground. Leaving the Bingerbrück station, we cross the rails of the Rhein-Nahe-Bahn (R. 106) and reach the high road by a flight of steps. The Rondel, being a conspicuous point planted with trees, is easily recognised. A little below it is a modern Gothic villa. The neighbouring *Elisenhöhe*, 400 ft. above the Rhine, is another fine point of view.

The train now crosses the Nahe. To the left a view of the Niederwald and the ruined castle of Ehrenfels (p. 105).

$38\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bingen** (steamb. stat.), see p. 106. The line now skirts the base of the Rochusberg (several villas to the right), unites with the line from Alzey (R. 33) and begins to diverge from the Rhine. 42 M. **Gaulsheim**. $44\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Gau-Algesheim**. A view of the Johannisberg to the left is sometimes obtained, but the country generally is flat and uninteresting.

46 M. **Nieder-Ingelheim** (*Löwe*), a long, straggling village, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, was once the site of a celebrated palace of Charlemagne, described by ancient writers as an edifice of great magnificence ('domus alta centum perfixa columnis'), to adorn which mosaics, sculptures, and other works of art were sent from Ravenna by Pope Hadrian I. between 768 and 784. It

was burned down in 1270, but was restored by Charles IV. in 1354. Few relics of the building are now extant (syenite columns of the fountain at the castle of Heidelberg, see p. 209). The Protestant *St. Remigiuskirche* was once the chapel of the palace, but as it has been repeatedly restored, nothing of the original is now left except some parts of the N. transept. It was at Ingelheim, on 30th Dec. 1105, that the convocation of the bishops of Mayence, Cologne, and Worms dethroned Emp. Henry IV., an event which is quaintly described by the old German historian Sebastian Münster (1550).

$49\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Heidesheim*, where good wine is produced. At (53 M.) *Budenheim* and ($55\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mombach* (as also at *Weisenau*, p. 215) there are numerous quarries of shell-limestone, consisting of myriads of *litorinelli*, which is largely exported to the Lower Rhine and Holland, and supplies numerous limekilns on the banks of the river.

59 M. **Mayence**, see R. 20.

18. From Coblenz to Wiesbaden. Schlangenbad and Schwalbach.

Railway on the Right Bank.

Comp. Maps, pp. 108, 112.

$59\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY to *Oberlahnstein* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in 15-30 min.; fares 1 M. 20, 90, 60 pf.; thence to *Wiesbaden* (55 M.) in $2\frac{1}{4}$ -3 hrs.; fares 7 M. 10, 4 M. 60, 3 M. — Views to the right.

Travellers bound for *Castel* or *Frankfort* (R. 27a.) need not go via *Wiesbaden*, as there is a direct line from stat. *Curve* (p. 189) to stat. *Mosbach* (see below; Map, p. 108). — In the following description the steamboat-stations are indicated by the letters S.S..

Journey from *Cologne* to *Coblenz*, see R. 8; from *Deutz* to *Ehrenbreitstein*, see R. 9. Description of *Coblenz* and *Ehrenbreitstein*, see R. 14.

Passengers who start from *Coblenz* cross the handsome railway-bridge, which commands a fine view in both directions, and beyond which the line is joined by that from *Ehrenbreitstein* (1 M. in length). The train passes at the back of the village of *Pfaffendorf* (p. 90), commanding a view of the island of *Oberwerth*. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Horchheim* (p. 90), 4 M. *Niederlahnstein* (p. 90). The beautiful castle of *Stolzenfels* (p. 91) rises on the opposite bank.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Oberlahnstein** (S.S.), where the *Nassau* line diverges to the left, ascending the valley of the *Lahn* to *Ems* (p. 168) and *Wetzlar* (p. 175), while the *Rhenish* railway continues to follow the bank of the *Rhine*. Carriages are changed here.

Opposite lies the village of *Rhense*, with the *Königsstuhl* (p. 92).

7 M. **Braubach**, with the *Marksburg* (p. 93). 11 M. *Osterspay* (p. 93). Passing the small village of *Filsen*, we now obtain a view of *Boppard*, beautifully situated on the opposite bank. 15 M. *Camp* (S.S., p. 95), a little above which are the pilgrimage church and

convent of *Bornhofen* at the foot of the 'Brothers', as the ruined castles of *Sterrenberg* and *Liebenstein* are usually called (p. 95). $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kestert* (p. 96), beyond which the train passes the village of *Welmich*, with the 'Mouse' castle rising above it. Farther on are the extensive ruins of *Rheinfels* on the opposite bank.

22 M. **St. Goarshausen** (S.S.), with the ruined castle of the 'Cat' (p. 97). Opposite lies the picturesque little town of St. Goar. The train soon passes through a tunnel under the *Lurlei*, and through another under the *Rosstein*. On the opposite bank lies *Oberwesel*, a picturesque little town, commanded by the *Schönburg*.

29 M. **Caub** (S.S., p. 100), above which rises the ruin of *Gutenfels*. In the middle of the Rhine is the curious old castle of the *Pfalz*. Higher up the river, on the opposite bank, lies the venerable town of *Bacharach*, overshadowed by the ruin of *Stahleck*; then the ruin of *Fürstenberg* and the village of *Rheindiebach*. The train intersects the village of *Lorchhausen*.

$32\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Lorch** (S.S., p. 103). On the opposite bank, farther up, is *Niederheimbach*, commanded by the round tower of the *Heinburg*; then the slender tower of the *Sooneck*, the ruin of *Falkenburg*, the *Clemenskirche*, and the picturesque modernised castle of *Rheinstein*.

37 M. **Assmannshausen** (p. 105) is the usual starting-point for a visit to the *Niederwald* (p. 112). Opposite, a little higher up, we observe the mouth of the *Nahe*, immediately above which lies *Bingen*. The train passes below the ruin of *Ehrenfels*, opposite which lies the island with the Mouse Tower, where the stream is very rapid.

40 M. **Rüdesheim** (S.S., p. 108). On the left rises the *Brömsburg*. Ferry to *Bingerbrück* (junction for *Kreuznach*), situated immediately below *Bingen* on the opposite bank, 20 or 10 pf. — Opposite rises the *Rochusberg*, with its chapel (p. 107).

$42\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Geisenheim** (S.S., p. 109). On the hill to the left are the village and monastery of *Eibingen*. — 45 M. **Oestrich-Winkel** (S.S., p. 110); the station is at *Mittelheim*, between these two places. To the left is *Schloss Vollraths*. From *Winkel* to *Johannisberg* an easy ascent of 35 min. — $47\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Hattenheim**. On the hill to the left is *Hallgarten*, a famous wine-producing place, immediately below which are the still more famous *Steinberg*, the *Abbey of Eberbach*, and the *Eichberg Lunatic Asylum*. To the right is *Schloss Reichensthausen*. To the right we also obtain a view of the green islands in the Rhine. — 49 M. **Erbach** (p. 110).

50 M. **Eltville** (S.S., p. 111); route to *Schlängenbad* and *Schwalbach*, see p. 118. In the background rises the handsome tower of the *Scharfenstein* (p. 111). The train traverses vineyards, and passes a number of country-houses. On the hill to the left rises the church-tower of *Rauenthal* (p. 111). 52 M. **Niederwalluf** (S.S., p. 112); $54\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Schierstein** (p. 112), where the train begins to quit the river.

56 M. **Biebrich-Mosbach** (S.S., p. 112). The N. entrance to the park is near the railway-station. On the opposite bank rise the towers of Mayence. Beyond *Curre* (p. 189) the train turns inland to the left, running parallel for some distance with the Taunus line, and soon reaches —

$59\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Wiesbaden**, see p. 120.

SCHLANGENBAD and SCHWALBACH are most conveniently visited from Eltvile, Wiesbaden, or Dietz (p. 174).

From ELTVILLE to *Schlangenbad* 5 M., to *Schwalbach* about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther (in summer omnibus 4 times daily in connection with the trains; diligence twice daily in summer to *Schlangenbad* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., fare 80 pf., and *Schwalbach* in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., fare 1 M 50 pf.). Carriage from Eltvile to *Schlangenbad* with one horse 5-7 M , with two horses 8-9 M , to *Schwalbach* $9\frac{1}{2}$ M or 15 M ; return-fare, with 3 hrs. stay, one-half more.

From WIESBADEN to *Schwalbach* diligence twice daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 1 M 90 pf.; omnibus daily, fare 2 M . — From Hanstalten to *Schwalbach* diligence daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; comp. p. 174.

Eltvile, see p. 111. The road from Eltvile traverses the plain of the *Sulzbach* (to the left in the distance rises the lofty tower of *Scharfenstein*, near Kiedrich, p. 111), and gradually ascends, skirting the foot of the Rauenthal vineyards, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Neudorf* (Krone), where it unites with the road from Niederwalluf and Schierstein. It next passes the suppressed monastery of *Tiefenthal* (now a mill), and leads through an attractive, shaded valley, enlivened by numerous mills, to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Schlangenbad*.

Pedestrians should select the somewhat longer route by Rauenthal. The high road is quitted 1 M. from Eltvile, and the vineyards ascended by a footpath to the left; on reaching the summit of the plateau, turn again slightly to the left; (25 min.) the *Bubenhäuser Höhe* (846 ft.), commanding a magnificent view of the entire Rheiingau from Mayence as far as below Johannisberg; in the foreground lies the attractive town of Eltvile. About $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther N., on the summit of the hill, is situated *Rauenthal* (*Nassauer Hof*, with garden; *Rheingauer Hof*), a village with an ancient church, and celebrated for its wine. The carriage-road to it from *Nendorf* (see above) ascends to the left at a direction-post $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the village, leading to Rauenthal in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. On the slope of the hill on the N. side of Rauenthal a shady promenade leads to *Schlangenbad* in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Those who prefer the high road descend to the right by a way-post about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the village. To the road $3\frac{1}{4}$ M., to *Schlangenbad* $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. more.

Schlangenbad (826 ft.). — *NASSAUER HOF*, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, B. 1 M ; *HÔTEL VICTORIA*; *HÔTEL PLANZ*; *PARISER HOF*; *GERMANIA*. There are also the *Royal Bath Houses*, and numerous lodging-houses where breakfast only is supplied.

Baths $1\frac{1}{2}$ M ; those at the new bath-house better, 2 M . — A *Tax* of 9 M for the season is exacted from a single patient, 18 M from a family of 3 pers., etc.

Carriages, two-horse 5 M , one-horse 3 M per hour, after 11 p. m. 7 and 5 M .

Schlangenbad is charmingly situated in a richly wooded valley, refreshed by a constant, invigorating current of air. The water (84-90° Fahr.), which is only used externally, and is clear and free from odour, and smooth and oily to the touch, is most efficacious in skin complaints, convulsive affections, debility, and sim-

ilar maladies; the baths are principally visited by ladies. According to a tradition, the springs were discovered by a cow-herd, 200 years ago, who going in search of his truant animals found them luxuriating in the warm spring. The old bath-house, or *Curhaus*, was erected in 1694 by the Landgrave Carl of Hessen-Cassel, then lord of the soil; the spacious new *Bath House* was completed in 1868. The terrace is the chief rendezvous of visitors. The environs afford a great variety of well-shaded wood walks (e.g. *Wilhelmsfelsen*, the *Graue Stein*, etc.).

The reader will find an interesting description of this locality in Sir Francis Head's 'Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau.'

FROM SCHLANGENBAD TO WIESBADEN ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The carriage-road by ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Georgenborn** (1187 ft.) is the best route for pedestrians. From the highest point there is a magnificent prospect, extending from Frankfort as far as the confluence of the Main and Rhine, and from Worms to Bingen, with the Donnersberg in the background. To the *Chausseehaus* (p. 120) $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., thence to Wiesbaden by the old Wiesbaden and Schwalbach road 3 M.

The high road from Schlangenbad by *Wambach* to Schwalbach ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) rises considerably for $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., commanding a fine view from the culminating point, and then descends to (2 M.) *Schwalbach*. Pedestrians may descend by a shady footpath, which is indicated by sign-posts.

Schwalbach. — Hotels: *ALLEESAAL*, HERZOG VON NASSAU, in these two D. 4 M.; *Post*, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, R. from 2 M., L. 75, A. 50 pf., B. 1 M.; *HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE*; *TAUNUS HOTEL*, RUSSISCHER HOF, WAGNER, MAINZER HOF, D. in last four 2 M. — Some of the numerous *Lodging-Houses* are comfortable.

Restaurants: *Dille*, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 M.; *Gundersheim*; *Rheinstein*.

Reading Room open to the public. — A *Cursaal* is in course of construction.

Baths in the *Königliches Badhaus* (6 a.m. till $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.m., 1 M. 50 pf.). At the *Darmstädter Hof*, *Kranich*, *Stadt Coblenz*, *Engl. Hof*, *Einhorn*, *Baltzer*, *Eschenauer*, *Linde*, *Russ. Hof*, *Zum Lindenbrunnen*, 1 M. 50 to 1 M. 80 pf. per bath. Bath Tax 12 M. for 1 pers., 20-30 M. for families. — — Music in the morning and afternoon, at the *Stahlbrunnen* and *Paulinenbrunnen* alternately. — Fee to the girl at the wells usual.

Carriages. One-horse $3\frac{1}{2}$, two-horse 6 M. per hour, after 11 p. m. 2 M. more; to *Eltville* $9\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 M.; to *Wiesbaden* 10 and 15 M. — Donkeys $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. per hour; for excursions there is a fixed tariff.

Telegraph Office at the post-office.

English Church Service in the Lutheran Church during the season.

Schwalbach (951 ft.), officially called *Langenschwalbach*, 12 M. N.W. of Wiesbaden, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of Eltville, and 15 M. S. of Hahnstätten (p. 174), is situated in a beautiful green valley. It was known as early as the year 300, and was a fashionable watering-place in the 17th and 18th centuries, but is now regarded solely as a health resort and medicinal spa. The water, strongly impregnated with iron and carbonic acid, is adapted for internal and external use, and is especially efficacious in nervous and female complaints. The annual number of visitors is upwards of 5000. In July the throng is so great that it is advisable to secure rooms in advance. Prices also are then at their highest.

The three principal springs, the *Stahlbrunnen*, in one of the valleys, and the *Weinbrunnen* and *Paulinenbrunnen* in the other,

are connected by promenades. The principal Bath-House, called the *Königliches Badehaus*, is at the *Weinbrunnen*.

WALKS in the pleasure-grounds and adjacent woods. Also to (10 min.; donkey 50 pf.) *Paulinenberg*, the *Platte* (1329 ft.), the summit of which, with a fine view, can be reached in 15-20 min. more, and the *Bräuchenberg*, commanding a good view of the town and the valley of the Aar. — MORE EXTENDED EXCURSIONS may be made to the ruins of *Adolphseck* (Kling), 2½ M. up the valley of the Aar, along the road to Dietz, and to *Hohenstein* (Inn at the ruins), 3 M. farther on. A good road leads from *Schwalbach* up the picturesquely winding valley of the *Wisper* to *Geroldstein*, *Sauerthal* (*Sauerburg*), and *Lorch* (p. 103).

FROM *SCHWALBACH* TO *WIESBADEN* (diligence and omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs.) there are two roads. The new road, now almost exclusively used, ascends by the course of the Aar to *Bleidenstadt* and *Hahn*, then quits the valley, and traverses wooded heights towards the S.E. The old road crosses the *Hohe Wurzel* (near which its the *Rotekreuzkopf*, 1673 ft., a fine point of view) and passes the *Chausseehaus* (1184 ft.), where it unites with the road from *Schlangenbad* to *Wiesbaden* (p. 119).

19. Wiesbaden.

Arrival. The stations of the Right Rhenish Railway (R. 18) and Taunus Railway are both on the S. side of the town (Plan B, 6). *Cab* from the stations into the town, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 80 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 M; two-horse, 1 M 10, and 1 M 30 pf.; each box 70 pf., small articles free. The steamboats stop at *Biebrich* (see p. 112). *Omnibus*, see p. 121.

Hotels. ^a*NASSAUER HOF* (Pl. a) and ^b*VIER JAHRESZEITEN* (*HÔTEL ZAIS*, Pl. b), in the *Theater-Platz*; ^c*HÔTEL VICTORIA* (Pl. f), *Rhein-Str.* 1, these three good and expensive; ^d*ADLER* (Pl. c), *Langgasse* 20; ^e*ROSE* (Pl. d), *Kranz-Platz* 7-9, both near the *Kochbrunnen*. ^f*BÄR*, *Langgasse* 41, with pension; ^g*GRAND HÔTEL*, *Schützenhof-Str.* 3 and 4, opposite the post-office, with pension; ^h*RHEIN-HÔTEL*, to the left on leaving the station, R. 2½-3 M., L. 60, A. 50-75, B. 1 M 20 pf., D. 3 M; *HÔTEL DU NORD*, *Wilhelms-Str.* 6, R., L. and A. from 7½ M., well spoken of; all first-class and with baths. — Second Class: ⁱ*GRÜNE WALD* (Pl. h), *Markt-Str.*, R. from 2 M., B. 1 M., A. 50, D. 2 M 40 pf.; *HÔTEL WEINS*, *Bahnhof-Str.* 7, R., L. and A. from 1½ M., D. 1½ M., with baths; *TAUNUS HÔTEL* (Pl. e), *Rhein-Str.* 31, R. from 2 M., L. 45 pf., A. 50 pf., B. 1 M., D. 3 M (starting-point of the *Schwalbach* omnibus); *RAILWAY HÔTEL*; *HÔTEL VOGEL*, *Rhein-Str.*; these three near the stations. — *ALTER NONNENHOF*, *Kirchgasse* 27 (Pl. A, 4), R. 1 M 20 to 1 M 70 pf., D. 1½ M; *EINHORN*, unpretending. — *HÔTELS GARNIS*: *Block'sches Haus*, *Berliner Hof*, *Hôtel Bellevue*, all in the *Wilhelms-Str.*, comfortable but expensive.

Bath Houses. *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. i), *Kochbrunnen-Platz* 5; *Englischer Hof* (Pl. k), *Kranz-Platz* 11; *Bär*, see above; *Kaiserbad*, *Wilhelms-Str.* 18; *Römerbad* (Pl. m), *Kochbrunnen-Platz* 3; *Engel* (Pl. n), *Kranz-Platz* 6; *Weisser Schœn* (Pl. o), *Kochbrunnen-Platz* 1, good; *Krone* (Pl. p), *Langgasse* 26; *Schwarzer Bock*, *Kranz-Platz* 12, well spoken of; *Kölnerischer Hof*, *kleine Burg-Str.* 6; *Spiegel* (pl. q), *Kranz-Platz* 10; *Stern* (Pl. r), *Weber-gasse* 8; *Weisses Ross*, etc. Charges vary with the season.

Restaurants. At the ^a*Cursaal*, expensive; *Christmann* and *Lugen-bühl*, both in the *Untere Webergasse*; ^b*Dalheim*, *Taunus-Strasse* 15; *Dasch*, *Wilhelms-Str.* 24, with rooms to let; *Engel*, *Langgasse* 36. Table d'hôte at all during the season. *Moos*, *Kirch-Str.* 19. — **Beer.** ^c*Neuer Nonnenhof*, *Kirchgasse* 2a; *Engel*, *Langgasse* 36; *Dasch*, see above; *Teutonia*, *Markt-Str.* 6; *Poths*, *Langgasse* 11; *Vogel*, *Rhein-Str.* 11; *Trinithammer*, *Bahnhof-Str.* 12. — **Beer Garden** in the *Bierstädter* Road, to the E. of the town, with a view; near it the *Bierstädter Warte*, with a still more extensive view. *Beau Site* at the terminus of the tramway in the *Nerothal*, see p. 125. In winter the *Cursaal* and the *Grand Hôtel* open 'biersalons' which are much frequented. — **Confectioners.** ^d*Röder*, *Webergasse*; *Jaeger*, *Grosse Burg-Str.*; *Wenz*, *Spiegelgasse*.

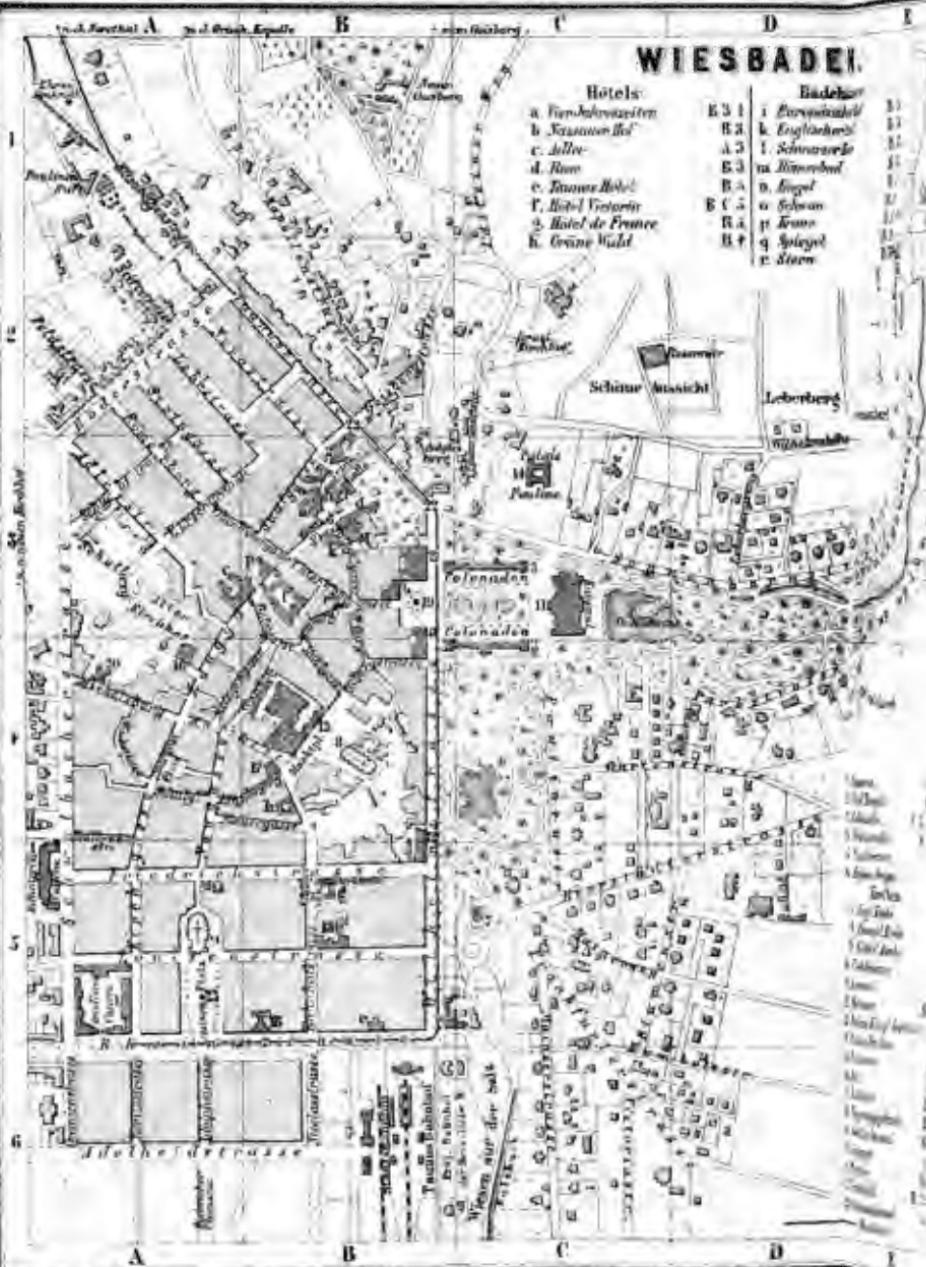
WIESBADEI.

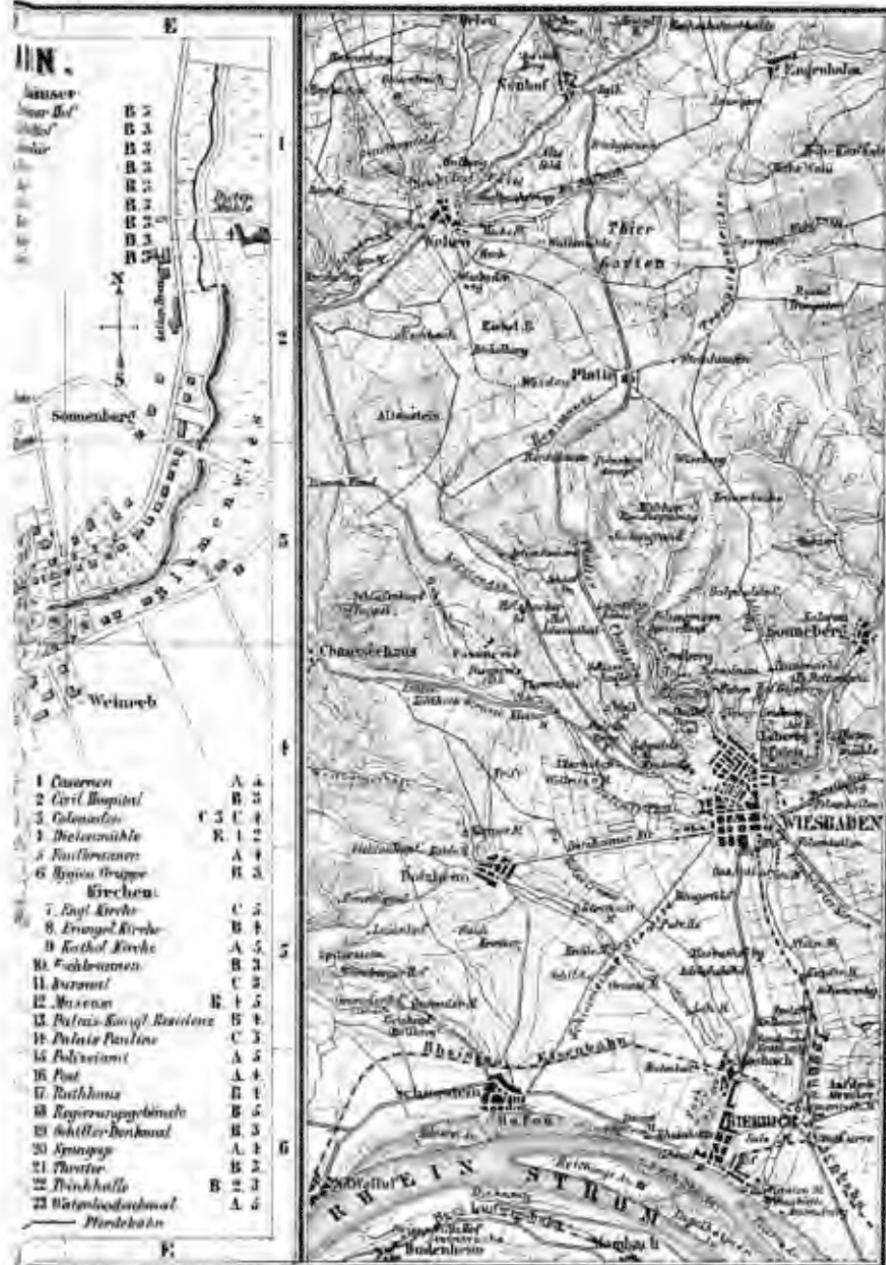
Hotels:

- Friedrichsruh
- Kaiserauflie
- Johne
- Rom
- Taunus Hotel
- Hotel Victoria
- Hotel de France
- Grüne Wäld

Badehäuser:

- Europerathaus
- Englischerhof
- Schwimmhalle
- Hörnerbad
- Angel
- Götsch
- Krone
- Spiegel
- Steen





Cursaal (Pl. 11). '*Réunions dansantes*' on Saturdays, during the season; tickets issued by the bath-authorities. *Concerts* on Fridays, musicians of the highest class, adm. 2-5 ℳ .

Visitors' Tax. (a) *For a year*: 1 person 18 ℳ , for a family of 2-4 persons 27 ℳ , for a larger family 36 ℳ . — (b) *For six weeks*: 1 person 6 ℳ , for a family 12-18 ℳ , children and servants included. Payment of this tax entitles the visitor to the use of the various public sanitary establishments (Kochbrunnen, Trinkhalle, etc.), and of the well-supplied READING ROOM (p. 122), and to attend the CONCERTS (in the Kurgarten, daily in summer, 6.30 to 8 a.m. and 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.; and also 8-10 p.m.), Wednesday balls, etc. — The Kurverein (office in the Kurhaus), which publishes the 'Badeblatt' daily in summer, will supply visitors with any information they may desire.

Theatre (Pl. 21), one of the best on the Rhine, managed by the general direction of theatrical performances at Berlin, daily, except Mondays and Fridays, beginning at 6.30 p.m. (closed in June).

Cab-Tariff (double fares from 11 p.m. to 6 or 7 a.m.).	One-h. ℳ pf.		Two-h. ℳ pf.	
Drive in the town or to any of the villas as far as the Dietenmühle				
1-2 persons	— 60	— 90		
3-4 persons	— 70	1 90		
Beau Site	{(In each case the hirer may keep the cab for 1/2 hr. and then return at half these fares; each additional 1/4 hr. 30-50 pf.)	1 —	1 40	
Russian Chapel or Sonnenberg		1 70	2 —	
Neroberg or Clarenthal		2 40	3 —	
Biebrich		2 40	3 40	
To the Platte and back, with stay of 1/2 hr.	6 90	9 —		
To Schwalbach and Schlangenbad and back (whole day)	16 —	20 —		
(To Schlangenbad without returning 9 and 12 ℳ ; to Schwalbach 10 ℳ 20 and 13 ℳ 75 pf.)				
By time: 1/4 hr., 1-2 persons	— 60	— 90		
3-4	— 80	1 10		
For every 10 min. more 30-35 pf.				
From the railway-stations to the town, see p. 120.				
Hotel carriages one-fourth to one third more.				

Donkeys, on the Sonnenberg road, 1 ℳ 75 pf. per hour (incl. fee); to the *Platte* and back 3 ℳ .

Tramways. From the stations in the one direction to the Artillery Barracks, in the other through the Wilhelms-Str., Taunus-Str., and the Nerothal to Beau Site. Five stations: Louisen-Platz, Theatre, Röder-Str., Capellenweg, and Beau Site; fare for each stage 15 pf.

Omnibus from Langgasse 10 to the landing stage of the steamboat at Biebrich, 90 pf.; from the Taunus-Hôtel to Schwalbach, every evening.

Post Office (Pl. 16), Schützen-Str. 3.

Telegraph Office at the Rathaus (Pl. 17) in the Markt.

English Church in the Wilhelms-Strasse.

Wiesbaden (377 ft. above the sea-level, 92 ft. above the Rhine), with 43,700 inhab., formerly the capital of the Duchy of Nassau, and now the chief town of the Prussian province of Wiesbaden, lies on the S.W. spurs of the Taunus Mts., in a basin watered by the *Salzbach*, and is surrounded by productive orchards and vineyards. It is a very pleasant, and for the most part well built town. A number of handsome streets have sprung up within the last forty years in the neighbourhood of the Cursaal and the railway stations, while the public grounds together with the gardens of the 'landhäuser', or villas where apartments are let, greatly enhance the attractions of the place. Wiesbaden is annually visited by upwards

of 60,000 patients and travellers. The excellence of its sanitary establishments, coupled with the healthiness of the climate, render it a favourite resort of strangers, even in winter, when living is moreover less expensive than in summer. Many of the neighbouring villas are private residences.

Wiesbaden is one of the oldest watering-places in Germany. '*Sunt et Mattiaci in Germania fontes calidi trans Rhenum, quorum haustus triduo fervet*' is Pliny's account of Wiesbaden (*Hist. Nat.* xxxi. 2). On the *Heidenberg*, which rises to the N. of the town, traces of a Roman fortress were discovered in 1838, which according to the inscriptions was garrisoned by the 14th and 22nd Legions. The *Heidenmauer* (heathens' wall), 650 ft. long, 10 ft. high, 9 ft. thick, in which fragments of ruined temples, votive-tablets, &c. may be recognised, forming a sort of town-wall on the N.W., was perhaps a connecting line between the fort and the town. Urns, implements, weapons, and Roman tombstones are exhibited in the Museum (p. 122).

From the RAILWAY STATIONS (Pl. B, 6) the traveller enters the *Wilhelms-Strasse*, planted with trees, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, bounding the E. side of the town, and adjoined by the *Anlagen*, or public pleasure grounds, in which is situated the **English Church** (Pl. 7). Among the buildings in the *Wilhelms-Str.* are the Museum (p. 122), and the new *Kaiserbad*.

At the end of the avenue, to the left, lies the **THEATER-PLATZ**, adorned with a *Bust of Schiller* (Pl. 19), a copy of Dannecker's. Three sides of this Platz are occupied by the *Vier Jahreszeiten Hôtel*, the *Nassauer Hof*, and the *Theatre*. On the right is the square in front of the *Cursaal*, embellished with flower-beds and two handsome fountains, and flanked by spacious *Colonnades* (Pl. 3; partly burned down in 1877), which serve as a bazaar. The Square is brilliantly lighted up at night. *Merkel's Picture Gallery* is worthy of a visit (adm. 1 M.; family season ticket 15 M.).

The ***Cursaal** (Pl. 3; adm. see p. 121), completed in 1810 from designs by *Zais*, and dedicated 'Fontibus Mattiacis', is the chief resort of visitors. In front it is provided with an Ionic hexastyle portico, while at the sides are long colonnades supported by 24 Doric columns. The principal hall, restored with great taste in 1863, is 132 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 48 ft. high. The orchestra galleries are supported by handsome Corinthian columns of the red and grey marble of the country. The other saloons are all handsomely fitted up. On the N. side is the restaurant, on the S. side the concert, ball, and the well-furnished reading rooms.

The **PARK** at the back of the *Cursaal*, with which it communicates by an iron arcade, is the favourite after-dinner lounge of visitors to the baths, as well as of numerous excursionists from Mayence and the neighbourhood, who, especially on Sunday afternoons, flock to these shady grounds to sip their coffee and enjoy the music. A fountain with a jet 100 ft. in height plays in the great pond every afternoon.

On the *Adolphshberg*, to the N., are situated the *Palais Pauline*

(Pl. 14), a building in the Moorish style, erected in 1843, and a number of pretty villas surrounded by gardens.

The **Kochbrunnen** (Pl. 10), or boiling spring (156° Fahr.), the most important of the thermal springs (of which chloride of sodium is the chief ingredient), is connected with the Curgarten by a long iron **Trinkhalle** (Pl. 22) in the form of a verandah. The waters are beneficial in cases of rheumatism, gout, and many other ailments, and are usually drunk between 5 and 8 a. m.

Near the Kochbrunnen and below in the Kranz-Platz are situated several of the most important bath-houses, including the **Römerbad** (the oldest of all), **Schwan**, **Europäischer Hof**, **Englischer Hof**, and **Adler**. The warm spring (147° Fahr.) in the garden of the last named is also used for drinking. The marble **Hygeia Group** (Pl. 6) in the Kranz-Platz, is by Hoffmann of Wiesbaden.

The Langgasse, which issues from the Kranz-Platz, and the first cross-street, the Webergasse, are the main streets of the old part of the town and contain many hotels and handsome shops. Keeping to the left (S.) we reach the **Markt-Platz** (Pl. B. 4), enclosed by the Protestant Church, the Palace, and the Wilhelms-Hospital.

The Gothic ***Prot. Church** (Pl. 8) with its five lofty towers, opposite the palace, built of polished bricks in 1852-60, is the most conspicuous edifice in the town. The choir is adorned with colossal marble statues of Christ and the four Evangelists, by Hopfgarten.

The royal (formerly ducal) **Palace** (Pl. 13) at the corner of the Market and the Markt-Str., was built by Goerz in 1837-40. Beside it is the '**Wilhelms-Heilanstalt**', or military hospital for officers and men, a building in the Italian style, by Hoffmann, finished in 1871.

The **Rom. Cath. Church** (Pl. 9), also built by Hoffmann, is a handsome modern structure in the Romanesque style (many of the ornamental details Gothic), with groined vaulting. Altar-piece on the right, Madonna and Child, by Steinle; left, St. Boniface, by Rethel. Beside the high altar are fifteen figures of Saints, by Hoffmann, Vogel, and Hopfgarten. In the Luisen-Platz in front of the church an **Obelisk** (Pl. 23) was erected in 1865, to the memory of the Nassovian soldiers who fell at Waterloo.

The **Government Buildings** (Pl. 18), Luisen-Str., in the Florentine palatial style, were erected in 1842.

The **Museum** (Pl. 12), Wilhelms-Str. 7, occupying a building erected by Zais in 1812 as a palace for the crown-prince, contains the municipal picture gallery, collections of antiquities and natural history specimens, and a library.

The **Picture Gallery** (open daily 11-4 o'clock; in winter four times weekly, 11-3), on the ground-floor to the right, contains some good modern pictures (Catalogue 35 pf.). *Lessing*, Forest scene; *J. Becker*, Village on fire, a sketch in colours; *C. Triebel*, Swiss landscape; *A. Achenbach*, View of Porto Venere near Spezia; *F. Piloty*, Sir Thomas More in prison; *W. Sohn*, Different paths of life; *C. Triebel*, Lake of Lucerne; *L. Knaus*, Tavern scene; *F. Hiddemann*, Jealousy; *O. Achenbach*, Coast

near Naples; *Oehmichen*, Sad news; *Sondermann*, Our heroes. Also several Dutch and Italian pictures of the 17th and 18th cent., and several early German works. — The last rooms also contain the *Exhibition* of the Central Rhinen Kunstverein.

The **Collection of Antiquities** (Mon., Wed., Frid., 3-6), on the ground-floor to the left, occupying eight rooms, consists of 10 000 objects in all, including coins, weapons, bronzes, terracottas, crystal, trinkets, altars, tombstones, etc., chiefly found near Wiesbaden. The collection of glasses, historically arranged, is particularly valuable. So also is the large Mithras altar, with its admirable sculptures, found on the Nidda near Heddernheim (*Norus Vicus*) in 1826.

Among the mediæval curiosities is a gilded and carved wooden altar of the 13th cent. — The first floor contains an admirably arranged *Natural History Collection*, and Gerning's celebrated *Collections of Insects* (Mon., Wed., Frid. 2-6, also Wed. 11-1). — The *Library* in the upper story (Mon., Wed., Frid., 9-12 and 2-5), contains valuable old MSS.

On the Michelsberg, on the E. side of the town, rises the **Synagogue** (Pl. 20), in the Moorish style, erected by *Hoffmann*, and completed in 1869. It is covered by a central dome about 120 ft. in height, and four smaller domes at the sides, adorned externally with a kind of red and white mosaic, and internally in the style of the Alhambra. — Two new *Schools* in the vicinity. — The *Old Cemetery* (Pl. A, 3) has been converted into a promenade which is bounded by the Heidenmauer (p. 122).

The **New Cemetery** on the old Limburg road (Pl. A, 3), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town, contains a number of handsome monuments, the best of which are by Gerth. The *Mausoleum* (to the S. of the dead-house) of the *Duchess Pauline* (d. 1856), by Boos, is embellished with sculptures by Drake of Berlin. Monument to the fallen of 1870-71.

Wiesbaden possesses excellent educational establishments, the chief of which are the *Chemical Laboratory* of *Fresenius* and the *Grammar School*.

ENVIRONS OF WIESBADEN.

The promenades of the 'Kurpark' (p. 122) ascend by the *Rambach* in 20 min. to the *Dietenmühle* (Pl. 4), where there is a good *Hydropathic Establishment* (with restaurant). About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond it is *Sonnenberg* (Jacquemar's Inn), a village with a castle which once belonged to the Counts of Nassau, and was destroyed in 1689 (tavern at the top). To the E. ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) rises the *Bingert*, a fine point of view. — Near *Rambach*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. higher up the valley than *Sonnenberg*, a Roman fort was excavated in 1859.

To the N. of Wiesbaden, about halfway up the *Neroberg*, 1 M. to the N. of the Cursaal (comp. Pl. A, 1, and the map), is situated the ***Greek Chapel**, erected by the Duke of Nassau as a Mausoleum for his first wife, the *Duchess Elizabeth Michailowna*, a Russian princess (d. 1845). The terrace in front of it affords a fine view of Wiesbaden and Mayence; to the S. rises the *Melibocus*, to the S.W. the long *Donnersberg*.

The richly decorated Chapel, 90 ft. in height, in the form of a Greek cross, is covered by a large, and four smaller domes, all gilded; the highest is surmounted by a Russian double cross, 190 ft. from the ground, secured by gilded chains. The interior is entirely of marble. A rich altar-screen (*Ikonostas*), with numerous figures of saints on a golden ground, painted in Russia, separates the body of the chapel from the choir, to which the

priests and their attendants alone have access. The altar, above which is a window with a stained glass figure of the Saviour, is only visible during divine service. A pentagonal recess on the N. side contains the beautiful *Monument of the Duchess. The recumbent figure of white marble, resting on a sarcophagus, at the sides of which are statuettes of the Twelve Apostles, and at the corners Faith, Hope, Charity, and Immortality, was executed by Prof. Hopfgarten of Berlin. The circle of angels in the dome and the four prophets and four evangelists in the angles between the arches are also by Hopfgarten. Divine service according to the Greek ritual on Sundays at 10 a. m.; the public are not admitted. At other times the chapel is shown by the sacristan who lives near (fee for 1 pers. 7 pf., 3-4 pers. 1½-2 M.).

On the *Neroberg, to the N.W. of, and 1/4 hr. above the chapel, (road indicated by sign-posts) is an open *Temple* (725 ft.), commanding an extensive prospect (restaurant). Promenades intersect the wood in every direction, and extend as far as (3½ M.) the Platte (see below), the way to which is shown by a guide-post. Other paths, also indicated by finger-posts, lead to the *Speierskopf*, (10 min.), the *Felsgruppe* (20 min.), the *Leichtweisshöhle* (25 min.), the *Trauerbuche* (35 min.), and various other points. — We may now return to the town by the *Nerothal*, a pleasant grassy valley, in which lie several hydropathic establishments. The highest of these is the '*Beau Site*' (coffee-garden; tramway, p. 121); then the '*Nerothal*' and the '*Neroquelle*'. At the entrance of the Nerothal from the town is a *Monument* (Pl. A, 1) to Nassovian soldiers who fell in 1870-71.

The **Platte* (1640 ft.), a shooting-lodge of the Duke, on a height 1½ hr. to the N. of Wiesbaden, is frequently visited for the view. The walks on the *Neroberg* extend as far as the Platte; the prettiest route is through the Nerothal, and across the Neroberg, the Wildkanzel, and the Trauerbuche, a walk of 1¾ hrs. (finger-posts). The carriage-drive to the Platte is the old Limburg road (comp. the Map).

The platform of the shooting-lodge commands a very extensive prospect (finest by evening light), embracing the Spessart, Odenwald, and Donnersberg, and the valley of the Rhine as far as the Haardt Mts., with Mayence in the foreground. The interior contains nothing worthy of note. *Inn adjacent. Pedestrians may descend from the Platte to the S.E. to the Sonnenberg (p. 124), 3 M. distant. The path, which diverges from the main road to the left by a plantation of oaks, is distinctly visible from the platform. Wiesbaden lies 1½ M. to the S.W. of the Sonnenberg.

Far below in the valley to the left lies the ancient nunnery of *Clarenthal*, founded in 1296 by the Emp. Adolph of Nassau and his consort Imagina of Limburg; above it is a building formerly used as a *Pheasantry* (restaurant). In a valley between the latter and the Platte, to the right of the Schwalbach road, is the extensive fish-rearing establishment of the Nassovian fishery association (restaurant with view).

Wiesbaden is connected with *Mosbach* (p. 112) by a double avenue of horse-chestnuts. Half-way to the village is the *Adolphshöhe*, a restaurant which affords a beautiful survey of the Rheingau as far as the Rochus-Capelle near Bingen. Another fine view is obtained from the *Chausseehaus*, a forester's house, on the old Schwalbach road, 3 M. from Wies-

baden, at the point where the road to Georgenborn and Schlangenbad diverges. Near it rises the *Schläferskopf* (1492 ft.), commanding an extensive prospect. Fine views of the valley of the Rhine are obtained from the *'Rothe Kreuz'* and the *Rumpelskeller*, each about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Chausseehaus.

20. Mayence.

The Railway Station (Pl. D, 4) for the lines of the '*Hessische Ludwigsbahn*' to and from Bingen, Worms, Frankfort (by the left bank of the Main), and Darmstadt is at the upper end of the town. — By means of the FERRY STEAMBOAT (Pl. E, F, 4, 5) Mayence is also connected with the *Taunus Railway* to and from Frankfort (by the right bank of the Main), Wiesbaden, and the Nassovian Railway (right bank of the Rhine). Passengers by these last lines may obtain tickets at the pier of the ferry-boat at Mayence, while those in the reverse direction have their luggage, if booked through to Mayence, transmitted from Castel to the pier without extra charge. The steamer crosses from Mayence to Castel $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. before the departure of each train.

Hotels. *On the Rhine:* ¹*HOF VON HOLLAND* (Pl. b), Rhein-Str. 77; ²*RHEINISCHER HOF* (Pl. a), Rhein-Str. 61; ³*ENGLISCHER HOF* (Pl. c), Rhein-Str. 89; these three are of the first class, R. from 2 M., L. 50-60, A. 70, B. 1 M. 20 pf., D. 3 M. — *KÖLNISCHER HOF* (Pl. d), Rhein-Str. 13, R. 2, B. 1 M., well spoken of; *ZIEGLER*, Rhein-Str. 37, D. 3 M.; *STADT BONN*, Rhein-Str. 41; *GERMANIA*, Rhein-Str. 43, R. 2, B. 1 M.; *STADT COBLENZ*, Rhein-Str. 49, the last well spoken of; *WOLFRAM*, Rhein-Str. 29. — *In the Town:* *KARPFEN*, opposite the post-office, R. 1 M. 50, B. 80, D. 2 M. 25 pf.; *LANDSBERG* (Pl. k), Löhrgasse 29; *HÔTEL EKERT*, Brandgasse 14 (Pl. F, 4); *PFÄLZER HOF*, close to the station within the Holzthor (Pl. D, 4). R. 1 M. 50 pf., with restaurant. — *At Castel:* *HÔTEL BARTH ZUM BÄREN*; *ANKER* (Pl. n), good beer; both unpretending; *HÔTEL TAUNUS*.

Restaurants. *WINE.* ¹*Volk*, *Falck*, *Bickerle*, in the Theater-Platz and the Triton-Platz; *Bohland*, Emerans-Str.; ²*Rail. Restaurant*, dear. — **Cafés.** *Café de Paris*, Theater-Platz, with restaurant; *café* in the *Neue Anlage*, see p. 134; ³*Schard*, Dominikaner-St., near the theatre; *Neuf*, on the Insel (Pl. F, 2), with restaurant. — **Confectioner.** *Laaf*, Theater-Platz.

Baths in the Rhine, hot and cold, near the station. **Swimming-Bath** outside the Neuthor.

Cabs. One-horse for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 70 pf., for 1 hr. 2 M. or 2 M. 50 pf., each box 20 pf., travelling-bag 10 pf., smaller articles free; to *Gartenfeld* 70 or 90 pf.; *Neue Anlage* or *Cemetery* 90 pf. or 1 M.; *Zahlbach*, or *Weisenau*, 1 M. or 1 M. 20 pf.; to *Castel*, incl. bridge-toll, 90 pf. or 1 M. — Two-horse about a third more. For each hour of waiting half the above charges per hour; for return-journeys one-half fare more than the single journey. In summer double fares from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.; in winter a fare and a half from 7 to 9 p.m., and double fares from 9 p.m. to 7. 30 a.m.

Post Office in the Brand, opposite the Karpfen (Pl. F, 4).

Telegraph Office, Alte Universitäts-Strasse 15, at the back of the theatre.

English Church in the Clara-Strasse.

Chief Attractions. Cathedral and its monuments (p. 127), the Gutenberg monument (p. 131), Eigelstein (p. 132), and the collection of Roman Antiquities in the Palace (p. 133); spend the evening in the new Anlage (p. 134), at Wiesbaden (p. 120), or in the Park at Biebrich (p. 112).

Mayence, or *Mentz*, German *Mainz* (268 ft.), a strongly fortified town with 56,700 inhab. (9000 Prot., 5000 Jews) and a garrison of 8000 soldiers, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the *Rhine*, opposite and below the influx of the *Main*, and is connected with the small town of *CASTEL* on the opposite bank by a





Mainz Mayence.

Liebenhäuser

1. Immenhausen u. Hainchenau
2. Brücke Palme
3. Casino Hof's Festenburg
4. Beutelschloss
5. Eschelstein
6. Katharinenhaus dorf
7. Fruchthalle
8. Gymnasium
9. Saal's Rath
10. Kunsthause

F 1
DE:
E 2
F 3
G 4
C 2
G 2
E 2
F 2
E 3
E 4

Kirchen

11. Dom
12. St. Christopher
13. St. Emmeran
14. St. Ignat.
15. St. Lazarus
16. St. Lukas
17. Liebfrauen E
18. St. Peter
19. St. Stephan
20. St. Martin

E 3
F 3
F 2
D 3
E 3
G 3
G 3
E 12
F 3

Klöster

21. Carmeliter-Schule
22. Engl. Friedhof S
23. Franzisk. von guten Häerten

F G 3
E 2
E 12

Monumente

24. Bellenberg
25. Schiller
26. Breyerungs-Büd.
27. Rathaus
28. Schloss mit Lagerhaus mit Abtheitser Museum
29. Bildhauer-Saal
30. Gemälde-Saal
31. Naturhistor. Gal
32. Bismarck-Museum
33. Theater mit der Industriehalle
34. Nationalmuseum
35. Zuchthaus

E 3
F 2
E 2
F 3
H 3
H 3
E 3
F 3
E 3
E 3
E 3
E 3
E 3
E 3

Militair Gebäude

36. Artillerie-Bau
37. Artillerie-Bauhof
38. Fürrnern D 3 G 3 F 3 V 12 C 4
39. Festungs-Gouvernement
40. Festungs-Command
41. Festungs-Bauhof
42. Garrisonspital
43. dem Preys
44. Militair-Vasse
45. Zeughaus

G 2
B 3
E 2
G 3
G 2
G 2
F 1
E 2
E 3
E 3
G 4

Hotels

1. Ehre Hof'
2. Fürst-Bismarck-Hof'
3. Englischer Hof'
4. Kaiser Hof'
5. Stadt Klemensbach
6. Stadt Palms
7. Schützenhof
8. Taxispalais
9. Tassius-Hotel
10. Landhaus
11. Landhaus
12. Barth's Hotel
13. Tassius Hotel
14. Adler

F 5
F 3
F 5
D 3
F 2
E 3
F 3
F 4
E 3
E 3
G 6
G 6
G 6

bridge of boats. The old streets of the town are for the most part narrow and crooked, but a number of handsome buildings and new streets have sprung up of late, while space for more extensive improvements has been afforded by the recent widening of the line of circumvallation.

Mayence is historically one of the most interesting of the Rhenish towns. Its important strategic situation has in all ages attracted attention. The town and its most ancient name (*Magoniacum*, or *Moguntiacum*) are of Celtic origin. In B.C. 14 Augustus sent his son-in-law Drusus to the Rhine as commander-in-chief, and to him the fortress of Mayence owes its foundation. His camp occupied the entire table-land between Mayence and Zahlbach, as is proved by the abundant Roman remains still seen near the town. It was first garrisoned by the 14th Legion, which bore the honourable names of *gemina*, *martia*, and *victrix*, and afterwards by the 22nd. In order more effectually to protect the passage of the Rhine, a second *Castellum* was soon afterwards constructed by Drusus on the opposite bank, whence the present *Castel* derives its origin and name.

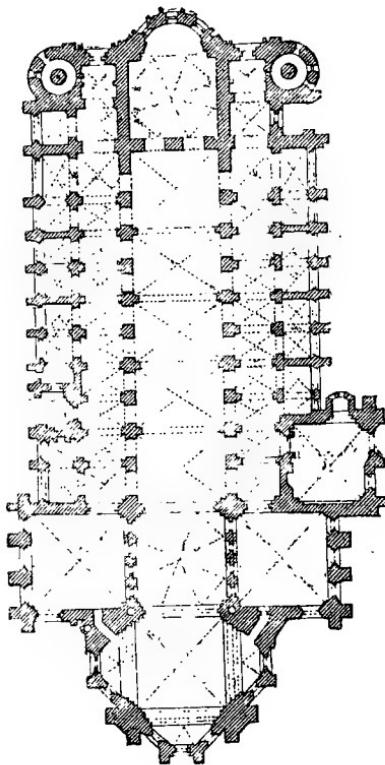
After the introduction of Christianity Mayence soon became the seat of the first German bishopric. In 751 Pope Zacharias confirmed St. Boniface (or Winfried, d. 755), the apostle of Central Germany, in his archiepiscopal office. This prelate, the son of an English wheel-wright, was so little ashamed of his parentage that he assumed a pair of wheels as his armorial bearings, which are retained to this day in the arms of the city. In 1254 Arnold Walpoden (d. 1268), a citizen of Mayence and the chief of the patrician family of the 'Löwenhäupter', founded the *League of the Rhenish Towns*. By his advice Mayence and Worms entered into an alliance of mutual aid against all adversaries, and the same year they were joined by Oppenheim and Bingen. Mayence was the centre and leader of this powerful association, which ere long was strengthened by upwards of a hundred other towns, including Bâle, Frankfort, and Marburg, Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle, and even Münster and Bremen. Such was the commercial prosperity of the town at that period that it was called the 'Goldene Mainz'. Two centuries later, however, it lost most of its extensive privileges in consequence of a violent attack made upon it by Archbishop Adolph of Nassau in 1462, on which occasion 500 citizens were killed, and the most influential banished. Thenceforth the once independent city was ruled over by the archbishops. Its university, founded in 1477, boasted of such distinguished men as Nicholas Vogt, John v. Müller, and George Forster among its members, but it was suppressed by the French.

On 22nd Oct., 1792, the French republicans under Custine entered the town almost without a blow, but it was retaken the following year by the Prussians. In 1797 it was ceded to France by the Peace of Campo Formio, and became the capital of the Department of Mont Tonnerre. In 1814 it was assigned to the Grand Duchy of Hessen. The Fortress of Mayence belonged to the German Confederation down to 1866, Austria and Prussia having the joint right of providing the garrison. Since 1866 the works have been considerably strengthened.

Leaving the Rhine, we cross the Liebfrauen-Platz, in which is the Hauptwache or guard-house, and the Speisemarkt (Pl. E, 3), a market adorned with a fountain of 1526 in the Renaissance style, and reach the cathedral, the principal entrance of which is between some houses here (see p. 128).

The *Cathedral (Pl. 12) was begun in 978 under Archbishop Willigis, but was burned down immediately after its consecration in 1009. It was then restored, but again destroyed by fire in 1081, 1137, and 1191, after each of which occasions it was re-erected on a grander scale than before.

In the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries various Gothic additions were made to the edifice. In 1767 it was injured by lightning, and in 1793 again damaged during the siege, after which it was used as a magazine. In 1814 it was at length repaired and restored to its sacred uses. The Dombauverein, or cathedral building society, founded in 1856, has undertaken, with Herr Cuypers of Amsterdam, as architect, to restore the church in the original style, and the crypt and the E. choir were completed in 1877. In conse-



quence of all these vicissitudes the church possesses great value in the history of architecture. In its present form it consists of nave and aisles with chapels, an E. and a W. Choir, and W. transept. The two handsome domes, each flanked with two towers, present an imposing appearance; the E. one has been completely renewed during the restoration. The E. round towers date from the early part of the 11th cent.: the slender pillars of the nave, each alternate

one of which is provided with a ressault, were erected between 1081 (when the building was destroyed by fire) and 1136; the pointed vaulting and the W. transept were built in the 13th cent., the chapels in the 13th-15th, and the handsome cloisters in 1397-1412.

As in the case of the cathedrals of Speyer and Worms, it has been supposed that the original roof of the cathedral of Mayence was not a vaulted one, but flat and constructed of wood. The remains of the original building, however, are too scanty to afford any satisfactory technical grounds for this hypothesis.

The two brazen doors at the entrance from the market, which formerly belonged to the Liebfrauenkirche (a church taken down in 1804), were executed by order of Archb. Willigis in 988, as the Latin inscription below records. On the upper panels are inscriptions, engraved in 1135, enumerating the privileges granted to the town by Archbishop Adalbert I., out of gratitude for his liberation from the hands of Henry V. (p. 230).

The *INTERIOR (open in the morning till 11. 30, and 3-6 p.m.; ascent of the tower 50 pf.), the vaulting of which is borne by 56 pillars, is 174 yds. long, 58 yds. broad, and 110 ft. high in the nave. The vaulting has recently been painted dark blue and richly decorated, the dome of the W. choir and the nave being embellished with paintings. By the removal of the whitewash the original red sandstone, the colour of which materially enhances the architectural forms, has been restored to light.

The *MURAL PAINTINGS in the nave and the W. dome, designed by *Phil. Veit*, have been executed since 1863 by *Hermann, Lasinsky, and Settegast*.

DOME: Abel, Melchisedech, Abraham, and the Lamb of God, Fore-shadowings of the Sacrifice. — Nave (on the N. and S. side alternately): Annunciation; Adoration of the Magi; Presentation in the Temple; Flight into Egypt; The boy Jesus in the Temple; Jesus with Joseph in the carpenter's shop; The Baptism; Marriage at Cana; Jesus and the adulteress; Sermon on the Mount; Christ delivering the Keys to Peter; Transfiguration; Raising of Lazarus; Last Supper; Christ on the Mt. of Olives; lastly the Mocking of Christ, Bearing the Cross, Crucifixion, Entombment, and Ascension, which will not be executed until the restoration is completed.

The most interesting feature of the interior consists of the numerous *TOMBSTONES it contains, ranging from the 13th to the 19th century. We begin to the right of the principal entrance from the Speisemarkt.

N. TRANSEPT. The *Font*, cast in pewter, with reliefs by Meister Johannes, in 1328, has been temporarily transferred hither from the E. choir. Monuments of the 'Von Gablenz' family, 1592, and of *Canon Von Breidenbach*. The handsome *Portal* (closed), in the transition style, formerly belonged to the Heil. Geistkirche. The altar was presented in 1601 by the noblesse of Nassau.

N. AISLE. By the 1st pillar, Monument of *Albert of Brandenburg Elector of Mainz and Archbishop of Magdeburg* (the statue and especially the head admirably executed), 1545; adjacent is his tombstone, by the same pillar. In a chapel opposite, the monument of the family of *Brendel von Homburg*, a well-executed Adoration of the Cross in stone, 1563. By the 2nd pillar, *Elector Sebastian v. Heussenstamm*, 1555. By the 3rd pillar, *Elector Daniel Brendel v. Homburg*, 1582. By the 5th pillar, *Elector Wolf-*

gang v. Dalberg, 1601. By the 7th pillar, *Bishop Humann*, 1834. Opposite, in the chapel of the *Waldbots v. Bassenheim*, are an entombment in stone and numerous reliefs in marble. By the altar at the side, *St. Boniface* (p. 127), a relief of 1357. By the 10th pillar (at present covered), *Elector Peter v. Aspelt*, or *Aichspalt*, 1320, coloured, leaning with his right hand on *Henry VII.* and with his left on *Lewis the Bavarian*, the two emperors crowned by him; adjoining him, *King John of Bohemia*.

In the *PFARRCHOR*, or *E. CHOIR*, to the N. (l.), monument of *Canon v. Buchholz*, of 1609, well executed in stone. Monument of *Count Lamberg*, an imperial general who fell at the siege of Mayence in 1689. On the right the monument of *Landgrave George Christian of Hessen*. On the S. side, monument (coloured) of *Archb. Matthew v. Buchegg*, 1328; monument of *Archb. Siegfried III. v. Eppstein*, 1249, by whom Count William of Holland and *Landgrave Heinrich Raspe of Thüringen* were crowned as Roman Kings.

NAVE. By the 8th pillar on the S. side (or the 2nd to the left when we approach from the E. choir), *Elector Adolph I. of Nassau*, 1390; opposite (N. side), *Elector John II. of Nassau*, 1419, a rich Gothic monument. By the 6th pillar on the N. side, **Elector Dethier v. Isenburg*, 1482. Opposite is the *Pulpit*, executed in stone at the end of the 15th cent., with a modern covering in wood. By the 4th pillar on the N. side, **Adalbert of Saxony*, administrator of the archbishopric, 1484, with a simple and noble figure of the youthful prince. Opposite (S. side), **Elector Berthold v. Henneberg*, 1504, one of the finest monuments in the cathedral, said to have been executed at Rome. By the 2nd pillar on the S., **Elector Jacob v. Lieenstein*, 1508, late Gothic. Opposite (N. side), *Elector Uriel v. Gemmingen*, 1514. — We now return to the Pfarrchor and enter the —

S. AISLE. By the 9th column, *Elector Anselm Franz v. Ingelheim*, 1695. By the 7th pillar, **Elector Damian v. d. Leyen*, 1678. *Bishop Colmar*, 1818. In the chapel opposite is carved work on a gold ground representing the Twelve Apostles and the Coronation of the Virgin, 1514. To the left of the handsome Gothic entrance portal to the 'Memorie' and Cloisters (see below) a *Slab* is built into the wall bearing an inscription to the memory of *Fastrada* (or *Fastradana*), the third wife of Charlemagne; she died at Frankfort in 794 and was buried there in the church of St. Alban which was destroyed in 1552. — At the other side of the entrance is the monument of *Canon v. Holzhausen*, an Entombment of 1588.

The S. TRANSEPT contains several monuments to prelates of the 18th cent. and also that of *George v. Schöneburg*, *Bishop of Worms*, 1529, gilded and painted. A fine head of Saturn on the monument of *Canon von Breidenbach-Bürresheim* (1745), and the noble Gothic monument of *Archb. Conrad II. v. Weinberg*, 1396, adjoining the W. choir, are also worthy of notice.

The *BISCHOFSCHEDE*, or *W. CHOIR*, separated from the transepts by choir stalls erected in 1767, contains nothing of interest. Above the stalls rise two monuments of electors, which possess little artistic merit. In the dome are the paintings already mentioned (p. 129). From the S. aisle the late Romanesque (13th cent.) portal above noticed (closed, sacristan for one visitor 40-50 pf.) leads into the *Memorie*, once the chapter-house or episcopal council-chamber, erected in 1243, and roofed with wide groined vaulting. To the right here is the old entrance, a beautiful Romanesque portal of the 11th century. By the W. wall (r.) is the episcopal throne in stone. Adjacent are several monuments of the years 1536, 1550, and 1558. — The Gothic *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, to the S. of the *Memorie*, possesses some elegant Gothic ornamentation of the 14th cent., choir stalls in the Renaissance style, and modern stained glass.

The 'Cloisters', erected in 1397-1412 in the Gothic style, also contain several monuments. On the S. wall is *Schwanthaler's Monument to Frauenlob*, a female figure decorating a coffin with a wreath, erected by the ladies of Mayence in 1842 to Count Heinrich von Meissen (d. 1318), surnamed *Frauenlob* (women's praise), 'the pious minstrel of the Holy Virgin, and of female virtue'. Beyond it, on the E. wall, is a remarkable Sculpture, representing the Last Judgment; or perhaps a reconciliation of

the laity with the clergy, brought thither from the garden of the Capuchins in 1839. Near it is an older tombstone of Frauenlob, erected in 1783, a copy of the original of 1318, which had been accidentally destroyed. Here too is the tombstone of the court-jester *Henne Nefé*, known as 'Witze-Henne' (d. 1467). — Good view of the towers. Between the N. transept of the cathedral and the Markt, concealed from view by surrounding buildings, is the *St. Godehardscapelle*, a double church with aisles, a characteristic Romanesque building, erected in 1135-38. It originally served as the chapel of the Archiepiscopal palace, but is now disused.

Near the cathedral is the GUTENBERG'S PLATZ, which is embellished with a ***Statue of Gutenberg** (d. 1468; Pl. 24), designed by Thorvaldsen, executed at Paris, and erected in 1837. At the sides of the pedestal are two reliefs. The inscription at the back by Ottfried Müller runs thus: —

*Artem quae Graecos latuit, latuitque Latinos,
Germani solles extudit ingenium.
Nunc, quidquid veteres sapiuntque recentes,
Non sibi, sed populis omnibus id sapiunt.*

JOHANN ZUM GENSTFLISCH, surnamed GUTENBERG, was born in Mayence about the end of the 14th cent. at No. 23 Emmeransgasse, or '*Hof zum Genstfleisch*' as it is called by the inscription. The '*Hof zum Gutenberg*', which once belonged to his mother's family, now the 'Civil Casino' (Pl. 4), is in the Schustergasse, one of the principal business streets of the town, and also bears an inscription. The garden contains a small *Statue* of the inventor, erected in 1824. Gutenberg's first printing-office was at the *Hof zum Jungen*, Franziskanergasse 3, near the Stadtstrasse, and that of *Johann Fust* and *Peter Schöffer* at the *Hof zum Humbrecht*, Schustergasse 20, both indicated by memorial tablets. The latter possesses a late Gothic staircase. — Although the Germans are justly proud of Gutenberg as an independent inventor of printing (about 1440), the Dutch claim for their countryman Coster of Haarlem the honour of having invented the art at a still earlier period (1423); but there is no foundation for the story that Gutenberg learned the art from an assistant of Coster. The merit of original discovery probably belongs equally to both, but Gutenberg appears to have been much more successful in his practice of the art than his Dutch contemporary.

The *Theatre* (Pl. 29), erected in 1833, contains a *Hall of Industry*, a kind of bazaar for local manufactures, in the E. wing. Near it is the large *Fruchthalle* (Pl. 8), or corn-market, also used as a concert or ball-room.

Following the broad Ludwigs-Strasse from the theatre towards the W., we reach the SCHILLER-PLATZ planted with lime-trees, bounded on the S. by the *Military Government Buildings*, and on the W. by the *Barracks* and *Military Casino*, and embellished with a bronze **Statue of Schiller** (Pl. 25), designed by Scholl, and erected in 1862. The *Fountain Pillar* is said to have been brought from the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim (p. 115).

A broad street ascends from the Schiller-Platz to the Kästrich

(*Castra*), an eminence with a terrace commanding an extensive view, on which, since the explosion of a powder magazine here in 1857, a new and well built quarter of the town has sprung up.

On an eminence in the vicinity rises the handsome Gothic **Church of St. Stephen** (Pl. 19), erected in 1257-1318 on the highest site in the town (98 ft. above the level of the Rhine), and tastefully restored after the explosion mentioned above. It consists of nave and aisles of nearly equal height, a form rarely seen in Rhenish churches. Among the objects of interest in the interior are the bones and sacerdotal vestments of Archbishop Willigis, several monuments in stone, an altar-piece by *Veit* over an altar on the left, and altars, pulpit, and organ-loft in gilded and varnished wood, executed in the Gothic style. Behind the high altar are a late Gothic canopy of 1500 and four bronze candelabra of 1509. The octagonal *Tower*, 327 ft. in height, deserves to be ascended for the sake of the *View it commands. Visitors ring near the flying buttress to the right of the N. door of the tower, whereupon the watchman stationed on the tower throws down the key in a bag and expects them to bring it up to him. The late Gothic *Cloisters*, dating from 1499, are remarkable for their tastefully constructed ceilings and windows.

Within the **Citadel** (Pl. C, D, 2), which occupies the site of the Roman *castrum*, is the ***Eigelstein** (Pl. 6), or *Eichelstein*, a monument erected in the years 9-7 B. C. by the 2nd and 14th Legions in honour of Drusus, who was killed by a fall from his horse. The name, which was in use early in the middle ages, is connected with the Latin *aquila*, or *eagle*. The external masonry has long since disappeared, and the height and form of the monument have undergone many changes. It is now a grey, circular mass of stone, 42 ft. high, furnished in 1689 with a spiral staircase in the interior, and commanding a good survey of the town and environs from the summit. Visitors apply for admission at the gate of the citadel, and are then accompanied by a soldier (fee 50 pf.).

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the neighbouring Gauthor (Pl. C, 1), outside which we take the first main road to the right, near the village of *Zahlbach*, are the remains of another interesting Roman structure, an ***Aqueduct**, of which 62 pillars, some of them 30 ft. high, are still standing. By this channel a supply of water for the use of the Roman castle was conducted to a reservoir on the site of the present Entenpfuhl ('duckpond'). The spring called the *Königs-Born*, which the aqueduct connected with the *Castrum*, is situated at *Fintzen* (*Fontanae*) on the road to Bingen, 5 M. from Mayence. Some Roman monuments, formerly at *Zahlbach*, are now preserved in the so-called *Eiserne Thurm*, Lohrstrasse 12.

To the N.W. of the Schiller-Platz, mentioned at p. 131, runs the **SCHILLER-STRASSE**, at the upper end of which, on the right, are the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 26). To the E. of this point stretches the broad, straight, and regularly built **Grosse Bleiche**, leading to the Rhine, the longest street in Mayence, about $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in length. On the N. side of this street are the *Residence of the Commandant* (Pl. 36) and the old *Library Building*. In the small square to the left

is the *Neubrunnen*, a pillar with symbolic reliefs and river gods and lions below, erected at the beginning of last century. The building with the gilt horse on the gable, farther down the street, formerly the electoral stables, is now a Cavalry Barrack. The *Löwenhof Barrack* opposite formerly contained the electoral archives.

On the right, at the E. end of the street, where it enters the large planted Schloss-Platz, is the *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. 18), erected in 1751, formerly the court-church of the electors. On the N. side of the Schloss-Platz, which lies in front of the church and is used as a drilling ground, rises the vast *Military Hospital* (Pl. H, 3, 4).

The old Electoral **Palace** (Pl. 28), at the N.E. angle of the town, erected in 1627-78, was the residence of the electors down to 1792, and during the French war was used as a hay-magazine. It is now occupied by several collections. That of **Roman Antiquities* is one of the richest in Germany, and derives special interest from the fact that most of them were found at Mayence itself, in the environs, or in the province of Rhenish Hessen. These and the picture-gallery are open on Sundays 9-1, Wednesdays and Thursdays 2-5; at other times cards of admission (1 M for 1-2 pers., 40 pf. for each additional pers.) are procured from any of the Custom-house officers in the Rhein-Strasse.

The ENTRANCE, indicated by an inscription, is on the W. side of the building, in the Schloss-Platz.

The VESTIBULE contains the original models of *Thorvaldsen's* statue of Gutenberg (p. 131) and *Scholl's* statue of Schiller (p. 131). Beyond this we enter a suite of apartments to the left in which are arranged ROMAN, EARLY GERMAN, AND MEDIAEVAL MONUMENTS. *Rooms I., II., and III.*: Roman altars, votive-tablets, sarcophagi, and tombstones with sculptures and inscriptions, the most interesting of which are in the first room (cavalry and infantry soldiers), and architectural fragments. — *Room IV.*: Mediaeval objects, including reliefs of the seven electors, of Emp. Henry VII., and of St. Martin, dating from 1312, brought from the old Merchants' Hall; architectural fragments; Jewish tombstones of the 13th and 14th centuries. — Returning to Room I. and crossing the staircase, we next reach — *Room V.*, which also contains mediaeval objects (armorial bearings, weapons, vases) and a model in cork of the Roman amphitheatre at Nimes. — *Room VI.* contains in glass cabinets and cases the smaller Roman and Germanic antiquities. In the Roman section, on the left side of the room, are bronzes, including a colossal head and a small Venus; rings, buckles, and various ornaments; helmets, swords, spurs, and other weapons; utensils and vessels, lamps, vases, bricks, pieces of leather, sandals, a coat of mail, etc. In the Germanic section are similar objects, beginning with the flint period, most of them having been found in the Frankish tombs in the province of Rhenish Hessen. — *Room VII.* contains a large collection of painted casts of Roman and Germanic antiquities in other collections, particularly those in Germany, affording the visitor a good survey of their contents.

We now ascend the staircase between Rooms IV. and V., and reach, on the left, the entrance to the PICTURE GALLERY on the second floor. The best pictures were presented by Napoleon I., but there are few of great value. On entering we cross Rooms IX. and II., and begin to the left with — *Room I.*: 6. *Jac. van Artois*, Foundation of the Chartreuse, a large landscape, the figure of St. Bruno by *Le Sueur*; 7, 8, 10, and 11. Four periods of the day, after Claude Lorrain; 30, 32. *Mignard*, Poetry, History,

Painting, and the God of Time. — Room II.: 39. *Miereveldt*, Don Ruy Gomez, Spanish secretary of state; 50. *S. Hoffmann*, Kitchen of a prince. — Room III.: *F. Bol*, Abraham on Mt. Moriah. — Room IV.: 124. *Lor. di Credi*, Madonna; 126, 127, 128. *Gaud. Ferrari*, St. Jerome in a landscape, Adoration of the Infant, The young Tobias (three admirable pictures); 132. *Titian*, Bacchanalian. — Room V.: 147. *Guido Reni*, Rape of Europa; 150. Filial love, Venetian school; 155. *Schidone*, Mary's visit to Elizabeth. In the centre of the saloon an astronomical clock (of the beginning of this century). — In the BALCONY ROOM, watercolours, drawings, chalks, etc. — Room VI.: 181. *Velasquez*, Head of a cardinal; 182. *Murillo*, Duck-stealer. — Room VII.: 198. *Jordaens*, Christ among the doctors; 199. *Lod. Caracci*, Glory of the crowned Virgin. — Room VIII.: (Old German school): 204. After *Dürer*, Adam and Eve (original at Madrid); 207-215. *Grünewald*, The nine beatitudes of Mary. — Room IX.: Modern works of the Kunstverein or art-union.

Opposite the picture-gallery, on the other side of the landing of the staircase we pass through a room containing casts from the antique, and enter the CONCERT ROOM, which contains portraits of the last twenty electors, beginning with Albert II. of Brandenburg (1513-45), and several other pictures. Adjoining it is the AKADEMIE-SAAL, built by F. Karl v. Erthal, the last elector, in 1775, with ceiling-painting by J. Zick of Coblenz. Opposite the portrait of the founder is that of Grand Duke Lewis II., by E. Heuss.

The LIBRARY and the collection of coins occupy the W. wing of the building. The former consists of 110.000 vols., including early printings by Gutenberg, Fust, and Schöffer, of 1459-62. The COINS include 2-3000 Roman, upwards of 1800 of Mayence from the time of Charlemagne down to the overthrow of the electoral state, and some 1500 modern coins and medals. Opposite the library are the PHYSICAL CABINET and the TECHNICAL MODELS, which last include the model of a bridge over the Rhine projected by Napoleon I. and that of the new railway-bridge. — The collection of the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY on the 3rd and 4th floors is extensive and well arranged.

Opposite the Electoral Palace, to the S., is the Palace of the Grand Duke (Pl. 5), formerly a *Lodge of the Teutonic Order*, built at the beginning of the 18th cent., and connected with it is the Arsenal (Pl. 41), which was erected by Elector von Elz in 1736.

A Bridge-of-Boats, $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in length, connects Mayence and Castel. Below it, when the river is low, may be seen remains of the pillars of a bridge constructed by Charlemagne in 793-803. Most of the seven Water Mills are anchored to these ancient foundations. Castel, see p. 127.

The *Neue Anlage (Pl. A, B, 3, 4; restaurant), or public promenade, on a slight eminence near the Neuthor (Pl. C, D, 3), on the S.E. side of the town, occupies the site of the electoral château of *Favorite*, where on 25th July, 1792, the well-known manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick to the French nation was framed by a large assembly of princes. The grounds command a view of the town, the river, and the Taunus Mts. The grounds are intersected by the railways to Darmstadt and Ludwigshafen. The former crosses the Rhine by the Railway Bridge, which lies obliquely between the Mayence bank and the opposite 'Mainspitze'. This bridge, which is altogether 1410 yds in length, was constructed in 1862 on Pauli's ('fish-belly') system. It consists of four arches, each about 137 yds. in span, beyond which towards the E. bank, it

is continued by the so-called Fluthbrücke ('flood-bridge'), resting on buttresses. A walk across the railway-bridge is also recommended, but the best survey is obtained from the towers (fee 40 pf.).

The Cemetery, which was once the burial-ground of the Roman legions and of the earliest Christian church (St. Aureus), lies to the W., outside the Münsterthor (Pl. G, 1; cab, see p. 126). It occupies an eminence near Zahlbach (p. 132), and deserves a visit chiefly for the sake of its situation and its tasteful arrangement.

21. From Bingerbrück to Kreuznach, Saarbrücken, and Metz.

Comp. Map, p. 154.

138 M. RAILWAY to Neunkirchen in 4 hrs., to Saarbrücken in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more; thence to Metz $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares to Saarbrücken 11 M 50, 8 M 70, 5 M 80 pf.; to Metz 17 M 90, 13 M 10. 8 M 70 pf.

The line begins at Bingerbrück (p. 106), on the left bank of the Nahe, skirts the Hunsrück mountains, traverses vineyards and a fertile district, and passes several small stations, the most important of which is (5 M.) Langenlonsheim (Weisses Ross).

10 M. Kreuznach.—The station is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, and 1 M. from the Curhaus. Hotel omnibuses and cabs await the arrival of the trains. Cab (with two horses) 75 pf. for one person, 25 pf. for each additional person, including ordinary luggage; for a large trunk 25 pf. In summer most of the trains also stop at the Haltestelle am Bad, a small station, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Curhaus, not to be recommended to those arriving for the first time. It has no booking-office for luggage.

Hotels. In the town, PFÄLZER HOF, next the post-office, R. 2 M 50, B. 1 M. A. 50 pf., well spoken of; ADLER, Hochstrasse; BERLINER HOF, at the Kornmarkt; TAUBE, R. and B. $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; GOLDENE KRONE, near the post-office; STADT FRANKFURT; WEISSES ROSS; the last three unpretending and often overcrowded in midsummer. Bath-houses and hotels in and near the Bade-Insel, for patients, closed in winter: CURHAUS, ENGLISCHER HOF, KAUFENBERG, ORANIENHOF, HOF von HOLLAND, SCHMIDT-DHEIL, EUROPÄISCHER HOF, HÔTEL ROYAL, HÔTEL RIEDEL, GRAND HÔTEL DU NORD, opposite the Elisabeth-Quelle, STADT NAUMBURG, DR. SCHMIDT'S PRIVATE BATH, etc., and many other hotels and lodging houses, nearly all with baths. An ordinary salt bath costs 1 M 20 pf.

Restaurants, with gardens: Taube, at the Stadthaus; Schorn, Curhaus-Str., music frequently in summer; Stein, on the right bank of the Nahe; Gravius, near the last; Clüsserath, café-restaurant and confectioner; Zur Königsau, on the left bank of the Nahe.

Carriages to the following places and back with 2 hrs. stay.

	1-horse	2-horse		1-horse	2-horse
Rheingrafenstein	6 M—pf.	7 M 50 pf	Ebernburg or Altenbaumburg	6 M—pf.	9 M—pf.
Rheingrafenstein viâ Münster	7 — —	10 - 50 -	Rothenfels or Disibodenberg	9 — —	12 — —
Rheingrafenstein, Münster, and the Ebernburg	10 — —	13 - 50 -	Schloss Dhaun	18 — —	24 — —
Münster	5 — —	7 - 50 -			
Münster (without returning)	2 - 50 -	3 - 50 -	Per hour . . .	2 — —	3 — —

Visitors' Tax. The 'Brunnen Karte' for the season costs for one pers. 10, for 2 pers. of the same family 15.//; each additional pers. 3 M more; single ticket admitting to the grounds of the Curhaus 50 pf.

Music every forenoon and afternoon at the Curhaus or the spring.

Post Office (Pl. 3), near the N. (Binger) Thor. — **Telegraph Office**, at the post-office.

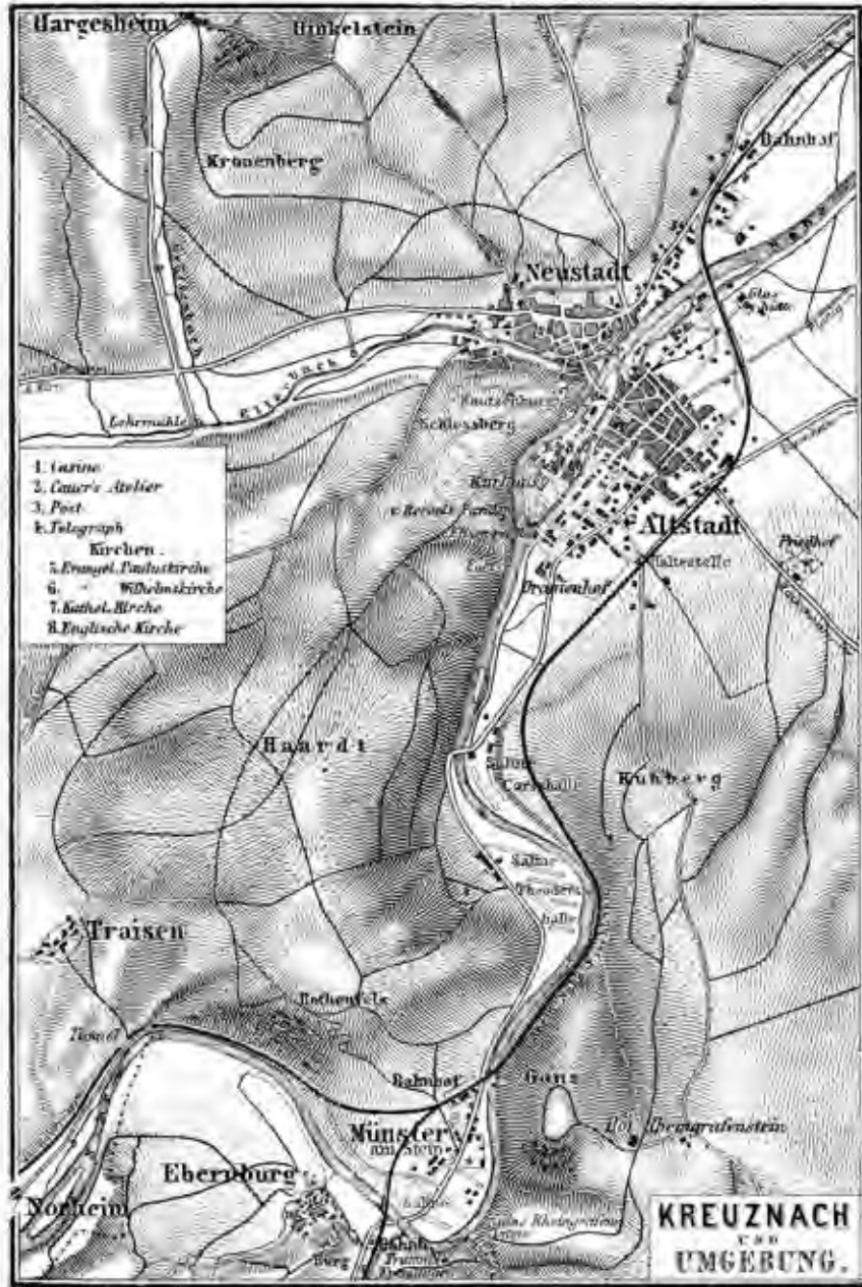
Donkeys at the Curhaus. To the following places and back, with halt of 1/2 day: Münster am Stein 3, Rheingrafenstein 3, Ebernburg 3, Rothenfels 3 M.

English Church Service during the season.

Kreuznach (14,000 inhab., 1/3 Rom. Cath.), which from the 13th to the 15th cent. was the capital of the County of Sponheim, then belonged to the Palatinate, and since 1814 has been Prussian, lies on the Nahe, about 10 M. from the Rhine. The river separates the **Altstadt**, with the larger Protestant church (Pl. 6), on the right bank, from the **Neustadt**, with the Roman Catholic church (Pl. 7), on the left, and above the town forms the **Bade-Insel**, or Bath Island (see below). A stone bridge, on the buttresses of which several houses are built, crosses the lower part of the island, affording a picturesque view, and unites the three different parts of the town. The **Church** (Pl. 5) on the island, near the bridge, was consecrated in 1777, to replace an earlier edifice which was destroyed by the French in 1689. The ruins of the Gothic choir of the latter, dating from 1333, were fitted up as an *English Chapel* in 1857, and re-consecrated in 1863. Adjoining the church is the marble statue of *Dr. Priefer* (d. 1863), by whom the baths were first brought into notice, by Cauer.

Kreuznach (340 ft.) has lately become a watering-place of considerable repute, and is visited by upwards of 6000 patients annually. The **Salt Baths**, which are particularly beneficial in cases of scrofula and cutaneous diseases, are situated on and near the **Bade-Insel**, or **Badevörth**, where a new and attractive quarter of the town has sprung up. The principal street, flanked with hotels, lodging-houses, and gardens, leads from the church in a straight direction to the **Curhaus**, with the **Badehaus** or Bath House, built in 1872, and forming the rendezvous of patients and visitors. Many of the former drink the waters of the **Elisabeth-Quelle**, a spring containing bromine and iodine, and rising from the porphyry rock at the S. end of the island. The agate wares of Oberstein (p. 141) are among the most attractive of the various objects offered for sale here.

Opposite the Curhaus an iron bridge crosses the narrower arm of the Nahe and connects the island with another new quarter, consisting of bath and lodging-houses, which has recently sprung up on the right bank. The road in a straight direction leads to the **Haltestelle**, mentioned above, 1/2 M. from the Curhaus. Near this station (on the left) is the studio (Pl. 2) of the talented sculptors, the brothers *Cauer*, well known for their skilful treatment of subjects from the world of romance ('Dornröschen', 'Aschenbrödel', etc.), to



which strangers are readily admitted. (Pretty statuettes in imitation ivory, consisting of plaster saturated with stearic acid, may be purchased here.)

On the N.W. side of the town, on the left bank of the Nahe, rises the **Schlossberg** (500 ft.), a hill laid out as private pleasure-grounds. The vineyards on its S. slopes yield excellent wine. Shady walks ascend the hill from the old bridge over the Nahe (entrance from the lane at the back of the fountain, fee to gate-keeper). The summit, crowned by the ruined castle of *Kauzenberg*, the ancient seat of the Sponheim family, destroyed by the French in 1689, commands a fine view of the valley from the Rheingrafenstein to Bingen. A lion hewn in stone, brought here from Dhaun (p. 140), commemorates the gallant conduct of Michel Mort, a butcher of Kreuznach, who sacrificed his life in a battle against Archbishop Werner of Mayence in 1279, to save his Prince, Johann von Sponheim. The traveller may now walk along the top of the hill and descend to the ferry above the bath-island.

About 1 M. above Kreuznach are situated the saline springs and salt works (with bath-house) of **Carlshalle** and **Theodorshalle** (*Hôtel Rees* and others; R. 10-15 *M.* per week. Restaurant in the Curgarten. Refreshments at the forester's house in the wood). About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on lies —

Münster am Stein (railway-station, see p. 139: **Kurhaus*, *Hôtel Löw*, both with restaurants; *Stolzenfels*, *Adler*, *Victoria*, *Baum*, *Pariser Hof*, *Rheingrafenstein*; numerous private hotels. — *Restaurant at the Cursaal*; *Trumm's Restaurant* on the right bank of the Nahe. — *Visitors' Tax* same as at Kreuznach), a village pleasantly situated at the foot of the Rheingrafenstein and the Gans, also possessing salt-springs, and which of late years has acquired importance as a watering-place. The waters of the principal salt-spring (87°) are conducted directly to the baths, which are well fitted up. The Curgarten is connected with the springs by a covered way.

The ***Rheingrafenstein** (803 ft.), a picturesque cliff of porphyry, here rises 432 ft. almost perpendicularly from the Nahe. The river should be crossed by the ferry near the saline springs, opposite which a path ascends the *Huttenthal* for a short distance, and then turns to the left and leads to the top (fine view). The boldly situated ruined castle, built in the 11th cent., once the residence of the 'Rheingrafen' (Rhenish counts), was blown up by the French in 1789. The new château, farm-buildings, vineyards, etc. are the property of the Duchess of Ossuna, daughter of Prince v. Salm-Salm (d. 1842).

The ***Gans** (1020 ft.), an indented ridge of porphyry, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.E. of the Rheingrafenstein, commands a still more extensive view, embracing the Nahetal as far as Bingen and a portion of the Rheingau.

FROM KREUZNACH TO THE GANS, RHEINGRAFENSTEIN, AND MÜNSTER AM STEIN a beautiful walk of $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a route hardly to be mistaken. Following the road in a straight direction from the 'Haltestelle', and passing a rock cellar, we reach the conspicuous 'Tempelchen' on the Kuhberg in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., about 100 paces beyond which a path diverges through the wood to the right, leading to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Rheingrafensteiner Hof*. Several footpaths ascend hence to the Gans. The route from the latter to the Rheingrafenstein is by a field-road towards the S. provided with a direction-post, and leading through the wood to the ruin (p. 137), to which steps ascend. The descent to the Nahe, where there is a restaurant and ferry (see above), is somewhat steep and stony. To the left, about halfway down, a finger-post indicates the way to the Altenbaumburg (see below).

Opposite the Rheingrafenstein, to the W., rises the ruined ***Ebernburg**, once the stronghold of Franz von Sickingen (b. 1481, d. 1523), and at that time often an asylum for outlaws and fugitives. Under his roof several of the early Reformers found shelter, and Ulrich von Hutten here composed (1520-22) his letters to Charles V., to the German nobility, and the German nation. The castle was fortified by the French in 1689, but in consequence of the Peace of Ryswyk in 1698 it was again dismantled. The ruin remained in the possession of the Sickingens till 1750, when it was annexed to the Palatinate. Out of the ruins rises a quaint, pinnacled building, fitted up as an inn, and embellished with portraits of Sickingen and his wife, Ulrich von Hutten, and others. Old weapons and bullets, which have been dug up, are preserved in the castle-yard. Fine prospect.

The view from the ***Rothenfels** (918 ft. above the sea-level), a barren red porphyry cliff about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Kreuznach, surpasses those from the Gans and Ebernburg, as it embraces the valley of the Nahe as far as the Lemberg, and the Alsenzthal as far as the Moschellandsberg.

A charming excursion from Münster am Stein is through the *Huttenthal*, a valley on the opposite bank of the Nahe (ferry, already mentioned), then across arable land, and finally through beautiful woods, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) ***Altenbaumburg** ("Restaurant"), an extensive ruined castle destroyed by the French in 1669, the ancestral seat of the ancient 'Raugrafen', and formerly called the *Boyneburg*, or *Croneburg*. The visitor may then descend to the village of *Altenbamberg* (p. 139), at the foot of the castle, and return by railway or on foot through the Alsenzthal to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Münster am Stein. — **Schloss Montfort** may be reached from Münster, by the *Ebernburg* and *Bingert* in 2 hrs. The extensive castle (refreshments at the *Montforter Hof*), once a robber's stronghold, was destroyed in the 15th cent. Turning to the right from *Bingert*, the traveller may ascend to the summit of the *Lemberg* (1312 ft.), which rises precipitously from the Nahe (reached from Münster direct in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), and descend thence by a rugged path in 1 hr. to stat. *Waldböckelheim*.

The finest of the more distant excursions from Kreuznach are to the *Disibodenberg* (p. 139), *Schloss Dhaun* (p. 140), and *Oberstein* (p. 141), all of which are easily reached with the aid of the railway (carriages, see p. 135). The *Donnersberg*, see p. 221. — From Kreuznach to Bacharach by Stromberg, see p. 102.

The district between Kreuznach and Norheim and the neighbourhood of Oberstein are the most picturesque portions of the line. Leaving the principal station at Kreuznach, the train crosses the Nahe, stops at the *Haltestelle am Bad*, and skirts the base of the *Gans* (p. 137). To the left, where the train next crosses the Nahe, rise the two remarkable pinnacles of the *Rheingrafenstein* (p. 137).

12½ M. Münster am Stein, see p. 137.

FROM MÜNSTER AM STEIN TO KAISERSLAUTERN, 37½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. (fares 4 M. 80, 3 M. 20, 2 M. 5 pf.). The line crosses the Nahe, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Bavaria, and beyond (1½ M.) *Ebernburg*, a small village at the foot of the castle of that name (p. 138), ascends the valley of the *Alsenz*. — 2 M. *Altenbamberg* lies at the foot of the Altenbamburg (p. 138). To the right above (7 M.) *Alsenz* (Post), a village with a coal-mine, rises the ruin of *Randeck*. (From *Alsenz* to *Gaugreweiler*, diligence twice a day; then on foot through the valley of the *Appel* to *Iben*, with a ruined castle and a small Romanesque church.) — 12 M. *Dielkirchen*. — 15 M. *Rockenhausen* (Deutsches Haus), a considerable village, best starting-point for the ascent of the Donnersberg (see p. 221). — 20 M. *Winnweiler* (Zum Donnersberg), an industrious village, with iron-works and a copper foundry, near the picturesque *Frankensteiner Thal*, with the ruin of *Frankenstein*. — 22 M. *Langmeil-Münchweiler*, junction for the line from *Langmeil* to *Marnheim* (see p. 222). — 24½ M. *Lembach-Neuheimbach*; 27 M. *Enkenbach*; 30½ M. *Hochspeyer*, where the line joins the *Pfälzische Ludwigsbahn* (p. 219). — 37½ M. *Kaiserslautern*, see p. 219.

Beyond a cutting the *Ebernburg* (p. 138) appears on the left. The train next runs between the Nahe and the base of the precipitous *Rothenfels* (p. 138), and after going through two tunnels, passes the villages of *Norheim*, *Niederhausen*, and *Oberhausen*, and an abrupt rock rising on the right, crowned with the ruins of *Böckelheim*, in which the Emp. Henry IV. was kept prisoner by his son Henry V. in 1105. 19½ M. **Waldböckelheim** lies in a side-valley, 2 M. to the N. of the station.

The castle and abbey of *Sponheim*, the ancestral seat of one of the oldest Rhenish families (comp. p. 136), are situated ½ hr. to the N. of Waldböckelheim. The church, consecrated in 1123, occupying the site of an older structure, and belonging to the former Benedictine Abbey, is a fine example of the Romanesque style, but has been somewhat altered at subsequent periods.

Emerging from a tunnel beyond Waldböckelheim, we observe on the left, beyond the Nahe, the extensive ruins of ***Disiboden-berg**, a monastery founded by the Irish bishop Disibodus (d. about 750), the first propagator of Christianity in this district (20 min. to the E. of Staudernheim). It was rebuilt in 1150, but abandoned in 1559, and is now converted into pleasure-grounds, which afford a survey of the valley of the Nahe and its affluent the *Glan*. The Abbey Church, consecrated in 1143, was an imposing edifice with pillars; the vaulting of the choir, which was composed of nave and aisles, was borne by embedded columns. The secular portions of the monastery are in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., when it had come into the possession of the Cistercians. Adjoining the church were the cloisters, and to the right of them the chapter-house. Farther to the W. was the residence of the abbot with

a view over the valley of the Nahe, and to the E. was the refectory, of which the gable-walls are still standing. The custodian shows a number of Gothic fragments (chiefly key-stones) from the old building, which are collected in a vault.

22 M. **Staudernheim** (**Salmen*) lies to the left, connected with the station by the five-arched 'Landgrafen-Brücke', constructed in 1850.

23½ M. **Sobernheim** (*Krone; Adler*) is a small town of some antiquity, enclosed by a wall. Late Gothic church, and some picturesque old houses, several of which bear quaint inscriptions.

27 M. **Monzingen** (Pflug), on the slope to the right, yields one of the best wines of the Nahe. On the right, farther on, is (30 M.) **Martinstein**, curiously built on a rock, with its church on an eminence surrounded by a fine group of trees. The station is ½ M. from the village. Beyond it, in a valley opening on the right, are situated the grand ruins of *Schloss Dhaun*.

***Schloss Dhaun**, the seat of a branch of the Wildgrafen and Rheingrafen which became extinct in 1750, was erected in the 12th cent., and greatly extended in 1729. This strikingly picturesque castle is situated 6 M. from Monzingen, and 3½ M. from Martinstein and from Kirn (see below; carriage 7½ M.). A relief over one of the doors, representing an ape giving an apple to a child, commemorates the incident that a child of one of the Counts was carried off by an ape, but fortunately recovered. Magnificent view of the valley of the Nahe as far as the Lemberg, of the Simmertal, and the dark ravines of the Soonwald.

The traveller who visits Schloss Dhaun from Monzingen should return to the valley of the Nahe by *Johannesberg* (see below).

On an eminence to the right stands the church of *Johannesberg*, which contains ancient tombstones of the Wildgrafen and Rheingrafen. The train next passes through a tunnel and reaches —

33 M. **Kirn** (595 ft.; *Stroh*, well spoken of; *Kothen*; both at the station; **Post*; *Rheinländer*; beer at *Dill's*), a thriving little town, with manufactures of cloth and leather, and a brewery. During last century it was the residence of the Princes v. Salm-Kyrburg, the last of whom perished by the guillotine at Paris in 1794. The town contains several fine buildings which date from that period. The ancient church (nave Romanesque, choir Gothic, added in the 15th cent.) contains a good ciborium, and several tombstones of Counts Palatine. The town is commanded by the ruin of *Kyrburg* (restaurant), which, in 1861, was freed from the disfiguring buildings around it, and embellished with pleasure-grounds.

A road ascends from Kirn through the valley of the *Hahnenbach*, which falls into the Nahe here, past *Büchenbeuren* to Bernecastel (p. 156) and Trarbach (p. 156) on the Moselle.

About 1½ M. up the valley, which on the night of 5th Aug. 1875, was visited, along with Kirn, by a terrible inundation occasioned by a water-spout, are the ruins of *Stein-Callenfels*, curiously perched on the rock like a swallow's nest. At the entrance to the valley are several agate polishing mills. In the background the white castle of *Wartenstein*, on a wooded height; thence by *Oberhausen* to *Dhaun*, and from *Dhaun* by *Johannesberg*, or through the woods to *Kirn*, a pleasant walk of 3½ hrs.

The valley now expands, but the line again enters a mountainous district at Sulzbach, where the cliffs become more abrupt. The most interesting part of the line in point of construction is between Kirn and Birkenfeld, where there are no fewer than twenty bridges over the Nahe and ten tunnels, while the whole of the remaining part of the line has five bridges and five tunnels only. Beyond ($37\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fischbach* the train comes in view of *Oberstein*, situated most picturesquely on the opposite bank, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station (*Restaurant*, fine view). To the right a *view is obtained of the 'Fallen Rocks'.

$42\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Oberstein** (*Restaurant* at the station, with pavilion and *view. In the town, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station: **Neue Post*, near the new bridge; agates at the *Gewerbehalle*, a few paces to the right of the new bridge, and at many shops), a town with 3500 inhab., is the finest point on the Nahe. The precipitous cliffs, 400 ft. in height, which confine the town within narrow limits, are crowned with two ruined castles of the Barons of Oberstein, who became extinct in 1617. Halfway up is the **Protestant Church*, curiously built into the face of the rock in the 12th cent., and restored in 1482. It contains an old tombstone, supposed to be that of the founder, and a portrait of the Oberstein family. Steps ascend to the church opposite the lower bridge; the sexton lives in the last house on the left. The new Gothic *Roman Catholic Church*, constructed of grey 'melaphyr', lies on the right bank of the Nahe.

Most of the inhabitants of Oberstein are occupied in cutting and polishing agates. These stones were formerly found here in abundance, but have now become scarce, and are largely imported from Brazil and Montevideo. A process has been discovered by which colourless agates are converted into onyxes, sardonyxes, &c., by the addition of colouring matter. On the *Idarbach*, which falls into the Nahe near Oberstein, there are upwards of fifty polishing mills. **Idar** (*Hôtel Veeck*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of Oberstein (post-omnibus four times daily in 20 min.), also possesses a *Gewerbehalle*, or industrial hall, in which these wares are sold at officially regulated prices. At Idar and Oberstein upwards of 100 'goldsmiths' are engaged in setting the stones in silver and other metals. — Beautiful excursion to the *Wildenburg* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) by the *Katzenloch*; guide necessary.

47 M. **Kronweiler**. $50\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Heimbach**. $53\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Birkenfeld** (*Emmerich*), 3 M. to the N. of the railway, the capital of the principality of Birkenfeld, now belonging to the Duchy of Oldenburg. From ($57\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Türkismühle* a diligence runs to Trèves in $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. The line now attains the culminating point (1030 ft.) between the Nahe and Saar, and then descends rapidly to the district-town of —

$66\frac{1}{4}$ M. **St. Wendel** (*Jochem*), with a fine old Gothic church and pulpit of 1462.

About $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of St. Wendel is situated the small town of *Tholey* (*Knoll*), formerly the seat of a Benedictine Abbey, the simple early Gothic church of which is still preserved. Above it rises the *Schamberg*, a volcanic eminence (porphyry), which affords a fine view. Numerous Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood.

$75\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Neunkirchen** (*Jochum*, near the bridge), the junction of the Mannheim line (R. 33). Large foundry belonging to Messrs. Stumm.

Beyond Neunkirchen is the *Bildstock Tunnel* (517 yds.). The numerous cuttings here expose to view strata of coal, often curiously dislodged. The coal mines all belong to the Prussian government. They employ about 25,000 hands, and yield 4 million tons annually, worth about 1,500,000*l.* These mines have given rise to the industry of the district, in which glass-houses, manufactories of sal-ammoniac, Prussian-blue, etc., abound.

$78\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Friedrichsthal**; $81\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Sulzbach**; $85\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Dudweiler**, the long row of glowing coke-furnaces at which forms an imposing spectacle at night.

Between the stations of *Sulzbach* and *Dudweiler*, in a wood $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the left of the line, is situated the '*Brennende Berg*', or burning mountain, a coal-bed which ignited spontaneously at the beginning of last century. Slow combustion still takes place, and the bed, 400 by 40 yds., is gradually sinking. Smoke is seen, especially after rain, issuing from the fissures, in which eggs are sometimes cooked by visitors.

$89\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Saarbrücken** (**Zix*, R. 2 *M.*), a town with 9000 inhab., on the left bank of the *Saar*, which here becomes navigable, is connected by two bridges with the sister town of **St. Johann** (**Köhl*; *Guepratte*; *Rhein. Hof*; *Zimmermann*; *Korn*), with 10,900 inhab., which the railway skirts, and which lies on the right bank. Down to 1793 Saarbrücken was the residence of the princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken, whose *Schloss*, burned down by the French revolutionary army in that year, is now private property; the palace-church contains monuments of the princes. The saloon of the Rathhaus at Saarbrück has, by order of the Emperor, been decorated with frescoes by Werner, commemorating the events of 19th July to 9th Aug. 1870 (see below). Numerous coal-mines, manufactories, etc. are in the neighbourhood. Railway to *Trèves*, see R. 21; to *Saargemünd*, *Hagenau*, and *Strassburg*, see R. 39.

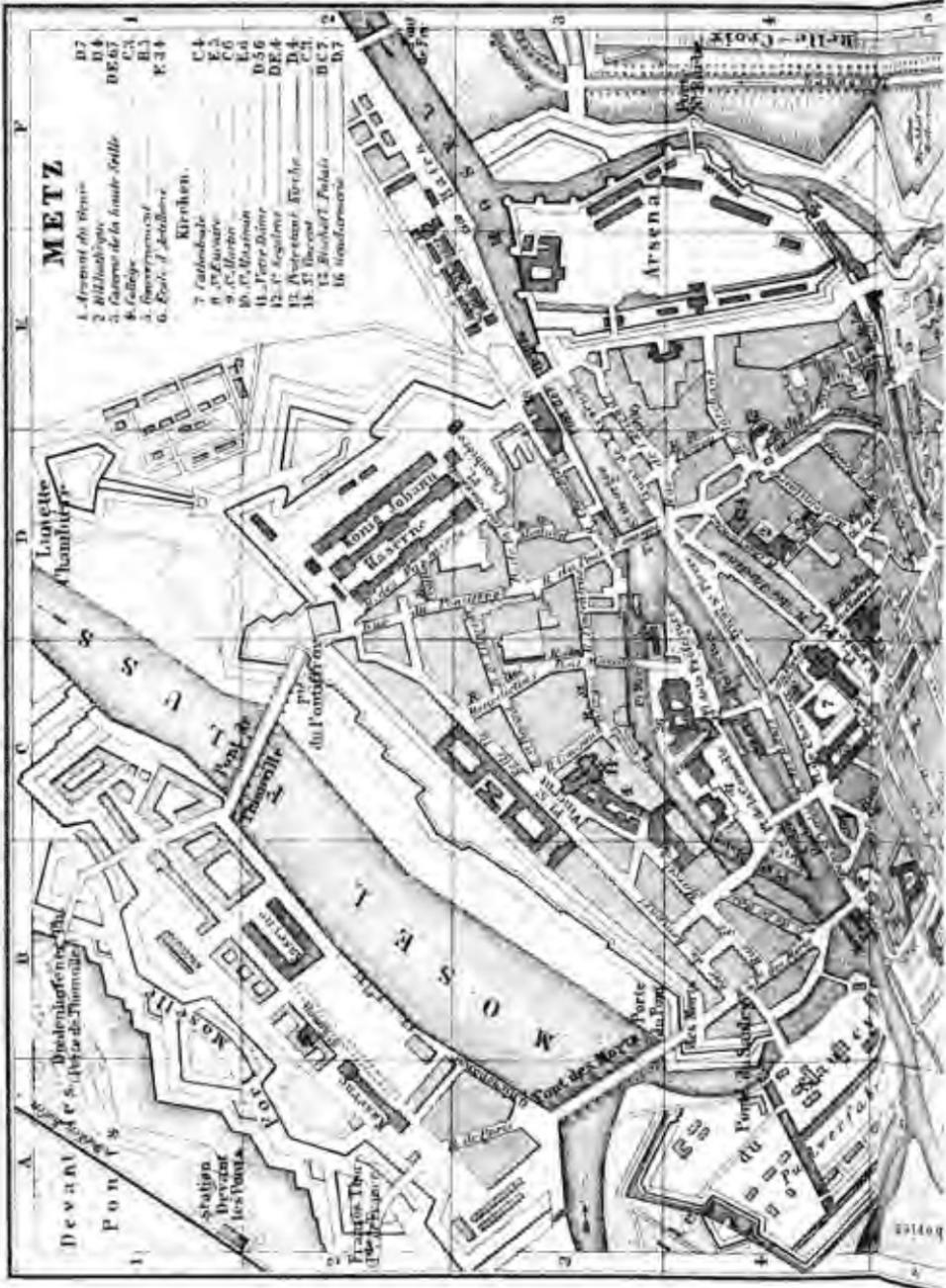
On the heights of *Spicheren*, about 3 M. to the S. of Saarbrücken, on 6th Aug. 1870, a sharp engagement took place between the Prussians and French, in which the latter, although numerically superior, were obliged to retreat. A visit to the battle-field occupies 3-4 hrs. (carr. 12 *M.*). The Metz road is followed, passing the (1 M.) *Ehrenthal*, the burial-place of the German soldiers who fell at Spicheren, and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) toll-house and '*Goldene Bremer*' inn, near which is the *Spicherer Berg Hotel*. On the left rises the *Spicherer Berg* (875 ft.), with its steep and scantily wooded slopes, a strong position in which the French had intrenched themselves. The Germans began the attack from the right and left side of the road, and from the *Winterberg*, a hill about 1 M. to the S. of Saarbrücken. A tower recently erected on the latter height to commemorate the victory commands a good survey of the battle-field.

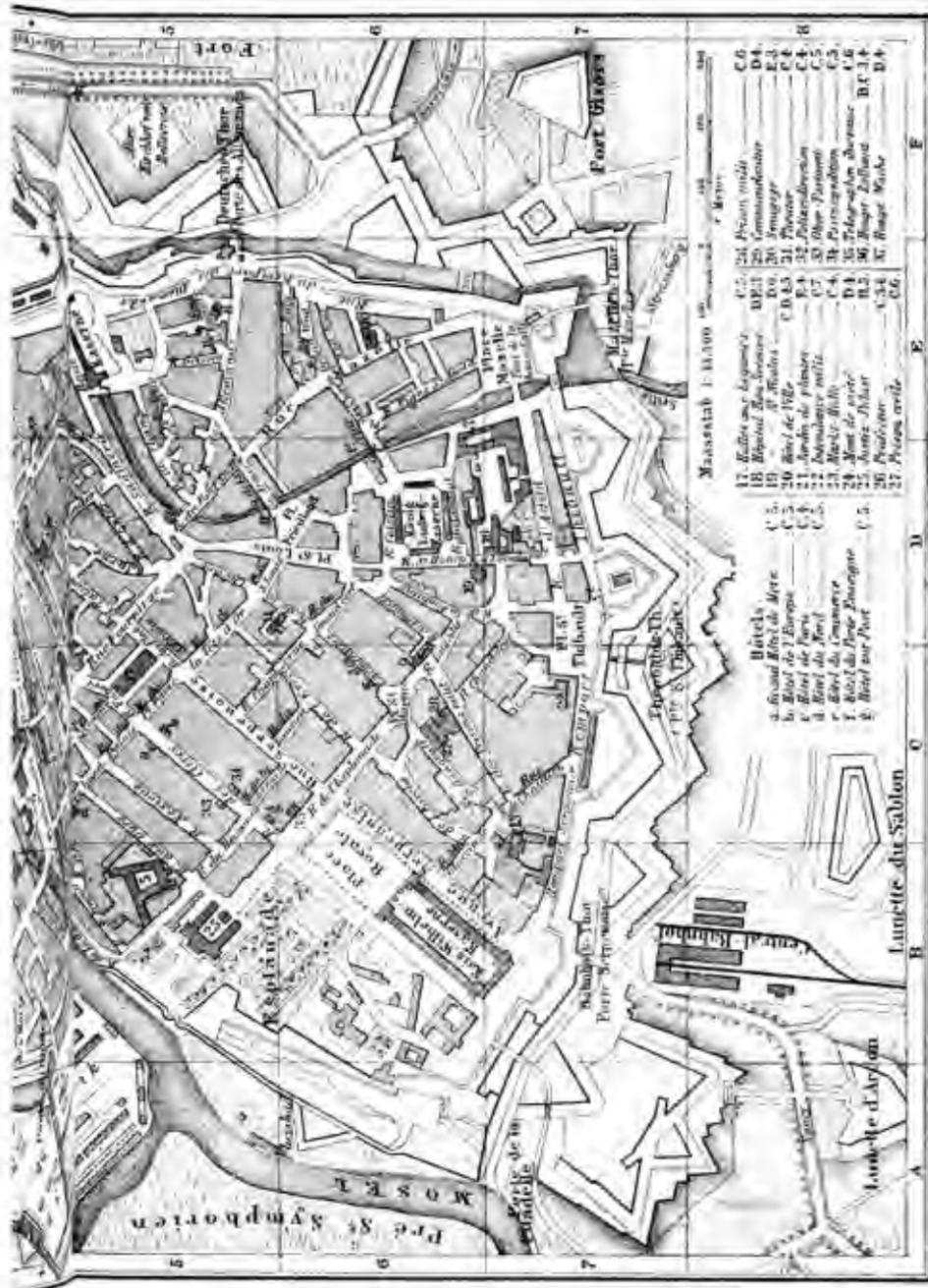
At **St. Arnual**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of Saarbrücken, on the E. side of the *Winterberg*, is a *Church in the best Gothic style, with remarkably fine font, pulpit, and interesting monuments of the princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken.

The RAILWAY TO METZ crosses the *Saar*, traverses the battle-field of 6th Aug. 1870, and passes (5 M.) *Stiring-Wendel*, and the little town of (7 M.) *Forbach*. To the left in the distance rises the

METZ

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. <i>Arrêté du Préfet</i> | D.7 |
| 2. <i>Bibliothèque</i> | D.8 |
| 3. <i>Chambre de la Houze Nelle</i> | D.E.7 |
| 4. <i>Fabrique</i> | C.3 |
| 5. <i>Famille</i> | - |
| 6. <i>Forêt d'Adderley</i> | E.3+ |
| KRISTEN. | |
| 7. <i>Fauve</i> | C.4 |
| 8. <i>Fauveaux</i> | E.2 |
| 9. <i>Félix</i> | C.6 |
| 10. <i>Félixine</i> | E.4 |
| 11. <i>Fever Duster</i> | D.5.6 |
| 12. <i>Février</i> | DE.4 |
| 13. <i>Février</i> | D.4 |
| 14. <i>Février</i> | C.7 |
| 15. <i>Février</i> | D.C.7 |
| 16. <i>Février</i> | D.7 |
| 17. <i>Février</i> | C.7 |





hill of *Spicheren* (see above). The country beyond Forbach is undulating. At ($11\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Beningen* the line from Metz to Saargemünd and Strassburg diverges to the left (comp. p. 241; branch-line to Thionville, p. 147, in progress). Next ($13\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Oberhomburg* on the *Rossel*, (18 M.) *St. Avold*, (25 M.) *Falkenberg*, ($31\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Herny*, ($35\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Remilly*, ($41\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Courcelles-sur-Nied*, all frequently mentioned in the annals of the Franco-Prussian war. At *Courcelles-Chaussy*, to the N.E. of Courcelles-sur-Nied, a battle was fought on 14th Aug. 1870, the result of which was to delay the intended march of the French army under Marshal Bazaine. (Branch-line from Courcelles to *Bolchen*, a town of 2500 inhab.; 14 M., in 1 hr.) Then (45 M.) *Peltre*, which was entirely destroyed in consequence of a sally on 30th Sept. 1870. On the right, before the station of Metz is entered, rises *Fort Queuleu*, now called Fort Göben.

$48\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Metz** — *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b), Rue des Clercs 4; *GRAND HÔTEL DE METZ (Pl. a), Rue des Clercs 3; HÔTEL LUXEMBOURG, Rue Serpenoise 55; HÔTEL DE PARIS (Pl. c), adjoining the Esplanade; HÔTEL DE LA POSTE (Pl. g), Rue des Clercs 38, of the second class; *HÔTEL GARNI (Pl. d), Rue Pierre Hardie 4, with restaurant; HÔTEL DE LONDRES et DU COMMERCE (Pl. e), Rue au Blé 4, L. and A. from 1 M. 60, D. with wine 2 M. 60 pf., with restaurant. — Several Cafés in the Esplanade. — Restaurant *Moitrier*, Rue Chapelue 4, adjoining the Rue Serpenoise. Luncheon Rooms at *Ehrhardt's*, Rue Fournirue 9. Beer at *Zetsings*, Rue Serpenoise 23.

Metz, the capital of German Lorraine, with 45,900 inhab., about a fourth of whom are German settlers (pop. before the Franco-German war 55,000), and a German garrison of 12,000 men, lies in a wide basin on the *Moselle*, which flows in several arms through the town, at the lower end of which it is joined by the *Seille* on the right. It was once the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia, and subsequently was a free city of the German Empire, until it was taken by the French in 1502, and successfully maintained by them against an army which besieged it under Charles V. By the Peace of 1556 it was ceded to the French together with Toul and Verdun, and in 1871 it was again incorporated with the Empire of Germany.

Metz has always been strongly fortified (at one time by Vauban), and under the later French régime was rendered one of the greatest fortresses in Europe by the construction of forts on the neighbouring heights. Until its surrender to the Germans on 27th Oct. 1870, the fortress had never succumbed to an enemy, and even on that occasion it is probable that mismanagement on the part of the French contributed mainly to its downfall. The Germans are now actively engaged in restoring and completing the fortifications. The outworks form a girdle round the town of about 15 M. in circumference; the most distant (*Plappeville*) is about 4 M. from the cathedral, the nearest (*St. Quentin*) about 1 M., the rest 2-3 M. To the W., commanding a wide surrounding tract of country are: *Fort Quentin*, consisting of two parts, that to the E. being now called *Friedrich Karl* and that to the W. *Manstein*; and *Fort Plappeville*, now named *C. v. Alvensleben*; on the N.E. are *Fort St. Julien*, now *Manteuffel*, and *Fort Les Bottes*, now *Zastrow*; to the S.E. *Fort Queuleu*, now *Göben*; to the S. *Fort St. Privat*, now *Prinz August v. Würtemburg*, *Bellecroix*, now *Steinmetz*, and *Moselle*, now *Voigts-Rhettz*.

The ***CATHEDRAL** (Pl. 7), the finest edifice in the town, is a magnificent Gothic structure, begun in the 13th cent. The nave was completed before 1392, the choir dates from the 15th and 16th cent. and was consecrated in 1546, and the unsightly portal was added in the degraded taste of the 18th cent. The whole was wholly restored in 1830-35, and considerably injured by fire in 1877. The **Interior* is very interesting, although most of the old monuments were destroyed at the time of the French Revolution. By the altar adjoining the sacristy is a kneeling figure of the architect *Pierre Perrat* (d. 1400). Several late Gothic paintings on the pillars have recently been discovered under the whitewash, and restored. The choir contains fine stained glass windows, the oldest of which, of the 13th cent., are on the S. side; those in the middle are of the 14th and 15th cent., and several others are modern. The tower, 387 ft. in height (110 steps to the first gallery, 105 more to the huge clock called *La Muette*, and 78 thence to the highest gallery), commands a beautiful view of the town and the fertile 'Pays Messin'.

The **MARCHÉ COUVERT** (Pl. 23) to the W. of the cathedral should be visited by the traveller in the morning for the sake of seeing the magnificent display of vegetables and fruit yielded by the remarkably fertile environs.

The **PLACE d'ARMES** (Pl. C, 4), adjacent to the cathedral on the W., is embellished with a *Statue of Marshal Fabert* (d. 1662), a native of Metz, who distinguished himself in the campaigns of Louis XIV.

The *Church of St. Vincent* (Pl. 14), a fine Gothic structure begun in the 13th cent., with traces of the Romanesque style, is disfigured externally, like the cathedral, with an unsuitable modern façade.

In the Rue Marcel (Pl. B, 4) in the vicinity, is the handsome modern Romanesque *Church of Ste. Constance*, with good mural paintings of 1861 by *Hussenot*, a native of Metz. The church belongs to the extensive *Orphelinat*, or orphan asylum, where intending visitors must apply.

The *Library* (Pl. 2), in the Rue Chèvremont, near the cathedral, recently re-opened, contains many valuable works on the history of Lorraine and the town itself. The *Museum* in the same building, embraces a considerable collection of Roman antiquities (in two rooms), a collection of coins (one room), a natural history cabinet, and a picture gallery (three rooms).

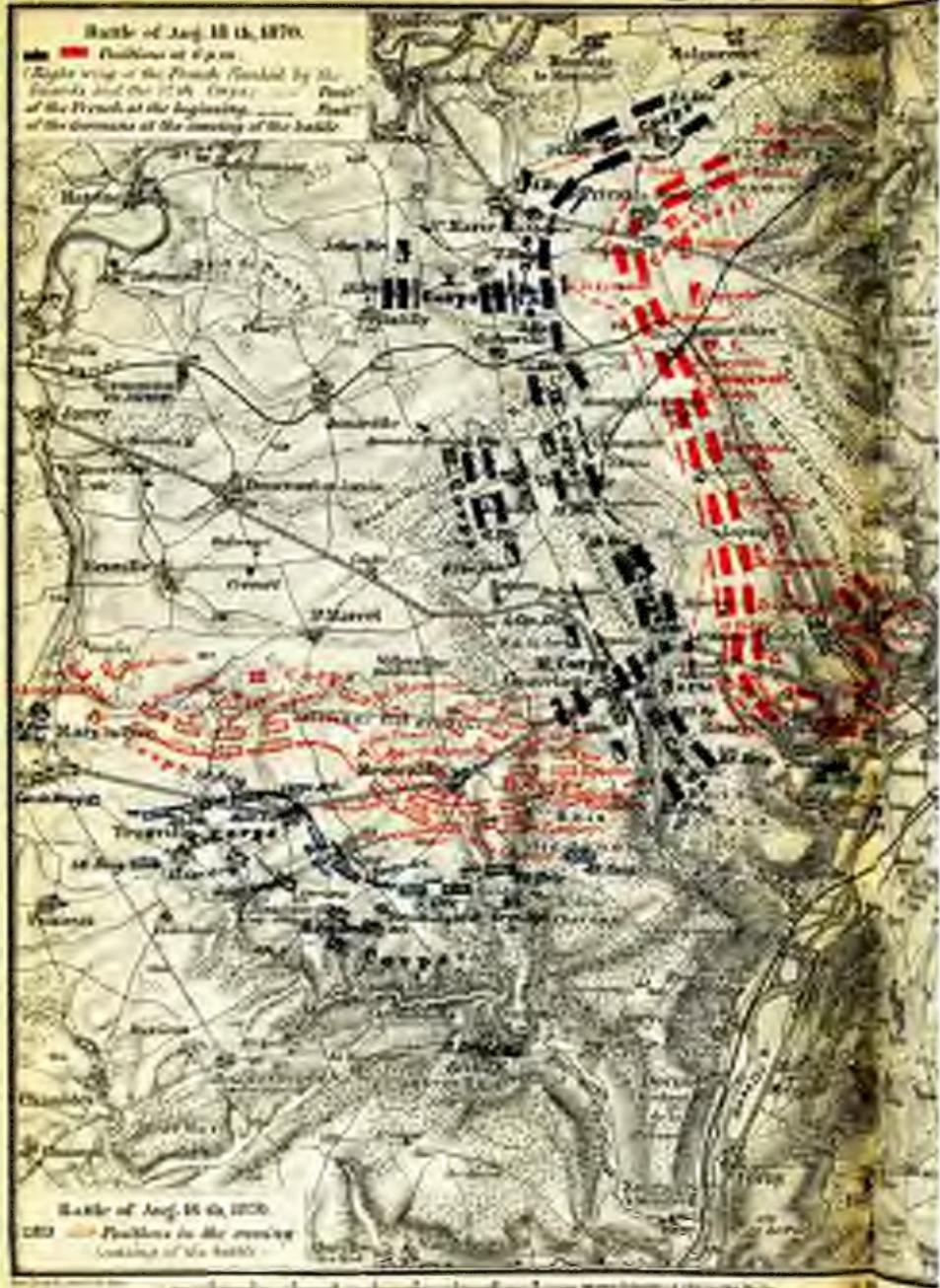
The handsome *Church of St. Eucharius* (Pl. 8), with a plain interior, near the Porte des Allemands, dates from the 12th cent.

The **ESPLANADE**, which extends towards the S.W. of the town, is laid out in pleasant walks. The spacious *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Caserne* (Pl. B, 6), formerly the Caserne du Génie, is situated here. In front of the Esplanade stands a *Statue of Marshal Ney*, who was born at Saarlouis in 1769, created Duc d'Elchingen by Napoleon in

Battle of Aug. 18 th, 1870.

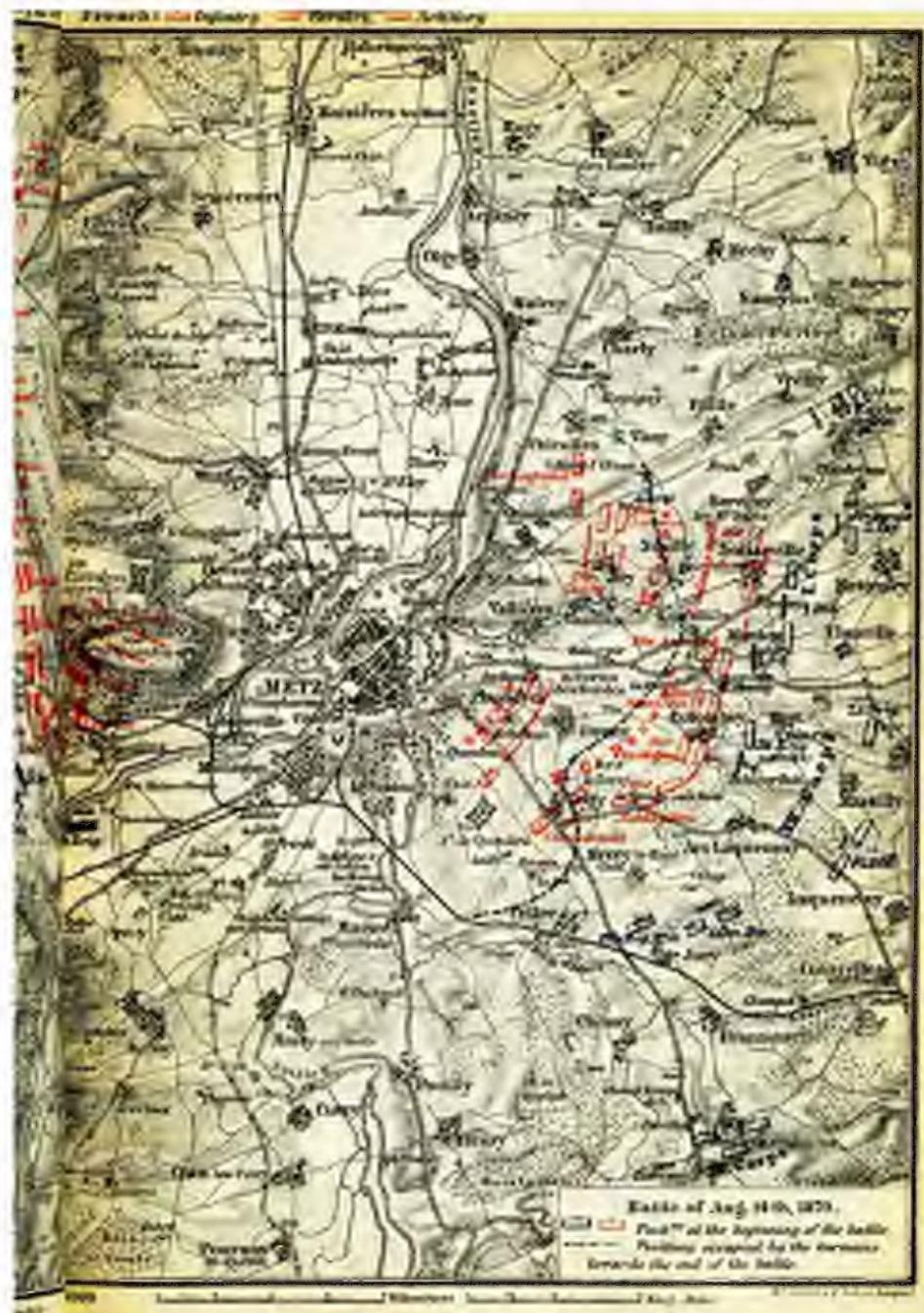
— Red — Positions of French

(Right wing of the French Guarded by the
Gardes and the 17th Corps) — Positions
of the French at the beginning — Positions
of the Germans at the opening of the battle.



Battle of Aug. 18 th, 1870.

— Red — Positions in the morning
commencement of the battle



1805, and Prince de la Moscowa in 1812, and shot in 1815 in consequence of his defection from the royal cause to that of Napoleon after the return of the emperor from Elba.

The *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 25), an extensive building of the last century, is also situated in the Esplanade.

To the N. of the Porte Chambière, or Schlachthausthor (Pl. E, 3), is a lofty *Monument* to the memory of the French soldiers who fell at Metz in 1870.

Metz is the junction of the Saarbrück Railway with the lines to *Pugny* and *Nancy* (p. 147), to *Thionville* (*Diedenhofen*) and *Luxemburg* (p. 147), and to *Amanvillers* and *Verdun*, opened in 1874. (To Amanvillers, 9 M., in 45–50 min., passing *Moulins*, situated at the entrance of the valley of *Monvaux*, which the train ascends.)

The **Battle Fields** of 16th and 18th August, 1870, lie to the W. of Metz on the road to Verdun. A visit to them occupies a whole day (9–10 hrs.), and may be most conveniently accomplished by taking the following route (either entirely by carriage: two-horse carriage about 30 fr., the best at the principal hotels 35 fr.; or by train to Noveant and by omnibus to Gorze, and the rest on foot): up the valley of the Moselle to *Noveant* (p. 147); thence to *Gorze*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *Vionville* $3\frac{3}{4}$ M.; *Rezonville* 2 M.; *Gravelotte* 2 M.; *St. Hubert* $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; back to Gravelotte $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; from Gravelotte to *Vernéville* 2 M.; *St. Marie-aux-Chênes* $2\frac{3}{4}$ M.; *St. Privat-la-Montagne* and *Amanvillers*, which is a railway-station (see above) $2\frac{3}{4}$ M.; in all about $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Gorze.

Those who desire to visit the Battle Field of the 18th August only should proceed by the railway above mentioned to the first station, *Moulins*, and thence follow the road to Gravelotte, which ascends to the W. Before we cross the brook, which flows through the valley, at *Maison Neuve*, we pass a road diverging to the right, which, like the railway, runs through the valley of *Monvaux* by *Châtel* to *Amanvillers* and *St. Privat*. By the village of *Rozerieulles*, farther up the hill on the main road to Gravelotte, began the left wing of the French army (composed of the 2nd Corps under Frossard and the 3rd Corps under Lebeuf), whose chief 'point d'appui' was the farm of *Point du Jour* situated on the hill. The Germans who opposed them consisted of the 7th and 8th Prussian Corps (commanded by Zastrow and Gneisenau under Steinmetz), who towards evening were supported by the 2nd Corps (under Fransecky). The French maintained their position until nightfall, but retreated on the morning of the 19th. The inn of *St. Hubert*, somewhat lower down the hill, had however previously been captured by the Germans in the course of the afternoon. The sanguinary nature of the struggle is shown by the numerous tombstones of the different regiments. The road descends into a ravine and then ascends to the plateau of *Gravelotte* (* *Hôtel du Cheval d'Or*, expensive). 5 M. from *Moulins-les-Metz*. In the middle of the village the road divides, both branches leading to *Verdun*. On that to the right (N.), about 1 M. farther, lies the farm of *Malmaison*, near which a good survey is obtained of the *Point du Jour*, *Moscou*, *Leipzig*, *Montigny-la-Grange*, and other heights occupied by the French. Malmaison was occupied by the 9th Prussian Corps d'Armée (under Manstein), the lines of which extended along the road diverging to the right as far as ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Vernéville*. To the W. of the village (reached by the road diverging to the left) is a handsome *Monument* to some of the fallen Germans. Good view from the height. To the N. of Vernéville French territory is crossed for a short distance. In the vicinity are several other German monuments. The villages of ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Habonville* and ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *St. Ail*, from which the right wing of the guards (under Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg) and behind it the reserve of the 10th Corps (under Voigts-Rhetz)

advanced, are French; *Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, the centre of the left wing of the guards, now belongs to Germany. Here there is a French monument. Farther N. are *Montois-la-Montagne* and *Malancourt*, where the left wing of the German line of battle was terminated by the Saxon corps (under the Crown Prince of Saxony). The right wing of the French opposite (consisting of the 4th Corps under Ladmirault, and the 6th Corps under Canrobert) was posted by the villages of *Roncourt* and **St. Privat-la-Montagne**, on the road, opposite *Ste. Marie*, both of which were taken in the evening by an attack of the guards and the Saxons, whereupon the right French wing retreated towards Metz in great confusion. Several Monuments have been erected to the Germans on the road from *Ste. Marie* to *St. Privat*. From the latter the traveller may now return to (1 M.) *Amanvillers*, and by the above mentioned railway to (5 M.) *Moulins-les-Metz*, or by footpaths passing the farms of *Montigny-la-Grange*, *La-Jolie*, *Leipzig*, *Moscou*, and *Point du Jour*. — The eight German Corps d'Armée engaged in the battle of the 1st August numbered about 230,000 men, opposed to whom were 180,000 French troops. The Germans lost 899 officers and 19,260 men; the French 609 officers and 11,705 men.

The Battle Field of the *16th August* adjoins that above described. The position of the French was principally supported on the left by the village of *Rezonville*, situated on the left (S.) branch of the road from Gravelotte, and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from it. (A little to the S. of the village, at the end of the ravine ascending from Gorze, mentioned above, is a monument to the commander of the 72nd Regiment, who fell at this spot; good view hence.) The French line of battle extended in a semicircle towards the N.W. as far as *St. Marcel* and *Bruyelle*, while the Germans advanced from the woods towards the S., in the direction of the road. Near Rezonville, where the monuments have been erected, the French batteries planted on the N. side of the road were gallantly attacked by the German cuirassiers and Uhlans. About 2 M. farther lies *Vionville*, which was occupied soon after the beginning of the battle by detachments of the 3rd Corps d'Armée (Brandenburgers) and successfully maintained by them in spite of vehement attacks by numerically superior French troops, so that the S. branch of the road to Verdun was rendered unavailable for the French retreat. Here also rise numerous monuments to the fallen. Between Vionville and *Mars-la-Tour* a spirited attack was made by the Dragoon Guards and the Rheinbaben Cavalry Division in aid of the harassed infantry of the 10th Corps. Mars-la-Tour itself, with its monument, lies within the French frontier. — The battle of 16th Aug. was one of the bloodiest fought during the whole war. In the course of the day no fewer than 138,000 French troops and 176 guns were engaged at intervals, while the German forces amounted to 67,000 men with 222 guns. The French loss was estimated at 879 officers and 16,128 privates, and the German loss at 711 officers and 15,079 privates.

To the E. of Metz lie the BATTLE FIELDS of *14th Aug.* and of *31st Aug. and 1st Sept. 1870*. The former has already been mentioned at p. 142 (see Map). The battle of 31st Aug. and 1st Sept. was fought on the occasion of the first and most determined attempt of Marshal Bazaine to break through the German army which had surrounded Metz since 19th August. The chief object of dispute was the small village of *Noisseville*, 5 M. from Metz, on the road to Saarlouis. The 4th and 6th Corps and the guards of the French took the place about 6 p.m., soon after the beginning of the battle; they lost it about 9 p.m. and re-captured it at 10 p.m. On the following day the Germans took the village three times and lost it as often, but at length about noon they succeeded in gaining final possession of it. The principal German monuments rise to the S. of the village, and there are several others near *Serriigny* to the N. of it, and near *Colombey* to the S. The German loss amounted to 126 officers and 250 men, and the French loss to 141 officers and 2664 men.

To the N. of Metz, not far from the road to Thionville, lies *Woippy*, where Bazaine's last *sorcié*, on 7th Oct., terminated in the retreat of the French after a battle of nine hours' duration. — At the château of *Frescati*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. of Metz, on 27th Oct., was signed the capitulation

of Metz, whereby the fortress with 3 marshals, 50 generals, 6000 other officers, 173,000 men (including 20,000 sick and wounded), 53 eagles, 66 mitrailleuses, 541 field-pieces, and 800 fortress guns, together with a vast quantity of other munitions of war, were surrendered to the Germans.

FROM METZ TO NANCY railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 5 M. 40, 4 M., 2 M. 90 pf.) — The line ascends the picturesque and well peopled valley of the *Moselle*, which flows between hills of moderate height. Soon after leaving Metz, at the point where the line to Thionville branches off to the right, we pass on the left *Fort St. Privat*, now *Prinz August v. Württemberg*, and then the château of *Frescati* embosomed in trees. A little farther on, the train crosses the river and reaches (5 M.) *Ars-sur-Moselle*. A little above the village, and also at *Jouy-aux-Arches* on the right bank, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Metz, are situated extensive remains of a **Roman Aqueduct* erected by Drusus, which was once about 60 ft. in height and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length, and conducted water from the hills on the right bank to the Roman town of *Divodurum*, the modern Metz. At Ars there are seven, and at Jouy eleven arches still standing. $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Novéant*, connected by a suspension-bridge with *Corny*, the head-quarters of Prince Frederick Charles during the siege. 12 M. *Pagny* is the German, and (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Pont-à-Mousson* the French frontier station. The latter is a picturesquely situated little town, commanded by the ruins of the castle of Mousson on a lofty eminence. Then *Dieulouard*, *Marbach*, and (30 M.) *Frouard*, where the *Rhine* and *Morne Canal* is crossed, and the line to Paris diverges to the E.

35 M. **Nancy** (**Hôtels de Paris*, **de l'Europe*, **de France*, *du Commerce*, *d'Angleterre*, *de Metz*, the last two near the station), the capital of the Département de la *Meurthe*, formerly that of the Duchy of Lorraine, with 54,000 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated in a fertile and vine-clad plain, not far from the left bank of the navigable *Meurthe*. The town contains broad, well built streets, handsome *places* adorned with fountains, and a number of imposing buildings. The chief objects of interest are the *Gates*, built in the style of triumphal arches; the *Place Dombasle*, the *Cours Léopold*, and the *Place Stanislas*, which are all embellished with statues; the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a collection of modern paintings; the *Chapelle Ronde*, the burial church of the dukes; and the new church of *St. Epvre*. See Baedeker's *Paris*.

FROM METZ TO LUXEMBURG, 41 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (fares 5 M. 40, 3 M. 60 pf.). The line describes a curve on the W. side of the town, passing *Montigny*, (5 M.) *Derant-les-Ponts* (close to the Porte de France of Metz), (11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Muzières*, (13 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Hagendingen*, (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hückingen*, and (20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Thionville* (*Hôtel St. Hubert*), or *Diedenhofen*, a small fortified town on the *Moselle*, which was taken by the Germans on 24th Nov. 1870. Then (*ir. Hettlingen*, *Bettenburg*, *Fentunge*, and (41 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Luxemburg* (p. 153).

22. From Saarbrücken to Trèves and Luxembourg.

Comp. Map. p. 152.

RAILWAY to *Trèves* (55 M.) in 2³ 4 hrs. (fares 7 M. 10. 5 M. 30, 3 M. 60 pf.); to *Luxembourg* (77¹/₂ M.) in 3¹/₂ hrs. (fares 9 M. 90, 7 M. 20, 4 M. 80 pf.).

Saarbrücken, see p. 142. The line follows the course of the *Saar*. Picturesque scenery, especially between Saarbrücken and Saarlouis, at Mettlach, and at Saarburg. Numerous manufactories are passed. 4 M. *Louisenthal*; 6 M. *Völklingen*; 10 M. *Bouss*; 12¹/₂ M. *Ensdorf*.

15 M. *Saarlovius* (**Rheinischer Hof*; *Zwei Hasen*), with 6800 inhab., a Prussian fortress, constructed in 1681 by Vauban within one year, in consequence of a wager with Louis XIV., was the birthplace of Marshal Ney (p. 144), the house of whose parents is indicated by a marble tablet. The town lies on a peninsula formed by the *Saar*, at a considerable distance from the station of *Fraulautern*. At *Wallerfangen* (*Vaudrefange*), in the vicinity, there is an extensive porcelain manufactory.

17 M. *Dillingen*. 20 M. *Beckingen*. 24¹/₂ M. *Merzig* (*Trierscher Hof*), with a pointed basilica of the 12th cent. Before (29¹/₂ M.) *Mettlach* (*Zum Saarstrom*) a long tunnel. The buildings of a suppressed Benedictine abbey, founded in the 17th cent., are now occupied by the extensive earthenware factory of Villeroy and Boch.

At Mettlach the *Saar* makes a considerable circuit, which the line avoids by the above-mentioned tunnel. The N. point of the hill which it penetrates (1¹/₂ hr. to the N.W. of Mettlach, and reached by a shady path) is the 'Clef' (probably from *clavis*, the round tower which once stood here having formed the key to this district), affording a fine survey of the two arms of the valley of the *Saar*, separated by a narrow strip of land. On the latter stands the ruined castle of *Montclair*, destroyed in 1350 by Elector Baldwin of *Trèves*.

One mile W. of the Clef (path through the wood) lies *Orscholz* (**Thiellemanns*), from which a carriage-road leads to *Weiten*, 2¹/₄ M. to the N. A mile farther is the old castle of *Freudenburg*, and 1 M. beyond it a finger-post indicating the way to *Castell*. Near this village, on a bold rock overhanging the *Saar*, is a chapel restored by Frederick William IV., in which he caused the bones of his ancestor, the blind king John of Bohemia, who fell at Crécy in 1346, to be deposited in 1838. The castellan lives in the village below.

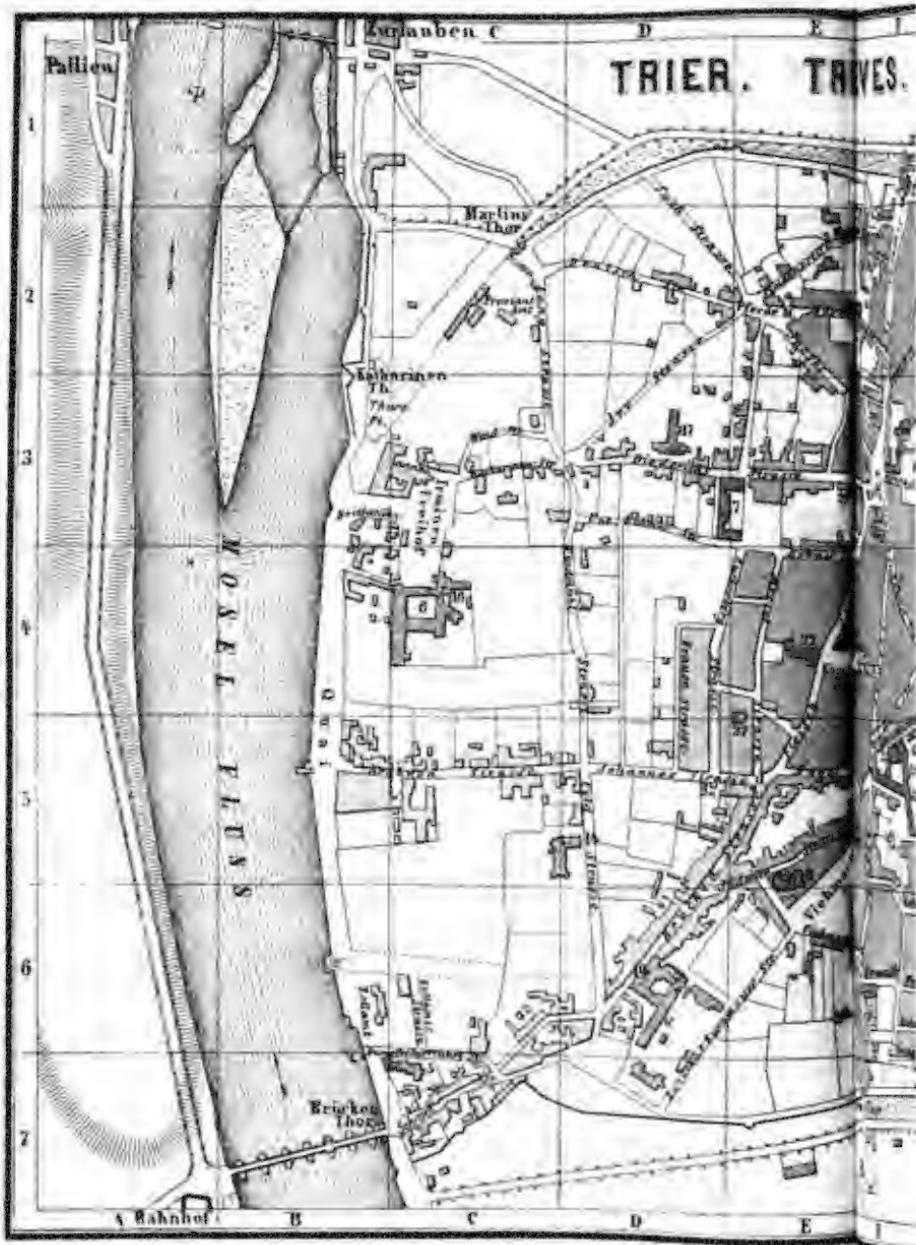
The line follows the right bank of the *Saar*. Near Saarburg the chapel of *Castell* is seen on a precipitous rock on the right bank. 40¹/₂ M. *Beurig* is the station for —

Saarburg (*Post*; *Trierscher Hof*), picturesquely situated in a basin, and commanded by the considerable ruins of a castle of the Electors of *Trèves*. The Gothic *Church of St. Lawrence* was erected in 1856. The *Leuk*, which here unites with the *Saar*, forms a waterfall, 60 ft. high, near the 'Post'.

At *Nennig* (12¹/₂ M. S.W. of Saarburg; diligence as far as *Sierck* daily) there is a remarkably fine Roman **Mosaic Pavement*, 48 by 33 ft., representing eight different scenes, the principal being a combat of gladiators.

The line descends the valley of the *Saar*, passing (l.) *Wittingen*, (r.) *Schwarzhof*, and *Ober-Ennel*, celebrated for their wines, to (49¹/₂ M.) *Conz*, the Roman *Consitium*, below which it enters the

TRIER. TRIER.



Map of Trier: A detailed historical map of the city of Trier, Germany, showing its layout and various landmarks. The map includes labels for streets, buildings, and landmarks such as the Porta Nigra, Palast Platz, and numerous churches and monasteries.

Legend:

1	Bibliothek städtische in T ^o 28 Gymnasium	F 5
Casernen		
2	Ayzen C.	G 6
3	Pallart C.	G 4,5
4	Casino	E 4
5	Dampfschiffahrtsb. ^b b.	C 7
6	Hospital	C 9
7	Justiz-Gebäude	D E 3
Kirchen		
8	S. P. Irenenusk.	E 5,6
9	Basilica	G 4,5
10	Dom	F G 3
11	S. P. Engelph K.	F 3
12	Germanus K.	F 6
13	Kreuziten K. Brüderlichkeit	F 5
14	S. P. Joseph K.	F D 5
15	Liebfrauen K.	F 6,3
16	S. Paulus K.	C 4
Klöster		
17	Clarissen Kl.	D 3
18	Weihenlamben Kl.	G 2
19	Landarmeriehaus	D 6
20	Museum in T ^o 28 Gymnasium	F 5
21	Porta nigra	F 1
22	Postamt	F 4
23	Regierungsbau	F 3
24	Römisch Röder	B 6
25	Stadt u. Kunsthau	E 4
26	Seminar u. Gymnasium	F 5
27	Synagoge	E 4,5
28	Theater	E F 5
29	Verteidigungsturm	E 3
Hotels		
a	Trichter Hof	F 5
b	Rother Hause	F 3
c	Luxemburger Hof	F 4
d	Stadt Fenrich	E 3
e	Post	E 4

valley of the Moselle. The bridge over the Saar at Conz is mentioned by the Roman poet Ausonius (d. 392) in his poem 'Mosella'. The present bridge was constructed by Clemens Wenceslaus, the last Elector of Trèves (see below).

The railway crosses the Moselle by a massive stone bridge, beyond which the line to Trèves turns to the right. The station is near the old Moselle bridge.

54½ M. **Trèves.** — **Hotels.** 'TRIERSCHER HOF (Pl. a); 'ROTHES HAUS (Pl. b; see below); 'LUXEMBURGER HOF (Pl. c) and 'STADT VENEDIG (Pl. d), R. and B. 2½, D. 2 M., both second-class. POST (Pl. e), opposite the post-office. STADT METZ at the station.

Restaurants. 'Café Stern (Fischer), in the market (good Moselle wine); 'Junk, Neu-Str. 222 (Roman mosaic, see p. 152); 'Café Germania, with garden, and 'Steinhaus, both in the Fleisch-Str.; Schneider's Hof, on an eminence on the left bank of the Moselle, with splendid view (comp. p. 153).

Cabs. Per drive within the town, to the amphitheatre, and Zurlaube, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60 pf., each additional pers. 25 pf. more. For a drive of an hour 1½ or 2½ M. for each additional 20 min. 50 or 75 pf. Longer drives according to bargain. — To Igel (p. 153) one-horse carr. 4 M., two-horse about 6 M.

Railway Station (Pl. A, 1) on the left bank of the Moselle, above the bridge.

Telegraph Office outside the Neuthor.

Steamboat to Coblenz, see p. 155.

Trèves, Ger. *Trier*, a town on the right bank of the Moselle, with 22,000 inhab., said to be the oldest in Germany, was once the capital of the Treviri, a tribe of Belgic Gauls conquered B.C. 56 by Caesar. It was converted into a Roman colony, probably in the time of Claudius, under the name of *Augusta Treverorum*, after which it was frequently the residence of the Emperors when carrying on war on the Rhine, and the headquarters of their generals. Under Constantine the Great it was the capital of Gaul. The numerous relics of that age in the vicinity are among the finest on this side of the Alps. On the introduction of Christianity by Constantine, Agrius of Antioch was (328) elected first Bishop of Trèves, and for nearly 15 centuries the town continued to be the residence of the bishops, archbishops, and electors, till Clemens Wenceslaus, the last elector, a Saxon prince (1768-1802; d. 1812), transferred his residence to Coblenz in 1786. On 10th Aug. 1794, the French captured the town, and in 1815 it was ceded to Prussia.

The surrounding vine-clad hills and wooded heights, and the rich plain in which the town with its red sandstone walls and numerous towers is situated, are strikingly picturesque.

'Trevir metropolis, urbs amoenissima,
Quæ Bacchum recolis, Baicho gratissima,
Da tuis incolis vina fortissima
Per dulcor.'

Old Proverb.

The MARKET lies nearly in the centre of the town. The 'Rothes Haus' Hotel (Pl. b), situated here, a late Gothic building of the 15th cent., was formerly the *Rathaus*, and bears the inscription: 'Ante Romanum Treviris stetit annis MCCLVI' An ancient Column in

the Platz, supposed to date from 958, was renewed in 1723, and is surmounted with a cross with the Lamb of God.

The Simeons-Strasse, leading out of the market-place towards the N., terminates in the ***Porta Nigra** (Pl. 21), also termed *Porta Martis, Römerthor, or Simeonsthör*, a gate with towers of defence, and the finest of the Roman structures at Trèves. This magnificent relic is 115 ft. long, 75-93 ft. high, and 29 ft. in depth. It consists of three stories, with two gateways, 23 ft. in height, and is constructed of huge, uncemented blocks of lias sandstone, blackened by time. It did not belong to a palace, but, as the round, projecting towers ('propugnacula') indicate, was a fortified city gate. It has generally been considered a work of the fourth century or even of a later period, but the nature of the numerous stonemasons' marks, and the characters resembling the graffiti of Pompeii which are inscribed upon it, rather point to the first century of our era as the date of its origin. In 1035 the Porta Nigra was converted into a church, and united with St. Simeon's Abbey Church. In this state it remained till 1817, when it was restored to its ancient use by the Prussian government. A thorough excavation took place in the spring of 1876.

To the E. of the Market Place rises the ***Cathedral** (Pl. 10), the episcopal metropolitan church, erected about the year 550 by Bishop Nicetius, and said by an ancient tradition to have once been a Roman palace and the birthplace of St. Helena, the mother of the Emp. Constantine. The church was rebuilt early in the 11th cent., and consecrated in 1036. Other alterations were made in the 12th cent.; the venerable edifice was much modernised by various additions in the 18th cent., but it has recently been thoroughly restored. It thus combines a number of entirely different styles, which have been skilfully exposed to view. The present edifice, exclusive of the treasury, is 321 ft. in length, 138 ft. in width, and 90 ft. in height; it consists of a nave with single aisles, and a double choir. The original building formed a square of 120 ft., in the centre of which four huge columns of granite formed the angles of a smaller square of 51 ft. Three of these columns were used in the re-erection of the church in the 11th cent.; fragments of the fourth are still to be seen lying at the W. portal. The remains of the original structure indicate a tendency to the ancient Roman style.

In the vaults repose 26 archbishops and electors. The finest monument is that of *Johann III. (von Metzenhausen, d. 1540)*, on the wall of the N. aisle. On the tombstone of Elector *Richard III. (von Greiffenklau, d. 1531)*, the successful opponent of Protestantism, are small medallions with portraits of the elector on the left, and his most violent antagonist, *Franz von Sickingen* (p. 230), on the right. In the high altar are deposited some highly prized relics, among which are the 'Holy Coat' without seam, exhibited at rare intervals, and attracting vast crowds of pilgrims, a nail from the Cross, and a portion of the Crown of Thorns. By the steps leading to the high altar are statues of *Constantine* and *St. Helena*, and on the pulpit reliefs in stone of 1572, representing the eight Beatitudes

and the Last Judgment. Under the organ-loft is a monument to Archbishop Baldwin, brother of Emp. Henry IV.

Adjacent to the cathedral, and connected with it by beautiful cloisters restored in 1847, is the ***Liebfrauenkirche** (Pl. 15), one of the most interesting early Gothic churches in Germany, built, it is supposed, in 1227-43, and probably in imitation of the abbey church of Braisne near Soissons. It is circular in form (60yds. long, 49 yds. broad, and 124 ft. high), intersected by a lofty vaulted cross, and supported by 12 slender pillars, on which the 12 apostles are represented, probably painted in the 15th cent. (visible simultaneously from a slab of slate in the pavement, about 8 paces from the entrance, which the sacristan points out). The church contains numerous monuments of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the mummy of Bishop Theodulf, who died in the 6th century. The **Portal* is richly decorated with sculptures, symbolical of the Old and New Testament, etc., dating from the erection of the church.

The other churches of Trèves are uninteresting.

In the S.E. QUARTER there are several interesting relics of the Roman period.

The ***Basilica** (Pl. 9), built entirely of brick at the beginning of the 4th cent., served originally for the administration of justice and for commercial purposes, like the similar ancient Roman structures at Rome itself and elsewhere. It was the seat of the Imperial Governors of the town early in the middle ages, but at the beginning of the 12th cent. was made over to the bishops. When the town became Prussian, it was converted into a barrack, but after 1846 it was restored by order of Frederick William IV., and in 1856 consecrated as a Protestant church. The interior, which terminates in an apse at the N. end, is lighted by a double row of windows. The N.W. side as far as the lower row of windows and the apse are antique.

The so-called ***Roman Baths** (Pl. 24), formerly in all probability the imperial palace, entered from the Promenade, and also by a gate from the Esplanade, form the S.E. corner of the town. Down to 1817 they were almost entirely concealed by earth and rubbish, but this has been removed, and the spacious apartments, halls, and channels for hot air, carefully constructed of large bricks and small blocks of limestone, and in tolerable preservation, are now exposed to view. The summit, reached by a spiral staircase, affords a good survey of the town.

On a rising ground about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of the Baths, is the ***Amphitheatre**, situated among vineyards. This arena, still in excellent preservation, with a diameter from N. to S. of 70 yds., and from E. to W. of 53 yds., was capable of accommodating 57,000 spectators. In 306 Constantine here sullied his fame by causing several thousand captive Franks, with their leaders Ascarich and Ragais, to be torn to pieces by wild beasts; and in 313, thousands

of the Brueteri were barbarously sacrificed for the amusement of the people. The ten apertures in the walls, which led to the vaulted dens (*caveae*) of the wild beasts, are still seen. The **Villa Lautz*, above the amphitheatre, affords a fine view of the town and amphitheatre.

A large Roman building (with a façade originally 420 ft. long) was excavated in the suburb of *Barbeln* in 1876, and is by some considered to have been the Roman imperial palace (comp., however, p. 151).

The **Town Library**, at the Grammar School (Pl. 26), contains some rare works, among them the Bible of Fust and Gutenberg of 1450, and the Catholicon of 1460. The most interesting MS. is the Codex Aureus, containing the four Gospels, presented by Ada(d. 809), sister of Charlemagne, to the Abbey of St. Maximin, within the precincts of which she was afterwards interred. It is illuminated with allegorical paintings, and the binding is superbly adorned with jewels and a cameo of uncommon size, representing the Familia Augusta. The Codex Egberti, a number of miniatures, letters of Luther, one from Blücher on the death of Queen Louisa, etc., are also interesting. The *Ante Chamber* contains portraits of Electors of Tréves, the Duke of Alva, Huss, Sickingen, and others.

The ***Provincial Museum** in the same building (open daily in summer from 11 to 3, Sun. and Wed. free, at other times 50 pf.; in winter on Sun., Wed., and Sat. only) contains an interesting collection of Roman and mediæval antiquities.

Room on the right: Large sculptures in stone, from Neumagen, discovered in 1877; Fourteen portrait-hermæ from Wallschbillig; Satyr in marble from Wallen; Torso of an Amazon in marble, a replica of the famous Capitoline statue, found at Barbeln; Reliefs and battle-scenes. The cases and cabinets contain a valuable collection of Roman bronzes, glass, and terracottas. — *Room on the left:* Sacerdotal inscriptions; Sarcophagi, representing Noah's Ark; mediæval earthenware vessels, chiefly from Siegburg; extensive collection of Roman and mediæval coins, struck at Tréves.

A well preserved *Roman Mosaic Pavement* is preserved at Junk's Restaurant, Neu-Strasse 222 (adm. 50 pf.).

The **Moselle Bridge** (Pl. B, 7) of eight arches, situated at the S.W. end of the town, is another structure partly of Roman origin. The second and seventh buttresses from the town side were blown up by the French in 1689, and restored in 1729. The third and fourth were repaired on the same occasion. The bridge has recently been skilfully widened and levelled.

The ***Mariensäule**, a tower with a colossal statue of the Virgin, situated on the bank of the river opposite Tréves, between the bridge and the village of *Pallien* (Pl. A, 1) and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the former, affords the best survey of the town and its beautiful environs. The traveller should return through the entrance to the *Pallien-Thal*, a picturesque glimpse of which is obtained through the arch of a bridge built by Napoleon. A little beyond the ferry

which connects Pallien with Zurlauben on the opposite bank, on the hill, lie the *Schneider-Hof* Restaurant and the manor of *Weiss-haus*. Farther down the stream is a second ferry.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of Trèves is situated the venerable **Church of St. Matthew**, said to contain the sarcophagus of that apostle (a favourite resort of pilgrims). — About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of the town is the **Church of St. Paulin**, and in the vicinity a spot marked by a *Cross* where some of the early Christians suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Romans. Near it is the venerable *Abbey of St. Maximus*, now a barrack.

One of the most interesting Roman reliques on this side of the Alps is the celebrated ³**Igel Monument**, popularly called the '*Heidenturm*' (heathens' tower), situated in the village of that name, 20 paces to the right of the Trèves and Luxemburg road. It is a square sandstone column, 75 ft. in height, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. broad at the base, probably erected in the 2nd cent. after Christ, with a number of reliefs and inscriptions. Antiquarians differ in their conjectures concerning this fine relic, and its inscriptions have been variously interpreted. It was in all probability erected by the rich mercantile family of Secundini, who lived in the vicinity, to the memory of one of their sons, who, as some of the reliefs seem to intimate, perished by drowning. The reliefs include the parting of the dying and the living, scenes from daily life, and mythological representations, such as Hylas and the Nymphs, Apollo and the chariot of the Sun, Mars and Rhea Sylvia, and the Apotheosis of Hercules. The excursion may either be made by carriage (p. 149) from Trèves, or the traveller may prefer taking the railway to Conz (see below), and walking thence to the left across the bridge over the Saar ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The road to the right then leads to *Reinig*, opposite Igel, which is reached by a ferry. The same route may be taken in returning, or a boat to Trèves may be hired.

The LUXEMBURG LINE passes *Igel*, with its *Monument* (see above), which is visible from the train. Above the village are extensive gypsum quarries. Near (55 M.) *Wasserbillig* the line crosses the frontier of Luxemburg; scenery picturesque; the *Sauer* (*Sure*) here unites with the Moselle, after having for some distance formed the boundary between Prussia and Luxemburg. Near (56 M.) *Mertert* the line quits the Moselle and ascends the valley of the *Sire*. To the right *Manternach*, with a large paper manufactory. $60\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wecker*. $64\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Roodt*. $69\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oettringen*. The train then crosses the *Pulverthal* by a viaduct 275 yds. long, 100 ft. high. The station of Luxemburg, situated on the right side of the Petrustral, is connected with the town by a handsome bridge (omnibus to the hotels 1 fr.).

77 M. **Luxemburg**, formerly *Lützelburg* (*Hôtel Prasseur*; *Hôtel de Cologne*; *Hôtel de Luxembourg*; *Hôtel de l'Europe*; *Hôtel des Ardennes*). — *Faber's Restaurant*, well spoken of; *Aubartin*. — *Café Italien*; *Café de la Plun*; *Café du Boulevard Royal*), formerly

a fortress of the German Confederation, a town with 14,000 inhab., is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which is subject to the king of Holland. The situation of the town is peculiar and picturesque. The *Oberstadt*, or upper part, is perched upon a rocky table-land, which is connected with the open country towards the N.W. only, and bounded on the other three sides by abrupt precipices, 200 ft. in height. At the foot of these flow the *Petrusbach* and the *Alzette*, which are bounded by equally precipitous rocks on the opposite bank. In this narrow ravine lies the busy *Unterstadt* or lower portion of the town, consisting of *Pfaffenthal*, the N., *Clausen*, the E., and *Gruнд* the S. suburbs, separated by a rocky ridge called the *Bock*, or *Bouc*. The valley of the *Alzette*, sprinkled with houses, and occasionally intersected by the walls of the fortress, forms a natural fosse. The view of the town with its variety of mountain and valley, gardens and rocks, military edifices and groups of trees, obtained from the Trèves road, is singularly striking, and is enhanced by the railway bridges and the huge *Petrus Viaduct* which connects the railway station with the S. part of the Oberstadt.

The fortifications, which since 1867 have begun to be dismantled, combine the massive proportions of modern structures with the boldness of ancient castles, and are partly hewn out of the solid rock.

The construction of the works, most of which are now accessible to the public, gradually progressed during 500 years under various possessors, — Henry IV., Count of Luxemburg, afterwards German Emp. as Henry VII. (d. 1312), his son John, the blind king of Bohemia (killed at Crécy, 1346), the Burgundians, the Spaniards, the French (whose celebrated engineer Vauban constructed a great part of the fortress), the Austrians, the French again, and finally the German Confederation, by whom it was evacuated in 1866.

The most interesting portion is the *Bock*, a narrow projecting ridge, honeycombed with casemates and embrasures, on which the road to Trèves descends from the upper part of the town in numerous windings. The tower on the E. slope, popularly known as the *Melusinenturm*, dates from the 14th cent.

Apart from its curious situation and pretty environs, Luxemburg contains little to detain the traveller. Of the magnificent castle of the Spanish Governor Count Mansfeld (1545-1604) no vestige is left, except a gateway in the lower part of the town, into which several Roman reliefs and inscriptions are built. The once famous *Mansfeld Gardens* now only nominally exist in a walk (striking view) along the E. slope of the hill, near the Trèves Gate. The traveller who has leisure will be repaid by a walk through the entire valley.

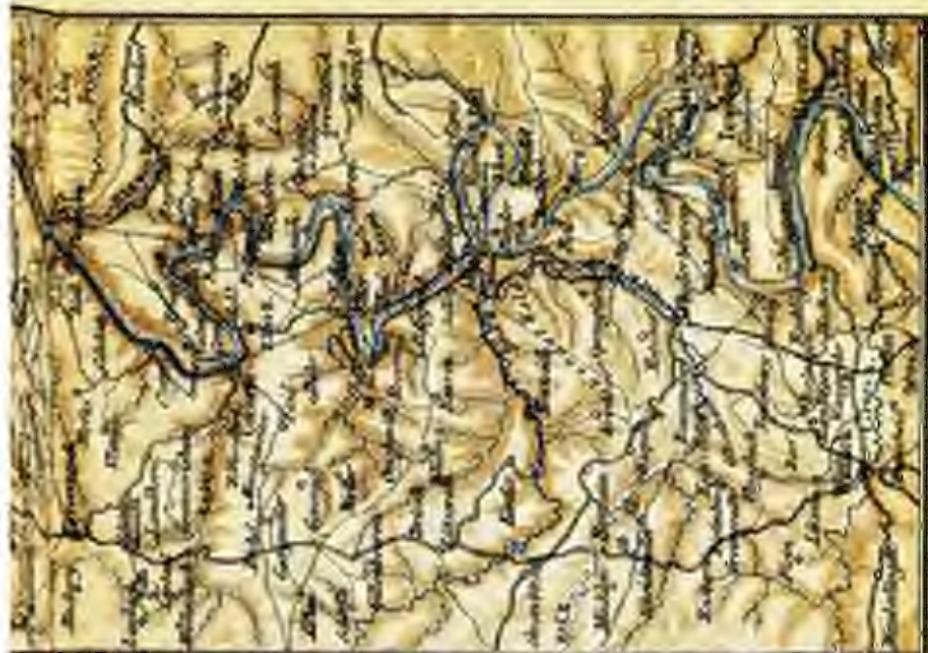
FROM LUXEMBURG TO AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, railway, by *Spa* and *Verviers*, in 7 hrs., see Baedeker's *Belgium and Holland*.

The Moselle



1: 250,000





LANDER RIVER
THIRD DIVISION
BARTON

23. The Moselle from Trèves to Coblenz.

Steamboats four times a week, in summer sometimes daily, down in 11-12 hrs., up in $1\frac{1}{2}$ day (stopping for the night at Trarbach). Fares 12 M. or 8 M. When the river is low they cease to ply. — Railway in course of construction.

From Trèves to Coblenz by water, following the numerous windings of the river, the distance is about 150 M., by land 70 M. only. The high road is uninteresting (diligence twice daily in 15 hrs.). The river presents very great attractions. The scenery, though less imposing, is at places more pleasing than that of the Rhine. The fall from Trèves to Coblenz is 207 ft.

From Trèves to *Pallien*, see p. 152. Then —

1. *Pfälzel* (*Pulatiolum*), where Adela, daughter of King Dagobert, founded a convent in 655.

r. *Ruwer*, on the brook of that name, the *Erubrus* of the Roman poet Ausonius (d. 392), the author of a poem named the '*Mosella*'.

1. *Ehrang*, the *Quint* ('ad quintum', i.e. 5 M. from Trèves), an iron foundry (railway, see p. 162), and *Issel*.

1. *Schweich* (**Dany*); ferry to the Trèves and Coblenz road. The towers of the ferry were erected by Elector Clemens Wenceslaus.

r. *Kirsch*; beyond it *Longwich*.

1. *Riol* (*Rigodulum*), where the Roman general Cerialis conquered the rebellious Treviri, and took their leader Valentinus prisoner.

1. *Mehring* (with a ferry). — 1. *Pölich*. — 1. *Schleich*.

r. *Detzen*. — 1. *Ensch*. — r. *Thörnich*.

1. *Clüsserath*, at the mouth of the *Salmbach*.

r. *Kowerich*. — r. *Leiwen*.

1. *Trittenheim*, the birthplace of Johann Trithemius, an eminent historian, and abbot of Sponheim (d. 1516).

r. *Neumagen* (*Brand*), the Roman *Noviomagus*, where Constantine had a castle, and well-known as a prolific source of Roman antiquities. The church, erected in 1190, was probably built with the stones of the castle.

1. *Pisport*, '*Pisonis Portus*' (Hayn), is celebrated for its wine.

r. *Müstert*. — r. *Reinsport*.

1. *Minheim*; then *Wintrich* and *Kesten*.

r. The *Olligberg*, and farther on, beyond *Dusemond*, —

1. The *Brauneberg*, are both famous for their wines.

r. *Mülheim* (**Karsch*), a village of some importance.

1. *Lieser* (*Jung*), with several country-houses in the vicinity, at the mouth of the brook of that name.

r. *Andel*.

1. *Cues* was the birthplace of the learned Cardinal Nicolaus Cusanus (d. 1464), who founded a hospital here and bequeathed to it his library, containing some valuable MSS., a number of Codices, and rare old impressions.

r. **Berncastel** (**Post*; **Drei Könige*), the capital of this district, with 2400 inhab., was partly burned down in 1857; ruined castle of *Landshut*. The wine known as the 'Berncastler Doctor' is much prized. Diligence daily to Trèves in 6, to Fischbach, on the Rhine and Nahe Railway (p. 141), in 7 hrs.

A FOOTPATH, commanding a fine view, crosses the hill from Berncastel to *Trarbach* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. At the highest point, 1130 ft. above the river (10 min.), stands a direction-post. To the right of the path are traces of extensive intrenchments ('*Graacher Schanzen*'), made by the Prussians, Austrians, and French in 1794. Descent to Trarbach rugged. Distance from Berncastel to Trarbach by water 18 M.; steamboat down in $1\frac{1}{2}$, up in 3 hrs.

r. *Graach*, beyond it *Zettingen*, both yielding excellent wine.

l. *Machern*. — r. *Ruehtig*.

l. **Üerzig** (**Post*; *Beres*); road to Wittlich and the Eifel, see p. 167. Below the village is a tower built into the rock, formerly a castle, afterwards a hermitage, known as the *Michaels-Lei*, or *Nicolaus-Lei*.

r. *Erden*. — r. *Losenich*. — l. *Kindel*. — l. *Kinheim*.

l. *Cröff* (*Comes*); opposite to it, —

r. *Wolf*, with the ruins of a monastery on the hill.

r. **Trarbach** (**Gräfinburg*), burned down in 1857, and since rebuilt, the wealthiest town on the river, with 1600 inhab. (Prot.), is commanded by the ruin of the *Gräfinburg*, erected according to tradition in the 14th cent. by the Countess Laurette von Starkenburg with the ransom she exacted from Baldwin, Archbishop of Trèves, for his release from the Castle of Starkenburg, where she had confined him for an attempted infringement of her rights. It was, however, more probably built by her son, Count Johann III. (d. 1387). The castle was dismantled by the French in 1734.

Opposite Trarbach, at the foot of vine-clad slopes, lies —

l. **Traben** (**Claus*; *Bellevue*), on the table-land above which are traces of the fortress of *Montroyal*, constructed by Louis XIV. in 1686, but demolished in 1697 in pursuance of the Treaty of Ryswyk. Fine view.

l. *Litsig*. — r. On the height *Starkenburg*, with the ruins of an old castle.

r. *Enkirch* (**Imich*); footpath over the hill to Zell in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; by water 9 M.

l. *Reil* (*Barzen*).

r. *Pünderich* (*Schneiders*). On the left bank, opposite the landing-place, a steep path ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. through vineyards to the ***Marienburg** (360 ft. above the river), a ruined castle or monastery. The view is one of the finest on the Moselle (refreshments at the top). Descent on the other side to Alf, about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; circuit described by the river 11 M., which the steamboat traverses in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. with, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. against the stream. A good walker, disembarking at Pünderich, may cross the river, traverse the hill, and regain the boat

at Alf, but the experiment is hardly recommended. Those ascending the river, however, may safely take this short cut.

r. *Briedel*, with a new school.

r. *Zell* (**Fier*), the chief town of the district with 2200 inhab., surrounded by remnants of an old wall, suffered severely from a fire in 1857.

r. *Merl* (G. Scheid; M. J. Scheid), a large village; view of the Marienburg.

1. **Alf** (320 ft.; **Theisen's Hôtel sur Post*, and steamboat office, carriages on hire; **Bellevue*, with post and telegraph office), pleasantly situated at the mouth of the beautiful valley of the Alf. The walk from Alf to Pünderich is recommended to those ascending the river (see above).

BATHS OF BERTRICH. A day may be advantageously devoted to Bertrich and its volcanic environs. The road from Alf to Bertrich (5 M.; carr. 4½ M., driver's fare extra; omnibus several times daily, 75 pf.) leads through the romantic *Valley of the Alf*, passing the ruins of *Burg Arras*, and some extensive iron-works, and then ascends the valley of the *Uesbach*.

Bertrich (525 ft.; **Klering*; **Werling*; **Adler*; **Post*), a watering-place, delightfully situated in a secluded valley, and visited annually by 1000 patients, may be described in respect to the efficacy of its waters (especially for cases of gout, rheumatism, and nervous, liver, and bowel complaints) as a kind of modified Carlsbad. The warm springs (90° Fahr.) contain Glauber's salt. On the *Römerkessel*, an eminence where the Roman relics now in the garden of the bath-establishment were found, stands a small Protestant chapel.

About ½ M. to the W. of Bertrich the road crosses the *Uesbach* twice. Near the second bridge, in the hill to the left, is the **Käskeller* ('cheese-cellars'), a grotto composed of basaltic columns, each formed of 8 or 9 spheroids, exactly resembling cheeses. Near it is a scanty *Waterfall*, 50 ft. in height. A basaltic stream of lava is visible in several places in the bed of the *Uesbach*.

If we now follow the new road to Lutzerath on the left bank of the *Uesbach* as far as the stone marked 9.1, diverge here to the right, and pass to the left of the *Maischquelle*, we shall reach (in ¾ hr. from the Grotto) the **Falkenlei* (1315 ft.), a semi-conical hill, the S. side of which is a precipice 170 ft. in height, exhibiting the geological formation of the interior. At the bottom lie solid masses of lava; at the top scoriae and slag, in which numerous caves and clefts have been formed. A small hermitage has been formed here, in which the temperature seldom exceeds 48° Fahr. The rocks are thickly covered with yellowish red moss and lichens. The summit affords an extensive view of the volcanic peaks of the Eifel; the highest are the Hohe Acht (p. 78), the Nürburg (p. 78), with a tower on its summit, and the Hohe Kelberg; to the N.W. the prospect is circumscribed by the long isolated ridge of the Mosenberg (p. 166). *Lutzerath* (1295 ft.), a post-station on the Coblenz and Tréves road, is 4½ M. from the Falkenlei. Diligence twice daily between Lutzerath and Alf (12 M.), via Bertrich; between Alf and Coblenz (50½ M.), once daily in 8½ hrs.

From Bertrich to the Eifel, see p. 163.

A road passing the *Käskeller* (see above) leads to the S.W. to (2 M.) *Hontheim* (p. 165), from which a path to the N. leads to (4½ M.) *Strotzbach*, and by *Trautzberg* (before reaching which the path becomes indistinct, but the direction of the village, lying at the foot of a hill, cannot be mistaken) to (1½ M.) *Strohn* (p. 165).

r. *Bullay*, whence a steep path leads to the (50 min.) *König*, with extensive prospect. Descent to Merl (see above) 1½ hr.

1. *Aldegund* (Andries), with a very ancient church.

r. *Neef*, surrounded by fruit-trees, with an old castellated house. A footpath over the hill, on the summit of which the burial-ground of *Neef* and the *Chapel of St. Peter* are situated, leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Eller*, cutting off the long circuit which the Moselle here describes. At the extremity of the bend lies —

1. *Bremm* (*Amlinger).

r. *Stuben*, a monastery erected in the 12th cent., secularised in 1788, and finally abandoned in 1793.

1. **Eller** (*Gietzen; Mainzer*), with old castellated houses of the feudal ages; road over the *Eller Berg* (which is also pierced by a tunnel, 4515 yds. in length, of the railway now in course of construction), to Cochem in 2 hrs. The banks are, however, particularly picturesque here, and the traveller is recommended not to leave the river.

1. **Ediger** (**Löwen*), surrounded with old fortifications; on the height the ruined *Kreuzkapelle*.

1. *Senhals*, where Roman coins and other relics are often found.

r. *Mesenich*. — r. *Briedern*. — l. *Pottersdorf* (*Inn).

r. **Beilstein** (*Lipmann*); the castle on the height was once the residence of the counts (now princes) of Metternich-Winneburg.

r. *Bruttig*.

1. *Ober-* and *Nieder-Ernst*. Between them a modern church with two towers and school-house.

r. *Valwig*; picturesque rocks, somewhat resembling the Lurlei (p. 99).

At (l.) *Sehl* a fine view of Cochem and its castle is disclosed.

1. **Cochem** (**Union*; **Kehrer*), a district town with 3100 inhab., with a ruined castle on an eminence close to the Moselle, frequently occupied by the Archbishops of Trèves in the 14th and 16th cent., is a very striking point. The castle has lately been restored in the original style from plans by Raschdorff, and is now occupied by Herr Ravené of Berlin (visitors admitted; fee to custodian for 1-4 pers. 1 .//, each additional pers. 25 pf.). The buildings of an old Capuchin monastery are picturesquely situated on an eminence. Beyond it, on the summit of a hill, rise the ruins of *Winneburg*, the most ancient seat of the Metternich family, destroyed by the French in 1689, and restored by Raschdorff.

r. *Cond*, opposite Cochem.

1. *Clotten* (*Thomas*), with an old castle, is the dépôt for the slate of *Müllenbach*, 9 M. to the N. W., with curious subterranean quarries.

r. **Treis** (*Castor; Rauweiser*), with a modern church; in the background a ruined castle. Opposite to it lies —

1. **Carden** (**Brauer*), with a church founded by St. Castor about the middle of the 4th cent., re-erected in the 12th cent.

1. *Münden*. Footpath to Schloss Eltz in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

1. *Moselkern* (*Deiss), at the mouth of the *Eltz*.

In the beautiful valley of the *Eltz*, 3 M. to the N.W. of Moselkern rises **Schloss Eltz**, an ancient residence of the counts of Eltz, most picturesquely situated, and one of the best preserved specimens in Germany of a mediæval château. Many of the rooms are furnished in the ponderous style of bygone ages, and the walls hung with family-portraits, ancient armour, &c. In the Rittersaal (knights' hall) a book is kept in which visitors may record their names, and inspect the autograph of the Prince of Wales, who during his sojourn in Germany visited this striking spot. Opposite Schloss Eltz are the ruins of *Trutz-Eltz*, erected by Archbishop Baldwin to command the castle, with the counts of which he carried on a protracted feud. About 3 M. farther up the valley are the fine ruins of *Pyrmont*. The path (guide unnecessary) from Moselkern to (1½ hr.) Schloss Eltz ascends and descends, and crosses the *Eltz* twice. — By carriage the excursion can only be made from **Münstermaifeld** (*Maifelder Hof: Sonne*), an old town 3 M. to the N.E. of Schloss Eltz. The church was founded as early as 612; the front with the towers looks as if it appertained to some old fortress. Best survey of Schloss Eltz from the back of the chapel, situated at the point where the road from Munstermaifeld descends into the valley; in the foreground the picturesque ruins of Trutz-Eltz. — Diligence daily from Muustermaifeld to Coblenz in 3 hrs.

Below Moselkern, opposite *Burgen*, a tall round tower rises on the hill to the left, a remnant of *Burg Bischofstein*, erected in 1270.

l. **Hatzenport**, '*Hattenis Porta*' (**Heidger*). Opposite lies —

r. **Brodenbach** (**Joh. Probst*), from which a road ascends a ravine to the ruins of the **Ehrenburg* (2 M.), situated on an isolated peak, the finest ruin on the Moselle. Road to Boppard on the Rhine, see p. 95.

l. *Tempelhof*, or *Sternenburg*, an old castle situated in the midst of vineyards, now restored and inhabited.

r. *Alken*, an ancient borough connected by walls and towers with the old castle of *Thurant* above, which was built by Count Palatine Heinrich in 1197. It was besieged by the Archbishops of Trèves and Cologne in 1246-48, when 600,000 gallons of wine are said to have been consumed by the besiegers.

l. *Kutenes*.

r. *Oberfell*. — r. *Kühr*. — l. *Lehmen* (**Zirwas*).

r. *Niederfell* (*Fasbender*).

l. **Gondorf** (**Haupt*), with an old electoral château erected in 1560; the *Tempelhof*, a château in the Gothic style, has recently been restored.

l. **Cobern** (**Simonis; Schwun*). A steep footpath ascends through the vineyards (the path with the pilgrimage stations is longer, but easier) to the *Niederburg*, once the seat of the knights of Cobern. Higher up is situated the *Ober-* or *Altenburg*, within which is the recently restored **Chapel of St. Matthias*, interesting to architects. It is hexagonal in form, resembling the church of the Holy Sepulchre in its plan, and is said to have been founded by a crusader in the 13th cent.

r. *Dieblich* (Nörtershäuser), with a handsome new church.

l. **Winningen** (*Adler; Hoffbauer*), a small market-town, where the best wine of the Lower Moselle is produced; below it, (r.) *Lay*,

and (1.) *Güls* (Zillien) with a handsome modern church, in the midst of a vast orchard.

r. *Moselweis*, surrounded by fruit-trees.

r. *Coblenz* (p. 92). Pier above the railway-bridge, beyond which rise Ehrenbreitstein and Asterstein with its Monument (p. 89); to the left is the *Petersberg*.

24. From Cologne to Trèves. The Volcanic Eifel.

113 M. RAILWAY in 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs 62 (fares 14 .# 60, 11 .# 7 .# 30 pf.).

Cologne, see p. 20. As far as (6 M.) *Kalscheuren* the line follows the direction of the Right Rhenish Railway (p. 62); it then turns to the right, and crosses the *Vorgebirge* (p. 12). 10 M. *Kierberg*, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Liblar*, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Weitersvist*, 21 M. *Derkum*.

FROM DÜREN (p. 11) to EUSKIRCHEN, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 45 min. — 8 M. *Vettweis*; then (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zülpich*, an ancient town, the Roman *Tolbiacum*, where in 496 the Alemanni were defeated by the Franks, in consequence of which victory Clovis became a convert to Christianity. The handsome Romanesque church of *St. Peter*, of the 11th and 12th cent., contains carved Gothic altars of the 16th cent. The four gates of the old fortifications of the town, dating from the 15th cent., are also worthy of notice.

24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Euskirchen** (*Rheinischer Hof*), a busy little town with important cloth factories, lies on the *Erft*.

From Euskirchen diligence twice daily in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Münsterfeil*, a small town on the *Erft*, with a late Romanesque church of the 12th cent., containing several good tomb-stones of the 16th cent. and a winged altarpiece of the school of Lucas van Leyden.

29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sitzrey*; 33 M. *Mechernich*, to the left of which, are extensive lead-mines and foundries. At (39 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Cull* the line reaches the narrow valley of the *Urft*, bounded by sandstone rocks, and ascends the course of the stream.

49 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Blankenheim*, which lies 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from station (diligence four times daily), is situated on a height to the W., near the sources of the *Ahr* (p. 78), with the picturesque ruins of the ancestral castle of the knights of Blankenheim, built in the 12th cent. The parish church contains the burial vault of the family.

From Blankenheim a diligence runs once daily to *Adenau* (p. 78), a distance of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The line continues to ascend, until at *Schmidtheim* it crosses the watershed between the *Urft* and the beautiful *Valley of the *Kyll*, which it enters at (57 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Jünkerath*, the station for *Stadt-Kyll*, situated 2 M. higher up (diligence four times daily). The train now descends the valley, passing over 44 bridges and viaducts, and through 10 tunnels.

63 M. **Hillesheim** (**Schmitz*), a small town, 2 M. from the station.

About 3 M. to the N.W. of Hillesheim, on the road to (16 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Adenau*, lies *Kerpen*, with a beautiful ruined castle. Thence to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Niederehe* (*Schnitz*, tolerable, established in an old monastery), a village in a basin of shell-limestone, and, following the course of the *Ahbach*, to (2 M.) the *Nohner Mühle* and the *Dreimühle Waterfall*, two picturesque points.

THE VOLCANIC EKVKL.

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FROM HILLESHEIM TO DAUN, $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. The road leads by ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberhe* and (7 M.) *Dreis*, between which places, to the right of the road, lies the **Dreiser Weiher**, a marshy meadow remarkable for its strong carbonic acid exhalations. On the E. and S. sides of it are frequently found nodules of olivine, which have been thrown up by volcanic agency. The next village is (1 M.) *Dockweiler*, to the S. of which rises the **Erensberg** (2198 ft.), an extinct crater, from which a thick stream of basaltic lava, beginning about 200 ft. below the summit, descends towards the N. to Dockweiler and Dreis. The ascent of this hill is also interesting on account of the view it commands and the extensive millstone quarries situated on it. The path diverges from the road at the point where it divides beyond Dockweiler. The Daun and Gerolstein road passes the base of the Erensberg on the S. side. *Daun*, see p. 161.

The most interesting part of the line begins below Hillesheim. The valley, which is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated, is enclosed by precipitous and partially wooded limestone rocks of most picturesque forms. To the right of the village of *Pelm*, which the train passes, rises a wooded hill (1509 ft.) crowned with the ruined ***Casselburg** (ascent 20 min.), once the ancestral castle of the knights of Castelberg. The tower at the top is easily ascended, and commands a fine view of the Kyllthal and the Eifel. At the foot of the hill, at the bridge of *Pelm*, is an unpretending but good inn (*Zur Casselburg*); at the top is a forester's house (refreshments, sometimes closed), where the key of the tower is procured.

69 M. **Gerolstein** (1220 ft.; **Rail. Rest*; **Post*; *Clemens*. Also private lodgings. Diligence to Daun twice a day. Carriage to Daun about $12\frac{1}{2}$ M.), the finest point in the Kyllthal, and one of the most picturesque places in the Eifel, is confined within narrow limits by the rocks and the river, and commanded by a ruined castle, which was occupied by a bailiff of the Counts of Manderscheid down to 1794. A large lime-tree on the road to Roth, a little above the railway station, is a fine point of view. On the top of the limestone rocks opposite the village is the **Papenkaul**, a small extinct crater, from which a narrow stream of lava descends by a grassy valley on the N. side into the Kyllthal, and extends down the latter as far as *Saredorf*. The entire neighbourhood of Gerolstein is very interesting in a geological point of view. Besides the volcanic formations, aqueous limestone, containing innumerable fossil shells, also occurs. The lateral valley which runs towards the S. from Pelm to Gees abounds in these fossils. From Gerolstein to the Casselburg (see above) a walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to Daun (p. 164) 11 M.

FROM GEROLSTEIN TO PRÜM 12 M., diligence twice daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. **Prüm** (**Goldener Stern*, or *Post*), a district town at the S. end of the **Schneifel** (p. 163), situated on the brook of that name, was anciently the seat of a Benedictine Abbey founded by the Merovingians in 720, and once in the enjoyment of political independence, but suppressed by the French in 1801. The present buildings, dating from 1756, are occupied by the local authorities. The church, with its two towers, has been frequently altered.

On the right bank of the *Kyll*, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above (74 M.) *Birresborn*, is situated the *Mineral Spring of Birresborn*, the strongest and best known of the chalybeate springs of the Eifel.

On a hill in the Gerolstein woods, on the left bank of the Kyll, opposite the spring, and about 100 ft. above the brook, is situated a gaseous cavity or 'mofette', called the *Brudeldreis*, about 2 ft. wide and 20 in. deep (not easily found without a guide). Carbonic acid gas issues from it in considerable volume, especially after rain, and occasionally proves destructive to mice, frogs, and other small animals (p. 81).

76½ M. *Mürlenbach*, a small village half burned down in 1871, with the ruins of a castle founded by the Merovingians, and re-erected in the 16th century. — 78 M. *Densborn*, with another ruined castle. The limestone rocks are now succeeded by variegated sand-stone. The line traverses a pleasant wooded tract, and passes the suppressed Cistercian monastery of *St. Thomas*, now employed as a house of correction for Roman Catholic priests. The Gothic church was completed in 1225.

84½ M. **Kyllburg** (*Schutte*), another very picturesque place, lies on an eminence partially enclosed by the Kyll, and is commanded by the handsome Gothic *Church of St. Thomas*. The latter contains some stained glass of 1534, from designs by Dürer. The adjacent cloisters and the suppressed abbey buildings are of later date than the church. On a height 1½ M. below Kyllburg rises the well preserved château of *Malberg*, commanding a fine view. — Diligence to Manderscheid, see p. 166.

The brook now describes a circuit which the railway cuts off by means of the *Wilseck Tunnel*, 1¼ M. in length. 88 M. *Erdorf* is the station for *Bitburg*, a small town on the hill to the S.W., 4 M. distant (diligence four times daily).

Bitburg (**Well*) was the *Beda Vicus* of the Romans, and a station on their road from Trèves to Cologne, several of the milestones of which have been found in the neighbourhood. The *Kobenhof*, or house of the Cob von Rüdingen family, is a curious building of 1576, situated in a side-street. The castle to the N. of the town, on the road to Prüm, was the ancient residence of the knights of Bitburg. At *Fliessen*, 3 M. farther N. on the same road, there is a Roman mosaic pavement, inferior, however, to that at Nennig (p. 148).

The line continues to follow the valley of the Kyll, which is partially wooded, and bounded by sandstone rocks. The brook now becomes navigable for rafts. Tunnels and bridges follow each other in rapid succession. At *Hüttingen* a picturesque waterfall is passed. 93 M. *Philippsheim*. 95 M. *Speicher* (the village lies on the hill, 1½ M. to the E.). 97 M. *Auw*. 100 M. *Cordell*, with valuable quarries; the ruined castle of *Ramstein*, erected in the 14th cent., is situated at the station, which is a considerable way from the village. 108 M. *Ehrang*, the last station, lies at the junction of the Kyllthal with the valley of the Moselle, and is connected by a line of rails with the *Quant* (p. 155). To the left, before Trèves is reached, a fine view is obtained of the town on the opposite bank. The station is on the left bank, near the bridge. 113 M. *Trèves*, see p. 149.

The Volcanic Eifel.

FROM TRÈVES. With the aid of the railway described in this route the finest points in this most interesting district may be most conveniently visited from Trèves as follows: 1st Day. Railway to *Gerolstein* (pp. 162, 161); walk to *Pelm* and the *Casselburg* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (p. 161); walk or drive to *Daun*, 6 M.; ascend the *Erensberg* and the *Scharteberg* by the way, if time permit. — 2nd Day. Walk by *Gemünden*, the *Dauner Maare*, and the *Mäuseberg* to *Gillenfeld*, in 2 hrs.; to the *Pulvermaar* and back $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Strohn*, *Sprink* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; by the *Belvedere* to *Manderscheid* $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — 3rd Day. Ascend the *Mosenberg* 1 hr., descend to *Neumühl* 1 hr.; *Schwarzenborn* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (or from the *Mosenberg* to *Schwarzenborn* direct in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); walk or drive to *Kyllburg* 6 M., devote 1-2 hrs. to environs. Those who intend proceeding to Coblenz by the Moselle steamer should go from *Nenmühl* to *Uerzig* (comp. p. 156), but in this case they should visit *Kyllburg* before *Gerolstein*.

FROM BERTRICH (p. 157) the Eifel is best explored as follows: 1st Day. *Alf*, *Marienburg*, and Bertrich itself with its beautiful environs; 2nd. *Gillenfeld*, *Manderscheid*; 3rd. *Gemünden*, *Dauner Maare*, *Daun*, *Gerolstein*; 4th. *Kyllburg*, and by railway to Trèves.

The *Eifel* is a mountainous district situated between the Moselle, the Rhine, and the Roer, about 45 M. in length, and 24 M. in breadth. The E. part is called the *Hohe Eifel*, near Adenau and Kellberg, and comprises the *Hohe Acht* (p. 78), the *Nurburg* (p. 78), and the *Erensberg*; the W. part is the *Schniefel* (i.e. Schnoe-Eifel), in the neighbourhood of *Prüm* (p. 161); and the S. part is the *Vorder-Eifel*, or *Volcanic Eifel*, extending as far as the Rhine (*Laacher See*, p. 80), and embracing *Gerolstein*, *Daun*, *Manderscheid* (p. 166), and Bertrich (p. 157). The district, though somewhat bleak and barren, is very picturesque at places, especially in the *Vorder-Eifel*. The latter is also very interesting in a geological point of view owing to the numerous traces it bears of former volcanic agency, such as the streams of lava, slag-hills, 'Maare', or extinct craters filled with water, &c.

Gerolstein and its environs, see p. 161.

The ROAD FROM GEROLSTEIN TO DAUN ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) traverses a district of great geological interest, about 60 sq. M. in area, extending N.W. as far as *Hillesheim* (p. 160) and *Stefflen*, and from the former towards the S., down the *Kyllthal* to *Birresborn* (p. 161), to the E. to *Daun* (p. 164), and again to the N. to *Dockweiler* and *Dreis* (p. 161). Proofs of volcanic action, which are more numerous here than in any other part of the Eifel, are afforded by preserved craters, or portions of craters, overflowed by masses of slag and streams of lava overlying the grauwacke and limestone rocks, and by conical basaltic formations which protrude from the surrounding rocks. The scenery of the lower part only of the valley of the *Kyll* is picturesque, but this is well worthy of a visit.

Pelm and the *Casselburg*, see p. 161. The old road (see below) leaves the *Kyllthal* here. The new road follows it a little farther, and then gradually ascends, passing near *Rockeskyll*, and by the villages of *Essingen*, *Hohenfels*, which lies in the basin of a crater surrounded by precipitous walls of slag, and *Betteldorf* to *Dockweiler* (8 M. from *Gerolstein*), where it joins the road coming from *Hillesheim* (comp. p. 161).

The old road, which, although inferior to the new, is recommended to tourists, ascends to the right from *Pelm*, and reaches its highest point

at *Kirchweiler*, whence the *Erensberg* to the N. (p. 161) and the *Scharteberg* (2158 ft.) to the S., both extinct craters, the latter most distinctly recognisable, may be ascended. The summit of the latter consists of blistered masses of slag which surround the circular crater. About 100 ft. below the summit begin the lava streams which descend towards the N., S., and E. The last of these, although almost everywhere covered with 'rapilli' (or 'lapilli', small round nodules of lava) and volcanic sand, is traceable by the occasional protrusion of the rock through its superficial covering, and may be examined in the quarries worked in it in the direction of *Steinborn*, where a transverse section of two streams lying one above the other is exposed to view (near a mound of earth by the road side). The lowest stratum consists of porous and but slightly cleft basaltic lava; above it lies slag, 3-4 ft. in thickness; next comes a layer of rapilli and volcanic sand; and finally, next the surface, basaltic lava again (comp. p. 80). A little farther S. is the *Nerothekopf* (2060 ft.), a hill of slag crowned with a ruined castle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Daun. Beyond Kirchweiler the hilly road to Daun next passes *Steinborn*, where there is a mineral spring (to the left the *Felsberg*), to the right the *Rimmerich*, two craters with lava streams), and *Neunkirchen*.

Daun (1292 ft.; ^{*}*Grethen*, the landlord is well acquainted with the neighbourhood, of which he possesses a map on a large scale; *Hommes*, well spoken of, B. 60 pf., D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 μ ; *Schramm*. Carriage to Gerolstein, Manderscheid, or Lutzerath 8-10 μ . *Diligence* twice daily to Gerolstein, and at night to Lutzerath, Manderscheid, and Wittlich), a small district town, lies picturesquely in the valley of the Lieser, on the slope of a hill which is crowned with the remains of the old *Schloss* of the Counts of Daun, a celebrated family, several members of which distinguished themselves in the Austrian service. The modern building on the hill, which was formerly occupied by a bailiff of the Elector of Trèves, is now the chief forester's residence. Adjoining it is the modern *Protestant Church*. The Rom. Cath. Church in the village contains two painted coats of arms of the Counts of Daun. Several mineral springs in the neighbourhood.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Daun rises the *Förmerich* (1558 ft.), the abrupt margin of a crater covered with slag. The crater itself, which is filled with volcanic ashes, is easily distinguished from the surrounding masses of lava. The *Dauner Layen*, a broad stream of lava, descends from it towards the W. The eminent geologist Dechen (p. 79) is of opinion that the columnar lava on which the castle of Daun stands belongs to this stream, that a passage was forced through it by the Lieser at a later period, and that the picturesque rocks of the Layen and near the castle were thus exposed to view. — About 7 M. to the N.E. of Daun lies the *Cimerner Maar*, 13 acres in area, with the village and ruined castle of *Ülmen*.

To the S.W. of Daun rises the *Wehrbüsch* (1555 ft.), another lava hill, crowned with a conspicuous monument to the natives of the district of Daun who fell in the war of 1870-71.

To the N.W. of Daun is the *Warth* (1623 ft.). The *Nerother Kopf*, mentioned above, is 4 M. to the N.W.

The *DAUNER MAARE, or crater-lakes of Daun (comp. p. 163), lie $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Daun in an extensive bed of volcanic deposits, consisting of scoriæ, rapilli, and occasional strata of volcanic tufa. We descend the valley of the *Lieser* by the road to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Gemünden**; here (guide advisable) we diverge from the road to the left, and in a few minutes reach the *Gemünder Maar* (1282 ft.), 126 ft. above the village. This is the smallest of the crater lakes of the Eifel. It lies in a deep and partially wooded basin, and is about 18 acres in area and 200 ft. in depth. On the E. bank of the lake rises the precipitous and barren *Mäuseberg (1780 ft.), which may be ascended from Gemünden in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and commands a very fine view of a great part of the Eifel. The E. slope of the hill descends abruptly to the *Weinfelder Maar* (1509 ft.), another of these crater lakes, 40 acres in area, and 220 ft. in depth.—On the N. bank of the lake rises the *Weinfelder Kirche*, a burial chapel for the cemetery of Schalkenmehren (see below). The traveller should now follow the E. bank of the lake and traverse the natural barrier which separates the *Weinfelder Maar* from the *Schalkenmehrer Maar* (1338 ft.), the third of the lakes of Daun, 55 acres in area, and 100 ft. in depth, and drained on the S. side by the *Alfbach* (p. 157). The bed of peat on the E. side is believed by geologists to be the site of a still older crater, which was afterwards partially filled in consequence of an eruption from the crater now occupied by the lake. This Maar, unlike the two already mentioned, is well stocked with fish and crayfish. The vegetation on its banks, also, is more luxuriant than that near the other lakes. At the S. end lies the village of **Schalkenmehren** (Inn, very poor), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Daun, and the same distance from Gillenfeld.

A hilly and shadeless road leads from Schalkenmehren, following the direction of the *Alfbach*, but at some distance from the brook, and passing through several curiously formed basins, to the villages of **Saxler** and **Gillenfeld** (1298 ft.; *Clasen*). The *Pulvermaar (1311 ft.), the most beautiful of these crater lakes after the Laacher See (p. 80), 90 acres in area, and 300 ft. deep, lies in a picturesque basin fringed with woods on a hill about 1 M. to the E. of Gillenfeld. The banks consist of volcanic sand, tufa, and scoriæ. On the S. side rises the *Römersberg* (1512 ft.), a considerable rock composed of slag, at the foot of which, scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Pulvermaar, lies the small *Strohner Maar*.

Strohn is situated in the valley of the *Alf*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Gillenfeld. Near it, and extending as far as (1 M.) *Sprink*, rises the *Wartesberg* (1512 ft.), one of the largest slag-hills of the Eifel, and probably an extinct crater, although not now distinguishable as such. The Alftal from Strohn to Sprink, which forms a deep cutting through the lava rocks, is picturesque, and is sometimes called the 'Strohn Switzerland'. From the houses of *Schutzalp*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Sprink, paths lead to the E. to the road which leads by (4 M.) *Hontheim* (Inn 'Zum Bad Bertrich') to *Bertrich* (p. 157), 2 M. from Hontheim.

FROM GILLENFELD TO MANDERSCHEID, 6 M. The road leads past the *Dürre Maar*, with fine vegetation, and the *Holzmaar*, two very small lakes, and by the villages of *Eckfeld* and *Buchholz*. Without any loss of time one of the most beautiful points near Manderscheid may be visited from Buchholz in passing. Beyond the village stands a finger-post indicating the road to Manderscheid to the left, and a 'Waldweg' to the right. Following the latter along the S. margin of the wood, and then entering the wood itself, we reach a clearing called the **Belvedere*, which affords a striking view of the castles of Manderscheid rising from the valley below, with the Mosenberg and other hills in the background. A new and easy path, provided with direction-posts, and reached by retracing our steps for a few yards from the Belvedere and turning to the right, descends the ravine in windings, joining the road at the bridge over the Lieser. The bridge affords another very picturesque view. (A precipitous path leads direct from the Belvedere down the ravine to the Lieser, which can be crossed by means of stepping-stones if the water is low; it then ascends, passing the more modern of the two castles, with a fine view, direct to Ober-manderscheid.)

FROM DAUN TO MANDERSCHEID, direct. The road descends the valley of the Lieser, passing ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gemünden* (p. 165) and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Weyersbach*. On the right side of the valley, farther on, rise lofty and imposing masses of lava, almost entirely encircling the village of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Udersdorf*, which lies 286 ft. above the Lieser. They are believed to have owed their origin partly to a volcano to the S. of Udersdorf, which culminates in the *Weberlei* (1495 ft.), a slag hill near the valley of the *Kleine Kyll*, and partly to a volcanic mountain (1748 ft.) rising towards the N.W. The last part of the road, after it has quitted the Lieserthal, is uninteresting; 3 M. *Bleckhausen*, 3 M. *Manderscheid*.

Manderscheid (1205 ft.; **Fischer*; *Zens*), a village of some importance, lies on a lofty plain between the *Lieser* and the *Kleine Kyll*. On the S. side, in a singularly picturesque situation, are two **Castles*, perched on jagged slate rocks rising precipitously from the Lieser, the ancient seat of the Counts of Manderscheid who became extinct in 1780. Pleasant walk to the 'Constantins-wäldchen' (there and back $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), which affords a fine view.

Travellers who wish to visit the above-mentioned *Belvedere* (35 min.) take the new footpath to the left, immediately beyond the bridge over the Lieser, which ascends the ravine and passes the ruins.

From Manderscheid by Schwarzenborn (see below) to *Kyllburg*, 15 M.; diligence once a day in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

The most interesting volcanic mountain of the Eifel is the *Mosenberg*, with its three peaks, 1 hr. to the W. of Manderscheid. We follow the road to Bettenfeld (see below), beyond which we turn to the right.

The **Mosenberg* (1673 ft.) is a long lava-mountain extending from N. to S., with four craters, the lava-walls of which rise fantastically to the height of 50 ft. The basalt and slag which form the summit have here protruded 250 ft. through the grauwacke. The N. crater, formerly filled with water, was drained in 1846, and now yields

peat. The huge lava-stream which has issued from an opening in the S. crater may be traced as far as the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Horngraben*, where it reaches the *Kleine Kyll*, and rises in perpendicular lava-cliffs 100 ft. in height. The mountain is surrounded with beds of slag and scoria, and is but scantily covered with grass. View very extensive.

On a lofty plain, 1 M. to the W. of the Mosenberg, lies **Bettenfeld** (*Grieder*, clean and moderate), whence *Kyllburg* (p. 162) may be visited. The road leads straight from Bettenfeld to the S W. through forest, crossing two other roads, and after $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. descends the *Salmthal* to the right. The ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Corneshüttle* lies on the right. We then cross a small bridge, pass a stone cross, ascend a steep path through wood, reach another crossing (guide-post), and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. reach *Ober-Kail* whence a good high road leads to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Kyllburg*.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the Mosenberg lies the **Meerfelder Maar**, formerly one of the largest of the Eifel lakes, now almost entirely drained. On the W. side of the Maar is the village of *Meerfeld*.

From the Mosenberg a path to the S. descends into the valley to the *Neumühl* (3 M.), where the *Kleine Kyll* falls into the *Lieser*, and here reaches the road which descends in numerous windings from (3 M.) *Manderscheid*. The scenery of the valley here is picturesque and imposing. The road then winds up the left bank of the stream, and after 1 M. divides. The road to the right leads through wood to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Eisenschmidt* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Schwarzenborn** (*Inn*), which is passed twice daily by the diligence to Kyllburg ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 162). Schwarzenborn is a mere halting-place, where a seat in the diligence cannot always be obtained. We next reach ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ober-Kail* (Diedenhofen's Hotel), with the scanty ruins of a castle, said to have been erected by Maria Theresa. — From OberKail to Kyllburg, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The branch of the road which at the above mentioned bifurcation turns to the left soon quits the wood and traverses a bleak and lofty plain. At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Gross-Litgen** it unites with the Wittlich and Kyllburg road, which now leads towards the E. The country becomes more fertile. Beyond ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Minder-Litgen** (1151 ft.) the road descends into the valley in windings, but a footpath $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village cuts off nearly half the circuit of 3 M. which the road describes.

The *View over the rich plain sloping towards the Moselle, and the mountains of the latter, rendered more picturesque by the red sandstone which here supersedes the grauwacke, forms a pleasant conclusion to the tour.

Wittlich (511 ft.; *Post; Zum Wolf*), a district town on the Lieser, is situated in a fertile tract where tobacco is much cultivated. Diligence twice daily to Trèves in 4 hrs., to Kyllburg twice in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., to Alf once in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., to Berncastel once in 2 hrs., to Uerzig once in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

A road leads from Wittlich to (6 M.) *Uerzig* on the Moselle (p. 156).

25. From Coblenz to Wetzlar and Giessen.

Ems and the Valley of the Lahn.

Comp. Map, p. 90.

RAILWAY to Oberlahnstein in 15-20 min. (fares 1 M. 20, 90, 60 pf.), to Ems in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 M. 20, 1 M. 60 pf., 1 M.), to Wetzlar in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 hrs. (fares 9 M. 30, 6 M. 10, 1 M. 10 pf.).

STEAMBOAT from Coblenz to Oberlahnstein 7 times daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — Carriage-road and footpath to Ems, see below. Carriages, see p. 83.

HIGH ROAD from Ehrenbreitstein to Ems by Niederlahnstein, thence ascending the picturesque valley of the Lahn on the right bank, passing several iron-foundries and the village of *Fachbach*, 12 M., a pleasant drive of two hours. — THE FOOTPATH from Ehrenbreitstein over the hills (by Arzheim 1, finger-post 3 M. farther, *Fachbach* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., thence to Ems 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) may be found without a guide.

At the Coblenz station the train quits the Left-Rhenish line, and passing the Löhr-Thor and Mainzer Thor (p. 86) crosses the Rhine. From the railway-bridge a pleasing glimpse of the town, the palace, and Ehrenbreitstein is obtained to the left. Passing *Pfaffenlorf* (opposite the island of Oberwerth), (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Horchheim* and (4 M.) *Niederlahnstein*, the train crosses the *Lahn*, opposite the beautifully situated castle of Stolzenfels, and reaches (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberlahnstein* (p. 92), where carriages are changed. To Rüdesheim and Wiesbaden, see R. 18.

The train describes a sharp curve round the steep wooded hill which is crowned by the castle of *Lahneck* (p. 92). To the left is the village of *Niederlahnstein*. We now slowly ascend the picturesque and winding valley of the Lahn, where we observe the ironworks of the *Hohrainer*, the *Ahler*, and the large *Nieverner Hütte*. The river is provided with numerous locks to facilitate the navigation of the barges which convey to the Rhine the ores yielded by this district. Ems only becomes visible when the train is close to the town. The Four Towers and the Cursaal with its pleasure-grounds are the most conspicuous objects.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. EMS. — HOTELS. ENGLISCHER HOF, at the lower end; RUSSISCHER HOF, in the centre of the town; VIER JAHRESZEITEN HÔTEL, and EUROPÄISCHER HOF, near the Cursaal; DARMSTÄDTER HOF near the bridge and the railway-station; VILLA DIANA; SCHLOSS LANGENAU, near the Cursaal HÔTEL DE FLANDRE; GUTTENBERG and HÔTEL DE FRANCE, near the station, on the left bank of the Lahn. Then, HÔTEL JOHANNISBERG, HÔTEL REUTER, TRAUBE, WEILBURGER HOF (moderate), STADT STRASBURG, HÔTEL ROTH, ZUR SPORKENBURG, and RHEINISCHER HOF (moderate), the last two in the village of Ems.

There are also numerous Lodging Houses. Those on the left bank of the river are preferable in the height of summer, owing to their shady situation. Some of them are very comfortably fitted up. The more remote houses are of course the least expensive. Breakfast and tea are provided at all of these, but dinner rarely. The most important is the CURHAUS, with several dependencies, where prices are fixed by tariff. At the BRAUNSCHWEIGER HOF, PRINCE OF WALES, and STADT LONDON dinner is provided. Prices are high at Ems, as at all the principal watering-places, but are somewhat reduced at the beginning and end of the season. Those who contemplate a prolonged stay at a lodging-house should procure a written contract, as otherwise they will be liable to be compelled to quit their apartments on 24 hrs. notice.

Restaurants and Cafés. *Curhaus*, with table à hôte, and *Cursaal*, both of the first class; *Villa Beriot*, with a garden, on the left bank of the Lahn; also at all the hotels. The *Schweizerhäuschen*, halfway up the hill on the left bank; *Silberau* at the end of the *König Wilhelms-Allee*, pension 4-5 //.

Beer in the garden of the *Cursaal*, at the *Loare*, *Goldne Fass*, *Schützenhof*, *Café Almannia*, etc.

Carriages with one donkey 2 M , with two 3 M per hour. A drive within the precincts of the town 75 pf., after 9 p.m. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M ; carriage with two donkeys to Kloster Arnstein and back, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M ; to Coblenz 10, and back 12 M ; to Ehrenbreitstein 8, and back 12 M ; to Kemmenau and back 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M ; to Nieder-Lahnstein 6, Ober-Lahnstein 7 M ; to Nassau and back 6 M . — **ONE-HORSE CARRIAGE** same as with two donkeys, two-horse 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ more. The drivers must exhibit their tariff when desired.

Donkeys per hour 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M ; to the Oberlahnstein Forsthaus direct (and back including a stay of 1 hr.) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M , or by the Mahlbergshof 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M ; by Nievern 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M ; to the Sporkenburg 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M ; Kemmenauer Höhe 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M ; Mooshütte 1 M , summit of the same 1 M 70 pf.; by the new promenade to the Lindenbach 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M ; to the 'Schöne Aussicht' on the Coblenz road 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M . — All these charges include the return-route.

Tariffs of the various charges, fares, and fees may be purchased for 20 pf. A tax of 12 M is levied on each single patient after a stay of a week; for 2 pers. 15, for 3 pers. 18 M . The charges for baths vary in the different houses from 80 pf. to 3 M . No charge is made for drinking the waters at the thermal springs, but a fee of 50 pf. per week is usually paid to the girl in attendance.

Music 6-8 a.m., the hours during which the waters are drunk; 5 to 6.30 p.m. in the public grounds; and 8 to 9.30 p.m. in the Cursaal. At the latter theatrical performances and concerts are also given.

Post and Telegraph Office, adjoining the Darmstädter Hof, near the principal bridge, where persons expecting letters and telegrams should leave their addresses.

English Church Service in the English Chapel on the left bank.

Ems (221 ft.) was known to the Romans, as the vases, coins, etc., found in the vicinity, prove, but is mentioned for the first time as a warm bath in a document of 1354. It is now visited by 10-12,000 patients, besides 5000 tourists annually, while in 1823 the number was 1200 only. The height of the season is from the middle of July to the end of August. From 1803 to 1866 it belonged to the Duchy of Nassau, and is now Prussian. It is a curious fact, showing to what an extent Germany was formerly subdivided, that from the bridge over the Lahn, which commands but a limited view, the dominions of eight different independent princes could be seen.

The town (6100 inhab., 1/3 Rom. Cath.) is prettily situated on both banks of the Lahn in a narrow valley, enclosed by wooded and vine-clad rocky heights. It formerly consisted solely of a street of lodging-houses on the right bank of the river, the original 'Bad Ems', but has been greatly improved of late years. Adjoining the lower end of this part of the town is 'Dorf Ems', or the old village of Ems. A new quarter, called 'Spieß-Ems', embellished with tastefully laid out grounds, has gradually sprung up on the left bank. A number of handsome streets and buildings have been erected between the railway-station and the Lahn, while the grounds in the environs are sprinkled with attractive villas. On this bank is situated the *English Church*, at the back of which rises the wooded *Malberg*. The banks of the river are connected by four bridges.

The Cursaal, the Curihaus, and the CURGARTEN adjoining them

form the great centre of attraction to visitors, the pleasure-grounds of the latter being generally thronged with a fashionable crowd, while the band plays in the afternoon.

The **Carhaus**, erected at the end of last century, and frequently enlarged since then, contains the most important springs and about 60 baths. In the arcades, which were extended in 1854, are the principal springs used for drinking: the *Kesselbrunnen* (125° Fahr.), in the upper arcade, and the *Kreisbrunnen* (95-97°) and the *Fürstenbrunnen* (102-104°) in the lower. The waters are chiefly drunk between 6 and 8 a.m. Of the various baths fitted up in different parts of the building the best are on the first floor.—The *König-Wilhelm-Felsen-Quelle*, the *Augusta-Quelle*, and the *Victoria-Quelle*, three



Lately-discovered springs, in the court of the *Nassauer Hof*, are also used both internally and externally. The bath-house in connection with them is joined by covered passageways with the *Vier Jahreszeiten* Hotel and the *Kronprinz-Alley Hof*. The chief ingredients of the water, which is slightly beneficial in female and pulmonary complaints, are bi-carbonate of soda and chloride of sodium. About 350,000 bottles are exported annually.

The **Cursaal**, situated in the **Curgutxto**, is connected with the **Carreiras** by means of a tasteful iron *Coleonade*, in which is a tempting bazaar. The **Cursaal**, erected in 1839, contains several magnificent saloons, a reading-room, a restaurant, and a cafe, which last, with its numerous tables in the gardens adjoining, attracts crowds of after-dinner loungers.

Near the pavilion of the band, at the upper end of the Curgarten, a marble slab in the ground indicates the spot, where, on 13th July, 1870, King William ordered his adjutant Count Lehndorf to give his memorable answer to the obtrusive French ambassador Benedetti. A covered iron bridge connects this bank of the Lahn with the new bath-house (see below).

In the shady grounds at the back of the Cursaal is the new Wandelbahn (generally called the *Trinkhalle*), or covered promenade for the use of visitors in wet weather. On the Lahn, at the lower end of the park, is the bath-house of the **Four Towers** (*Vier Thürme*), built at the end of last century. Near it is a *Roman Catholic Church*.

On the left bank of the Lahn, near the iron bridge, and also surrounded by pleasant grounds, is the *New Bath House* (*Neue Badhaus*), erected in 1853, each of its courts being embellished with fountains of mineral water worked by steam. The baths are supplied from the copious *Neue Quelle*, or *New Spring* which was disclosed in 1850, the warmest (135-137°) of all the waters of Ems.

On the left bank there are also shady walks skirting the river, the chief being the *König-Wilhelms-Allee*, on which is a *Russian Chapel*, built in 1856. At the end of the Allee a bridge crosses to the right bank. — Beautiful, shady walks intersect the slopes of the wooded **Malberg**, at the foot of which are the favourite *Schweizerhäuschen* and *Villa Beriot* cafés, commanding good views. The top of the hill, called the *Malbergskopf*, which may be reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr., is crowned with a belvedere and a restaurant. We may now descend by the *Lindenbuch* (*Inn), a silver foundry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Ems, where the Lahn is crossed by an iron bridge.

The nearer peak of the *Winterberg*, a hill on the left bank to the E. of the Malbergskopf, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Ems, commands a fine view of the valley of the Lahn. On the summit are the remains of a Roman watch-tower, excavated in 1859, and of an intrenchment.

On the right bank of the Lahn, immediately above the high road, towers the abrupt ***Bäderlei**, or *Sieben Köpfe*, a jagged rock of slate crowned with the *Concordia Thurm* (refreshments), a tower built for the sake of the view. Halfway up is the ***Mooshütte**, a pavilion commanding an admirable survey of Ems, below which is a monument to the warriors of 1870-71. We reach the summit in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by following the Grabenstrasse, above the Curhaus, and then ascending by the broad path to the right.

The ***Kemmenauer Höhe**, or *Schöne Aussicht*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. of Ems, may either be reached by the footpath ascending a small side-valley to the left at the upper end of the Grabenstrasse, or by the road from the lower end of Dorf Ems (restaurant at the top). This is one of the highest points to the N. of the Lahn, and commands an extensive and interesting view of the valley of the Rhine,

the Taunus, and the Eifel Mts.; far below in the foreground stands the castle of *Sporkenburg*, and to the right rise the two curious trachytic *Arzbacher Köpfe*. An equally fine view towards the E., embracing the whole duchy of Nassau as far as the Taunus Mts., is obtained from the neighbourhood of a large beech near the village of *Kemmenau*, 1 M. to the N., on the way to Montabaur.

On the hill between Ems and *Braubach* is situated the village of *Frücht*, which contains the burial vault of the famous Prussian minister Baron Stein (d. 1831), the last scion of a noble family which had resided on the banks of the Lahn for seven centuries. The epitaph contains a tribute to the upright and pious character of the deceased. The forester at Frücht keeps the keys of the chapel ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.). — A direct road leads from Ems to Frücht (3 M.); or we may descend on the left bank of the Lahn to *Müllen* (2 M.) and ascend thence through the *Schweizerthal*, a valley with beautiful woods and picturesque rocks, to Frücht ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); the latter route is specially recommended in returning. Frücht lies about 1 M. to the N. of the route from Ems to Braubach mentioned at p. 93.

Other excursions may be made to the *Coblenzer Forsthans*, to *Nassau*, to the monastery of *Arnstein*, the castle of *Schaumburg*, etc. (see below).

Leaving Ems, the train passes *Dausenau* (Lahnthal), with an ancient octagonal tower, and still surrounded by old walls. Near (17½ M.) *Nassau* the train crosses the Lahn.

Nassau (265 ft.; *Krone*; *Müller*, at the station; *Nassauer Hof*; *Kilp's Private Hotel*), a small and ancient town frequented by summer visitors, prettily situated on the right bank of the Lahn, which is here crossed by a suspension-bridge, was the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian minister *Baron Stein* (d. 1831; comp. p. 173), whose family had resided here since the 15th century. His *Schloss*, though modernised, dates from 1621, and now belongs to his grand-daughter the Countess Kielmannsegge. In 1815 Stein caused a Gothic tower to be added to commemorate the war of independence. This was a favourite resort of the illustrious proprietor, who embellished it with various reminiscences of that eventful period. Others connected with the last war have recently been added. (Visitors deposit a donation for a charitable purpose in a box at the entrance.) The *Schlosspark* is open to the public every day, except Sundays and festivals, 8-12 a.m. and 2-8 p.m.

To the W. of Nassau, on the road to Ems, are *Bad Nassau*, a Hydropathic Establishment, on the left (board $3\frac{1}{2}$ M., R. 2-5, baths 2 M. a day), and a new hospital on the right.

On the opposite bank of the Lahn rises a wooded eminence (donkey to the suspension-bridge $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., as far as Burg Stein only 75 pf.; fine view from the summit; restaurant), crowned by the ruined **Castle of Nassau*, the ancestral seat of the House of Nassau, erected about 1100, and suffered to fall to decay since the end of the 16th cent. Lower down on the same hill are the ruins of *Burg Stein* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the suspension-bridge), the ancestral seat of the Barons Stein, the earliest mention of which is in 1158, and which was inhabited down to the end of the 15th century. The projecting

rock in front of it bears a **Monument to Stein*, consisting of a statue in marble one half over life-size, by Pfuhl of Berlin, beneath a Gothic canopy of red sandstone, 66 ft. in height, inaugurated in 1872. The figure of the minister, who wears the costume of his age, successfully expresses his personal character. In his right hand he holds a scroll with the date 11th June, 1807, in allusion to his treatise regarding the reorganisation of the Prussian state. The terrace affords a survey of the valley of the Lahn.

Beyond Nassau the railway follows the right bank of the Lahn, and is soon carried through a series of tunnels. Before and beyond the second, a glimpse is obtained on the right of *Burg Langenau* (3 M. from Nassau, 1 M. from Obernhof), built in 1244, the ancient seat of an Austrian family, the Rhenish branch of which became extinct in 1603. The watch-tower and external walls are well preserved; within the latter a modern dwelling-house has been erected. Beyond the castle, on the opposite bank, rises the ***Kloster Arnstein** (from Nassau a pleasant walk of 4 M. on the left bank; from Obernhof $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; refreshments at the Klostermühle), with its church in the transition style of the 12th cent. (enlarged in the 14th cent.), and other buildings, picturesquely situated on a wooded eminence. A castle of very ancient origin which once stood here was converted by the last Count of Arnstein into a Prämonstratensian monastery in 1139 (suppressed in 1803). Near **Obernhof** (*Lotz*), where several trains stop in summer, are lead and silver-mines, the working of which has lately been resumed.

The line now passes through a long tunnel, and skirts the village of *Kalkofen*. Then a long curve. High up, on the slopes of the left bank, is situated the '*Alte Haus*', a solitary fragment of wall belonging to the old nunnery of *Brunnenburg*.

$24\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Laurenburg** (*Schwarz*), with a small château and ruined castle, once a residence of the Counts of Nassau.

Before the church is reached, a road to the left ascends to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Scheid**, and about 8 min. farther again leaves the main road and descends to the left to (1 M.) **Geilnau** on the Lahn. The river describes a circuit of many miles between Laurenburg and Geilnau, which this route cuts off. The mineral spring of Geilnau is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the village; the water is exported, but not resorted to by patients in person. The valley between Geilnau and the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) ferry of Balduinstein is very picturesque.

Beyond the *Cramberg Tunnel* the train stops at (28 M.) **Baldinstein** (*Noll*); the imposing ruins of the castle of that name rise in a narrow ravine behind the village.

On the right, a little farther on, the loftily situated castle of ***Schaumburg** (915 ft.; *Inn) overlooks the valley from a wooded basaltic peak. It was once the seat of the princes of Anhalt-Schaumburg, and afterwards that of Archduke Stephen (d. 1867), grandson of the last prince (d. 1812); it is now the property of Duke George of Oldenburg. The château was built in the 18th cent.; the modern part, in the English Gothic style, was erected for Archduke Stephen by the architect Boos of Wiesbaden. Fine view from the

tower. The collection of minerals is worthy of notice. The hothouses contain a number of rare plants. The footpath from Balduinstein to Schaumburg is somewhat steep; by the carriage-road (1 M.) the ascent is gradual (carriages at the station).

29 M. *Fuchingen* (Inn) derives importance from its mineral spring, of which 300,000 bottles are annually exported. The process of filling and corking is interesting.

32 M. *Dietz* (334 ft.; **Holländischer Hof*; **Hôtel Lorenz*), a thriving little town, picturesquely situated on the hillside, close to the Lahn, is commanded by the *Peterskirche*, built in the 13th cent., and by an old castle of the Counts of Dietz, now a house of correction, where marble is cut and polished by the prisoners. The old stone *Bridge* across the Lahn is supported by buttresses erected on two others belonging to an earlier bridge which lie unbroken in the bed of the river.

On the left bank, 1 M. from Dietz, and connected with it by a beautiful avenue of limes, is *Schloss Oranienstein*, erected in 1676, now a Prussian military school.

From DIETZ TO ZOLLHAUS, 7 M., railway in 25 min. The line ascends the pretty valley of the Aar, which falls into the Lahn at Dietz. To the left, near (2½ M.) *Flucht*, stands the ruin of *Ardeck*. Stations *Oberneisen*, (5½ M.) *Hahnstätten*, *Zollhaus*. Pleasant excursions may be made from the two latter to the ruined castles of *Hohenfels* and *Burg Scheulbach*. A good road leads in the valley of the Aar from Hahnstätten to *Hohenstein*, *Adolpheck*, and (15 M.) *Scheulbach* (p. 119); diligence once a day in 3½ hrs.

34 M. *Limburg* (360 ft.; **Preussischer Hof*, near the post-office; **Nassauer Hof*, near the bridge; *Hôtel Zimmermann*), an old town with 5100 inhab., a place of some importance in the middle ages, and now the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, is situated on the *Lahn*, which is crossed here by a bridge constructed in 1315. The **Cathedral*, with its seven towers, the *Basilica St. Georgii Martyris erecta 909*, as the inscription above the portal records, rises conspicuously and picturesquely above the river. It was founded by Conrad Kurzbald, the powerful Salic count of the Niederalhangau, whose *Castle* adjoins the church. The present structure, a remarkably fine example of the transition style, consecrated in 1235, was restored in 1871, and decorated with paintings in the style of the 13th cent. (Visitors ring to the right of the portal.) It contains a font of the same age as the building, and in the N. transept a monument to the founder (d. 918), with a recumbent figure. The valuable treasury of the cathedral, preserved in the chapter-house, is worthy of inspection. A picturesque view of the cathedral is obtained from the right bank of the Lahn (cross the bridge and turn to the right).

From LIMBURG TO HADAMAR, 5 M., by a branch line in 20 min. (fares 70, 50, 30 pf.). *Hadamar* (**Nassauer Hof*; *Ross*) is a pleasant little town with an ancient castle. About 6 M. to the N. is situated the *Dornburg* (1298 ft.), in the interior of which there is a considerable field of ice remaining unmelted throughout the summer (on the S. side of the hill).

From Limburg to Hochstl and Frankfort, see p. 193.

Beyond Limburg the banks of the Lahn become flatter for a short distance. To the left lies *Dietkirchen*, with the oldest church in the Duchy, situated on a rocky eminence rising abruptly from the river. $35\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Eschhofen*; then

38 M. **Runkel** (*Weinberg*; *Wied'scher Hof*), an ancient town situated on both banks of the Lahn, commanded by an extensive old castle of the princes of Wied, perched on a rocky height, and still partially habitable. Near (40 M.) *Villmar* are considerable marble quarries; then ($44\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Aumenau*, with ironstone mines and slate quarries. After a succession of tunnels, bridges, and viaducts, the train reaches —

52 M. **Weilburg** (**Deutsches Haus*; **Traube*), the residence of the Dukes of Nassau-Weilburg down to 1816. Their château, begun in 1543 and enlarged in 1721, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence, and still habitable, is worthy of a visit. To the S. is the entrance to the pretty *Weilthal*.

$54\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Löhnenberg*. $58\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Stockhausen*. 60 M. *Braunfels*. On the hill to the S. is situated the small town of Braunfels (*Krämer*), the residence of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels, whose extensive *Schloss*, part of which dates from the late Gothic period, contains interesting old armour and other curiosities. Pleasant grounds.

From ($63\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Albshausen* we may walk in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the suppressed Premonstratensian abbey of *Altenberg*, the beautiful early Gothic church of which was completed at the end of the 13th cent., and contains ancient tombstones and wood-carving.

67 M. **Wetzlar** (475 ft.; **Herzogliches Haus*; **Solmser Hof*, unpretending), with 6800 inhab., once a free imperial town, is picturesquely situated on the Lahn opposite the mouth of the *Dill*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station. The town extends along a height on the left bank. The most conspicuous building is the **Cathedral*, the oldest part of which (N.W.), called the *Heidenturm* by the townspeople, dates from the 11th cent., while the N. side, the finest part, was erected in the 14th and 15th, and the portals in the 13th and 15th centuries. The terrace planted with limes is adorned, on the S. side, with a monument to soldiers who fell in the Franco-Prussian war, by Lehr. To the S. of the cathedral, in the Buttermarkt, which is embellished with a bust of Goethe by Lehr, rises the guard-house, built of red sandstone. The *Reichskammergericht* (old courts of justice), with the imperial eagle, is opposite the *Herzogliches Haus*. The building of the archives, near the *Häuser Thor*, is now a barrack.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Wetzlar rises the ruined castle of *Kalsmunt*, which is said to be built on Roman foundations. Half-way up the hill is the *Schützengarten*. Kalsmunt and the *Meteburg* (restaurant) are the finest points in the environs.

Goethe resided at Wetzlar for some months in 1772, when he was engaged in professional work at the *Reichskammergericht*, and

is said to have occupied a house, with faded paintings outside, in the narrow *Gewandgasse*, near the corn market. Various events here and in the environs suggested his 'Sorrows of Werther'.

The original of Werther was a certain Herr Jerusalem, secretary to the embassy, who shot himself in a house (with two bow-windows) in the Schiller-Platz, near the Franciscan church. The Deutsche Haus, or Lodge of the Teutonic Order (now a barrack, reached by the street to the left of the new guard-house, opposite the S. transept of the cathedral) was the residence of Charlotte's father, named Buß, the manager of the estates of the Order, and still contains a room with a few memorials of her. Outside the Wildbacher Thor (reached by the street between the two barracks and past the churchyard) is the 'Werther Brunnen', shaded by a venerable lime-tree, a favourite resort of Goethe, by whom the pretty environs of Wetzlar have been highly extolled. A broad road ascends on the left bank of the Lahn to (2½ M.) *Garbenheim*, the Wahlheim of Werther, situated on a hill commanding a pleasant view of the valley. Most of the old houses in the 'Werther-Platz' in front of the church were burned down in 1866. A monument here marks a favourite seat of the poet. The traveller may return by the Garbenheim watch-tower, commanding a fine view. On the slope of a hill, 3 M. from Wetzlar, lies the pleasant village of *Volpertshausen*, in a house in which (formerly a shooting-lodge, now a school) the ball described in Werther took place.

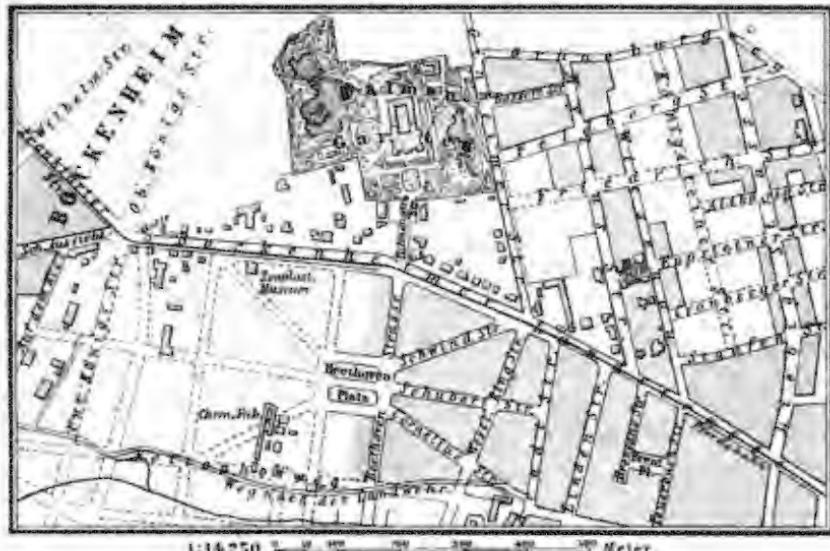
From Wetzlar to *Deutz* or *Giessen*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

26. Frankfort.

Railway Stations. Frankfort has six stations. On the W. side of the town are: — (1). MAIN-WESER-BAHNHOF (Pl. B, 5), for *Giessen*, *Cassel*, *Homburg* and *Cronberg* (p. 189); (2). TAUNUS BAHNHOF, for *Castel* (opposite Mayence) and *Wiesbaden* (p. 188); (3). MAIN NECKAR-BAHNHOF, for *Darmstadt*, *Mannheim*, and *Heidelberg*, for *Mayence*, and for the quick trains to *Oßnabück*, *Hanau*, *Bebra*, *Berlin*, and *Leipsic*. — On the E. side of the town: — (4). HANAUER BAHNHOF (Pl. K, 3), for *Hanau*. — At Sachsenhausen: — (5). OFFENBACHER BAHNHOF (Pl. D, 7), for the local trains to *Offenbach*; (6). HANAU-BEBRAER-BAHNHOF, the second stopping-place for the trains to *Hanau*, *Fulda*, *Bebra* etc. The hotels do not send omnibuses to meet the trains.

Hotels. FRANKFURTER HOF (Pl. a; C, D, 4), a new and well-fitted up hotel, the property of a company, in the Kaiser-Str., near the western stations, with accommodation for 350 visitors, R. from 2½ M. D. 3 M.; HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. b: E. 3), Zeil 48-50; ENGLISH HOTEL (Pl. c; D, 4), Rossmarkt 13/15; SCHWAN (Pl. d: D. 3), at which the peace of 10th May, 1871, was concluded, Steinweg; RÖMISCHER KAISER (Pl. e; F. 3), Zeil 32; the last four are good and expensive, R. from 3 M. L. 1-2 //, B. 1 M 40, A. 70 pf., D. 3 M and upwards. HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. f; C, 4), Grosse Gallusgasse 17, R. 3 M. A. 70 pf., B. 1 M 20 pf.; WESTENDHALL (Pl. g; B. 5). HÔTEL DE L'UNION (Pl. h; D. 3), Steinweg 9, near the Theaterplatz. — LANDSBERG (Pl. i), near the Liebfrauenberg, R. from 2 M. L. 50 pf., D. 2½ //; HÔTEL DREXEL (Pl. k), Grosse Friedberger Strasse 20-22, these two commercial; — PARISER HOF (Pl. l), Schiller-Platz 7; BRÜSSELLER HOF (Pl. m), Grosse Gallusgasse, R. 2½ M., A. 70 pf. WÜRTTEMBERGER HOF (Pl. n), Fahrgasse 41; PETRSBURGER HOF, Römergasse 5; HÔTEL LORENZ, Alte Mainzergasse 11; AUGSBURGER HOF, Vogelsang 3; GRËNER BAUM, Grosse Fischergasse; STADT DARMSTADT, Grosse Fischer-gasse 24; all these are tolerably comfortable and moderate; HÔTEL SCHINTZSPÄHN, at the Hanau Station, with restaurant; BÖHM IM STIFT, see below. MAINHÔTEL, Holzpörtchen 2, unpretending. — HÔTEL GARNI ZUM ERLANGER HOF, Borngasse 11, Dom-Platz, for a stay of at least 8 days, R. 1 // 10 pf., R. B. and D., 3 M per day.

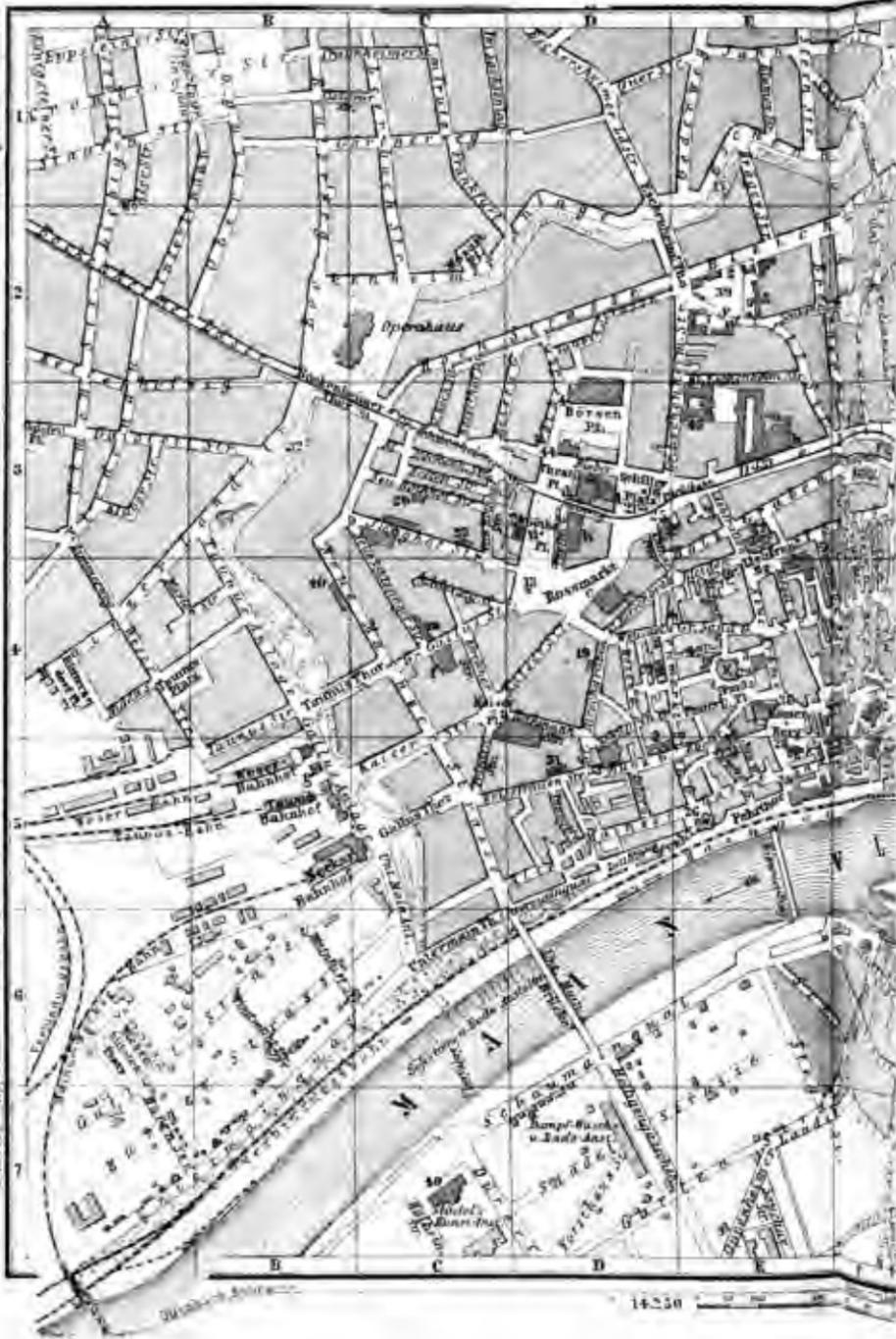
Restaurants. CAFÉ CASINO, opposite the Frankfurter Hof, dear; CAFÉ DOBRA, Kirchner-Str.; SCHALTENDORF, Rossmarkt 16; HÔTEL DU NORD, Gallus-



1:14,250 ~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~3~~ ~~4~~ ~~5~~ ~~6~~ ~~7~~ ~~8~~ ~~9~~ ~~10~~ ~~11~~ ~~12~~ ~~13~~ ~~14~~ ~~15~~ ~~16~~ ~~17~~ ~~18~~ ~~19~~ ~~20~~ ~~21~~ ~~22~~ ~~23~~ ~~24~~ ~~25~~ ~~26~~ ~~27~~ ~~28~~ ~~29~~ ~~30~~ ~~31~~ ~~32~~ ~~33~~ ~~34~~ ~~35~~ ~~36~~ ~~37~~ ~~38~~ ~~39~~ ~~40~~ ~~41~~ ~~42~~ ~~43~~ ~~44~~ ~~45~~ ~~46~~ ~~47~~ ~~48~~ ~~49~~ ~~50~~ ~~51~~ ~~52~~ ~~53~~ ~~54~~ ~~55~~ ~~56~~ ~~57~~ ~~58~~ ~~59~~ ~~60~~ ~~61~~ ~~62~~ ~~63~~ ~~64~~ ~~65~~ ~~66~~ ~~67~~ ~~68~~ ~~69~~ ~~70~~ ~~71~~ ~~72~~ ~~73~~ ~~74~~ ~~75~~ ~~76~~ ~~77~~ ~~78~~ ~~79~~ ~~80~~ ~~81~~ ~~82~~ ~~83~~ ~~84~~ ~~85~~ ~~86~~ ~~87~~ ~~88~~ ~~89~~ ~~90~~ ~~91~~ ~~92~~ ~~93~~ ~~94~~ ~~95~~ ~~96~~ ~~97~~ ~~98~~ ~~99~~ ~~100~~ ~~101~~ ~~102~~ ~~103~~ ~~104~~ ~~105~~ ~~106~~ ~~107~~ ~~108~~ ~~109~~ ~~110~~ ~~111~~ ~~112~~ ~~113~~ ~~114~~ ~~115~~ ~~116~~ ~~117~~ ~~118~~ ~~119~~ ~~120~~ ~~121~~ ~~122~~ ~~123~~ ~~124~~ ~~125~~ ~~126~~ ~~127~~ ~~128~~ ~~129~~ ~~130~~ ~~131~~ ~~132~~ ~~133~~ ~~134~~ ~~135~~ ~~136~~ ~~137~~ 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FRANKFURT.

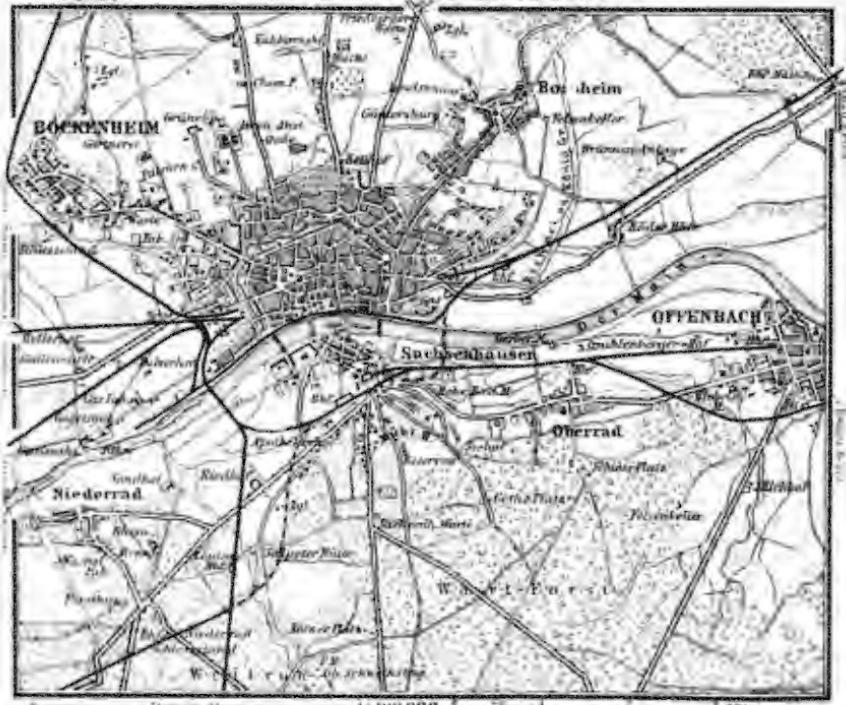
Lärche, Neur.	F. 5.	Krebsen	43. Gymnase, Grauer	G. 3.
2. Bank	D. E. 3.	22. Deutsch-reformist. K.	44. Theater	G. 3.
3. Börse, alte	F. 4.	23. Dom	45. Thoren in Tanztheater Polizei	E. 2.
4. „ „ „ Neu	D. 5.	24. Französische K.	46. Chem. Fandtag	E. 2.
5. Bürgerhospital	E. 2.	25. Katharinenk.	Hötel	
6. Bürgerschule, Bülow	G. B. 2.	26. Leopoldsk.	a. Frankfurter Hof	C. D. 4.
7. Bürgerverein	E. 2.	27. Liebfrauenk.	b. Baurätscher Hof	E. 3.
8. Comptoirsbank	F. 2.	28. Nikolai-K.	c. Engländer Hof	D. 4.
9. Conservatorium	C. 3.	29. Paulsk.	d. Salomon	B. 3.
Denkmäler:		30. Peters-K.	e. Römischer Kaiser	F. 3.
10. Bismarck	B. 2.	31. Waisenhaus-K.	f. Hotel des Jard	C. 4.
11. Göte	D. 2.	32. Königsstern	g. Westendhall	B. 3.
12. Industrie	B. 3.	33. Milner	h. Hotel de l'Union	D. 3.
13. Gottschee	D. 4.	34. Julius-Präsident	i. Landesberg	E. 3. 4.
14. Heum	C. 1.	35. Post	k. Hotel Brand	F. 2. 3.
15. Karl des Großen	G. 5.	36. Römer	l. Hotel Hof	B. 2.
16. Schiller	D. 3.	37. Rothschild'sches Stenographie	m. Brünnler Hof	C. 4.
17. Senckenberg	E. 1.	38. Sothe	n. Würtembergisches Hof	F. 1.
18. Deutsches Ordenshaus	G. 6.	39. Sonnenbergisches Stile		
19. Görde's Rathaus	D. 4.	40. Stadtisches Kunstmuse.		
20. Gymnasium	F. 5.	41. Studienanstalt		
21. Hauptbahnhof	D. 2.	42. Verwigericht		







UMGEBUNG von FRANKFURT.



gasse; Restaurants in the *Zoological Garden* and *Palm Garden*. Oysters and delicacies at *Schröder's*, Grosse Eschenheimer-Str. 45. — **Cafés.** *Milani*, Zeil 72, Ladies' room on the first floor; *Pavillon Milani*, at the Friedberger Thor; *Zur Börse*, Paulsplatz, opposite the Exchange; *Goldschmidt*, Bornheimer and Allerheiligen-Str. 83, well supplied with newspapers. — **Confectioners.** *A. Bütschi*, opposite the Goethe Monument, ices; *Kiefer*, Schiller-Platz; *De Giorgi*, Bleiden-Str. 4 and Holzgraben 27, chocolate. — **Beer.** *Bavaria*, and *Café Neuf* in the Schiller-Platz; *Teutonia*, Paulsplatz 16; *Taunus*, Grosse Bockenheimer-Str.; *Wintergarten*, Goethe-Platz, suitable for breakfast. — **Wine.** **Böhüm im Stift*, Grosse Fischergasse 7, near the Cathedral; *Val. Böhüm*, Grosse Kornmarkt 10; **Prinz v. Arkadien*, Biber-gasse.

Post Office (Pl. 47), Zeil 52; also various branch-offices.

Telegraph Office (Pl. q) at the Exchange; also sub-offices.

Universal Railway and Steamboat Office, in connection with the Continent Daily Parcels Express, in the Frankfurter Hof.

Cabs. Each vehicle ought to contain a copy of the tariff. From any of the stations into the town, 1-2 pers. 90 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M* 20 pf.; drive within the town, 50 and 70 pf.; returning from the Palm Garden after 9 p.m. 90 pf. and 1 *M*. Each box 20 pf.; small articles free. *By time:* 15 min. 50 and 75 pf., 20 min. 70 and 90 pf., 25 min. 90 pf. and 1 *M*, 1 hr. 1 *M* 70 and 2 *M* 10 pf. The fare to Sachsenhausen is calculated by time with 40 pf. added. The so-called 'Thordroschken' have different charges.

Tramway from the Zeil to the W. through the Bockenheimer-Strasse to the *Palm Garden* and to *Bockenheim*; to the E. through the Aller-heiligen-Str. and the Breitegasse to the *Zoological Garden*. Comp. the Plan. — **Omnibus** from the 'Constablerwache' in the Zeil to Bornheim.

Baths. *Warm* at *Greb's*, Leonhardsthor, and at *Alt's*, Alte Mainzer Gasse. **Baths* (Turkish, etc.) at Sachsenhausen. *River Baths* near the Unter-Mainthor.

Theatres. *Städtisches Theater* (Pl. 54), performances daily, acting and music generally good. *Zweites Theater*, in the Circus (Pl. 55).

English Church Service in the French Church in the Goethe-Platz, and in the Lutheran Weisse Frauenkirche.

Collections and Exhibitions: —

**Ariadneum* (p. 186), daily 10-1; fee 50-70 pf.; Sundays gratis.

Exhibition of the Middle German Art Union, Grosse Gallusgasse; adm. on week-days 10-5, Sun. and holidays 10-4; Sun. and Wed. 20, other days 50 pf.

**Kaisersaal*, in the Römer (p. 182), open from the beginning of May till the end of Sept. on Mon., Wed., Frid. 11-1; from October to the end of April on Mon. and Wed. only; 50 pf. to 1 *M* for one or more persons). Visitors knock or ring.

**Palm Garden* (p. 187), adm. 1 *M*, concerts in the afternoon and evening.

**Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein* (p. 179), Junghof-Str. 8, near the Gutenberg Monument, admission (9-6 o'clock) 1 *M*, for which the visitor is entitled to a ticket for the annual December raffle of modern pictures and works of art.

Picture Gallery, Municipal, at the Saalhof (p. 183), Mon., Wed., Frid., 11-1, gratis; at other times on payment of a fee.

Picture Gallery, Städels, see below.

Senckenberg Natural History Museum (p. 186); collections open Wed. 3-4, Frid. and Sun. 11-1 gratis; at other times fee 75 pf.

**Städels Institution* (p. 177). *Pictures* daily 10-1, Sun. 10.30-1, high festivals excepted; *Library* Mon. and Wed. 4-6, Tues. 10-1; *Engravings* Mon. and Frid. 10-1; all gratis at these hours, at other times 1 *M* fee.

Town-Library (p. 185), Mon. to Frid. 9-1, Wed. also 3-5.

**Zoological Garden* (p. 187); adm. 1 *M*; concert in the afternoon and evening.

Information regarding the hours of admission, etc., to the various places of interest, theatres, and concerts is given in the *Frankfurter Ver-gnügungs-Anzeiger*, published daily, price 5 pf.

Chief Attractions. Collections denoted by asterisks. Monuments of BAEDEKER'S Rhine. 6th Edit.

Goethe, Gutenberg, and Schiller (p. 185); walk through the *Zeil* to the bridge over the *Main*; Palm Garden; Exchange (p. 183). 12-2 p.m.

Frankfort on the *Main* (300 ft.), with 103,300 inhab. (including a garrison of 3000 soldiers), formerly a free town of the Empire, and down to 1866 one of the free towns of the German Confederation and the seat of the Diet, now belongs to Prussia. Old watch-towers in the vicinity indicate its ancient extent. The city lies in a spacious plain bounded by mountains, on the right bank of the navigable *Main*. On the left bank of the river lies *Sachsenhausen*, a suburb connected with Frankfort by three stone bridges, and by an iron suspension bridge. In a commercial and particularly a financial point of view, Frankfort is one of the most important cities in Germany.

The old part of the town consists of narrow and uninviting streets, but the *Zeil*, the *Kaiser-Str.*, *Mainzer-Str.*, *Taunus-Str.*, etc., boast of many handsome modern buildings. The town is surrounded by '*Anlagen*', or public grounds, where many tastefully built residences are situated. The air of wealth and importance which pervades the city affords an indication of the success and extent of its commercial relations.

Frankfort dates from the time of Charlemagne. In 794 that emperor held a convocation of bishops and dignitaries of the empire in the royal residence '*Franconfurt*' (ford of the Franks). After the erection of a new palace (now the *Saalhof*) by Louis the Pious in 822 the town soon reached such a high degree of prosperity, that at the time of the death of Louis the German (876) it was already looked upon as the capital of the East Franconian Empire. Under this monarch, who frequently resided here, the city was considerably enlarged. During the reign of Lewis the Bavarian, who conferred on the town the freedom of the empire and many other privileges, Frankfort was again much extended and almost reached the present limits of the inner city. One of the most important of the privileges which it received was the confirmation of the Easter Fair in 1330; the Autumn Fair had been sanctioned by Frederick II. as early as 1240. By the Golden Bull of Charles IV., Frankfort was destined in 1356 to be the *Town of Election of the German Empire*, and the majority of the emperors were chosen here. On the dissolution of the Empire in 1806, Frankfort, with Aschaffenburg, Hanau, Fulda, and Wetzlar, was made over as a Grand-duchy to Carl von Dalberg, Primate of the Rhenish Confederation, and previously Archbishop of Mayence. From 1814-66 it was one of the four free cities of the German Confederation, and in 1866 was taken by the Prussians.

New and imposing buildings are rapidly springing up near the railway stations on the W. side of the town. The principal approach to the town is formed by the handsome *KAISER-STRASSE*, which leads directly to the *Rossmarkt*. The first street running at right-angles to it is the *Neue Mainzer Strasse*, in which, on the left, is the ancient building of the *Städel Institution* (p. 179), while, on the right, the *Untermainbrücke*, forming a prolongation of the street, crosses to the left bank of the *Main*, where the new *Art Institute*, designed by Sommer, is in course of construction.

The *ROSSMARKT* (Pl. D, 4), the largest Platz in the city, is an open space of irregular shape, in the W. half of which rises the ***Monument of Gutenberg** (Pl. 13), erected in 1858, a fine galvano-

plastic group on a large sandstone pedestal, designed by *Ed. v. d. Launitz*. The central figure with the types in the left hand is Gutenberg, on his right Fust, on his left Schöffer. On the frieze are portrait-heads of fourteen celebrated printers, with Caxton among them. In the four niches beneath are the arms of the four towns where printing was first practised, Mayence, Frankfort, Venice, and Strassburg. On four separate pedestals are Theology, Poetry, Natural Science, and Industry.

The GOETHE-PLATZ, which adjoins the Rossmarkt on the N., is embellished with *Schwanthaler's *Monument of Goethe* (Pl. 11), erected in 1844. The reliefs on the pedestal in front are allegorical; on the sides are figures from Goethe's poems.

In the Theater-Platz, which adjoins the Rossmarkt on the N., rises the *Theatre* (Pl. 44). A new theatre is now being erected at the Bockenheimer Thor (Pl. B, C, 2.) — Behind the theatre a handsome new *Exchange* is in course of construction.

Near the Goethe Monument to the W., Junghofstrasse 8, is the *Kunstverein* (Pl. 32; p. 177), with its picture gallery. Nos. 19, 20 in the same street form the *Saalbau* (Pl. 9), containing handsome concert and ball-rooms.

The **Städels Art-Institute* (Pl. 40; B, 4; adm. p. 177), Neue Mainzer-Strasse 35, an establishment to which Frankfort owes its high rank in the artistic world, was founded by *Joh. Fred. Städel* (d. 1816), a citizen of Frankfort, who bequeathed his pictures and engravings, his houses, and 1,200,000 fl. (100,000*l.*) to the town, in order to found a School of Art (now attended by about 200 students). The former directors were *Veit* and *Passavant* (d. 1861); the present director is *Herr Steinle*. The collection consists of pictures, 30,000 engravings, drawings by eminent masters, and many casts. Catalogue 90 pf.

For a considerable time the gallery contained little else than numerous works of modern masters, but it has been gradually so much enriched by the addition of works of the earlier schools that it is now one of the most valuable collections in Germany to the student of mediæval art. The **EARLY ITALIAN SCHOOLS** are somewhat poorly represented, but there are a number of good works by the Venetian masters. The best of these is the Four Fathers of the Church by *Moretto da Brescia*, properly *Alessandro Bonvicino*, d. 1560. The St. Sebastian attributed to *Antonello da Messina* is probably a copy of the picture at Berlin. — A most attractive work, notwithstanding its insignificant size, is the Cardinal Borgia of *Velasquez*, finely coloured and admirably individualised. — Among the finest works of the **EARLY FLEMISH SCHOOL** of the 15th cent. are a *Madonna* by *John van Eyck*, the Tiburtine Sibyl showing the Emperor Augustus a vision of the Virgin in Heaven by *Dierick Bouts*, and the softly coloured portrait of a man by *Memling*. A number of later Flemish works have also recently been purchased by the directors. The St. Jerome before the crucifix and the Annunciation, the latter perhaps by *Gerard David*, are works of more than mediocre value. — Among the works of the **EARLY GERMAN SCHOOL** several by the *Cologne Masters*, by *Dürer*, and by the two *Holbeins* are conspicuous, but the genuineness of the *Fürleger* and of the elder *Dürer* is disputed. The Passion scenes by the *Elder Holbein* are genuine, but harsh and repellent in style. On the other hand the profile of a young man with a carnation (*Simon George of Cornwall*)

by the *Younger Holbein* is remarkable for delicacy of conception. — The gallery has also been much enriched of late years by the purchase of works of the DUTCH SCHOOL of the 17th cent., the merits of which have recently begun to be duly appreciated. The most valuable of these is Rembrandt's Parable of the labourers in the vineyard, painted in 1656, and purchased from the King of Holland's collection (for 15,729 fl.). The picture at first sight presents a monotonous appearance, but on closer inspection we observe that the master has most skilfully relieved the prevailing yellow tone with shades of brown and grey, delicately blended with red. *Frans Hals of Haarlem*, the greatest of the other Dutch masters, is admirably represented by a large portrait of a lady and the busts of a young married couple. — Most conspicuous among the MODERN PICTURES in the Städel Gallery are numerous works of the older Düsseldorf School, and of the so-called 'Nazarenes', of whom *Overbeck* at Rome was the chief. That master's large picture representing the Triumph of Religion in the Arts, which would have been more suitable as a mural painting, forms an excellent exponent of the views of his school. Though executed but a few decades ago, many of these works are almost more foreign to modern taste in their style and touch than the pictures of the old Dutch masters. Not only do the works of the earlier Düsseldorf masters, such as *Olivier*, *Ramboux*, *Pforr*, and *Passavant*, present a most primitive style of execution, but their subjects are of a character which is now but little appreciated. There is also a marked difference between the various schools in their colouring, as for example in the treatment of the red used by Lessing in his Council of Constance, as contrasted with that used by the Belgian painter Gallait, and particularly that used by Velasquez. — The present building being inadequate for the requirements of the gallery, a new edifice for its reception is being erected on the left bank of the Main (p. 178).

From the entrance we ascend the staircase, adorned with busts of Raphael and Dürer by *Lotsch* and *Zwerger*, to the ANTE-CHAMBER, where the most important of the engravings are exhibited, being changed weekly; it also contains drawings and coloured engravings from Raphael's Vatican frescoes (Stanze and Loggie), Cornelius' sketch in colours for the Last Judgment at the Ludwigskirche in Munich, etc. In the 2nd room, adorned with good ceiling paintings (shield of Achilles from the Iliad, designed by Veit): 'Shield of Hercules', in bronze, from Hesiod's description, modelled by L. v. *Schwanthaler*.

I. Room, to the right of the ante-chamber, chiefly contains unimportant works by Frankfort masters.

II. Room, chiefly works of the Italian School, chronologically arranged. 1. *Barnaba da Modena*, Madonna; 2, 3. *School of Siena*, Madonnas; 6. *Maccino d'Alba*, Altar-piece in three sections, Mary, Joachim, and Anna on the left, and Joachim instructed by an angel on the right; 7. *Fiesole*, Madonna enthroned; 10, 11. *Botticelli*, Portrait and Madonna; 13. *Mantegna*, St. Mark (all these are 'a tempera'). — 16. *Antonello da Messina*, St. Sebastian; *17. *Bellini*, Madonna and Child with John the Baptist and St. Elizabeth; 19. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna; 21. *Giorgione* (copy), St. Maurice; 22. *Seb. del Piombo*, Portrait of a lady; *Moretto*, 25. Madonna enthroned, with saints, *26. The four Latin fathers of the Church, SS. Gregory, Jerome, Ambrose, and Augustine (from S. Carlo al Corso at Rome, purchased from the collection of Cardinal Fesch in 1845, for 38,900 fl.); 30. *Paolo Veronese*, Mars and Venus; 39. *Perugino*, Madonna; 42. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Assumption, with SS. John the Baptist and Sebastian below, and the donor kneeling. Spanish schools: *51. *Velasquez*, Portrait of Cardinal G. Borgia (12,646 fl.); 52. *Ribera (Spagnoletto)*, Susannah. — We now pass through the 3rd Room, where the finest modern pictures are exhibited, and enter the —

IV. Room, containing the earlier Flemish and German works. 57, 58. *Cologne School* (attributed to *Meister Stephan*), Martyrdom of the Twelve Apostles (12 scenes). — Flemish School: *Dierick Bouts*, The Tiburtine Sibyl showing the Madonna and Holy Child to the Emperor Augustus; 59. *John van Eyck*, 'Madonna of Lucca' (so-called from the Duke of Lucca, its for-

mer owner; 60. *Petrus Cristus* (a pupil of Hubert van Eyck), 1447. (erroneously changed to 1417), Madonna; 62. *Roger van der Weyden*, Three sections of an altar-piece of St. John; 63. *Memling*, Portrait of a man; 67-69. *School of R. van der Weyden*, Three wings of an altar-piece, the Trinity (in grisaille), St. Veronica, and Madonna and Child; 71. *Q. Matsys*, Portrait of a man; 76-82. *Holbein the Elder*, Seven scenes from the Passion; 83. *Holbein the Younger* (doubtful, formerly ascribed to *Hans von Kulmbach*), Portrait of a man; *Dürer*, 86. Portrait (on canvas, 'a tempera'), 87. Portrait of his father (inscription spurious); 99. *Muster of the Death of Mary*, Mourning over the body of Christ, Veronica, and St. Joseph of Arimathaea, a triptych; *Memling*, St. Jerome before a crucifix.

This room also contains a master-piece of modern painting, occupying the whole E. wall: 354. *Overbeck*, The Triumph of Religion in the Arts. One of its chief points of interest is its wealth of allusion, to understand which the visitor should consult the catalogue, or the sketch of the figures with their names annexed. This picture was ordered in 1840 at a price of 15,554 fl. — The marble bust of Städel, the founder of the gallery, is by *Zwerger*.

Before visiting the modern pictures we next inspect those in the —

V. Room, Netherlands masters: *Rubens*, 112. King David playing on the harp, 115. Child in a small chair, 117. Portrait of a young man; 134. *D. Teniers*, The smoker; *Rembrandt*, 144. Parable of the labourers in the vineyard, 145. Portrait of a woman; 158, 159. *Frans Hals*, Portraits of a Dutchman (1638) and his wife; 160. *Hals*, Portrait of a lady; 183. *Van der Neer*, Landscape by moonlight; 199, 201. *Everdingen*, Landscapes; 203. *Hobbema*, Entrance to the forest; 231. *J. Steen*, Man jesting with a maid; 233, 234. *Brouwer*, Operations on peasants; 235. *Terburg*, Young lady drinking wine; 238. *Mieris*, Old woman with a phial; 259. *W. van de Velde*, Quay.

VI. Room, in the wing, contains a collection of the earlier masters of the modern German school (1810-1840): 401. *Overbeck*, Joseph sold, and 402. *Ph. Veit*, The seven years of plenty, two cartoons of the famous frescoes in the Casa Bartholdy at Rome; 415-424. *Ramboux*, Ten coloured sketches from Dante; 368. *W. Schadow*, The Wise and Foolish Virgins; 351-353. *J. A. Koch*, Landscapes (352, *Hylas* carried off by the Nymphs, the master's finest work); 359. *K. Fohr*, Cascades of Tivoli; 364. *Ramboux*, Capuchin preaching in the Colosseum at Rome; 365. *F. Pforr*, Rudolph of Hapsburg presenting his horse to the priest; 366. *Passavant*. St. Hubert; 367. *Olivier*, Pilgrims in the desert.

We now return to the —

III. Room, the most important of all, which contains some admirable modern works. *Ph. Veit*, 355. Repose during the Flight into Egypt, 358. Mary and Elizabeth; 362. *M. v. Schwid*, Contest of singers at the Wartburg, a replica in oils of his fresco; 363. *Schwid*, Dance of the elves; 369. *Lessing*, Huss defending his doctrines at the Council of Constance, 11 ft. high, 14 ft. long, one of the most celebrated works of the Düsseldorf school (14,000 fl.); 370. *Lessing*, Ezzelino in prison, refusing spiritual consolation and resolving to die of hunger; 371, 372, 373. *Lessing*, Landscapes; 374. *J. Hößner*, Job and his friends; 375. *Rethel*, Daniel in the lions' den; 379. *J. Becker*, Shepherd killed by lightning; 382. *Achenbach*, Storm at sea; 384. *Pose*, Landscape near the Chiemsee; 387. *C. Morgenstern*, Italian coast scene; 395. *Gallait*, Abdication of Charles V., a small replica of the large picture in the Palais de Justice at Brussels; 396. *H. Ley*, Scene in front of a Dutch tavern; 397. *Calame*, Alpine scene.

The FRESCO ROOM, on the N. side of the last, contains a number of casts from Renaissance sculptures. 163. Altar-piece in terracotta by *Giorgio Andreoli* of Gubbio, 1511. Then 99, 100. Sketches for the Goethe Monument by *Thorvaldsen*, which remained unused. This room derives its name from a large "Fresco by *Veit*", representing the introduction of the arts into Germany, completed in 1836, but recently transferred to the new museum (p. 178).

Near the Rossmarkt, Grosser Hirschgraben 23, is the house in

which Goethe was born (Pl. 28; adm. 1*M*), bearing an inscription recording the birth of the poet on 28th August, 1749. The arms over the door, consisting of three lyres placed obliquely and a star, were chosen by Goethe's father on his marriage with the daughter of the senator Textor, from their resemblance to a horse-shoe, the grandfather of the poet having been a farrier. The house, which was the scene of some of the adventures which render his 'Fiction and Truth' so interesting, was purchased by the '*Deutsche Hochstift*' in 1863, and has been suitably restored.

The **Römer* (Pl. 36; E,4), the most interesting edifice at Frankfort in an historical point of view, is a late Gothic structure, erected by the architect *Friedrich Königshofen* about the year 1406, and destined by the city for a town-hall. The principal façade, with its three lofty gables and broad pointed doorways, looks towards the *Römerberg* (No. 21). The six windows in the centre, arranged in pairs, belong to the Kaisersaal. The back of the building, in the *Pauls-Platz*, dates from 1602 and 1701.

Entering the arcades of the ground-floor from the *Römerberg*, we ascend a handsome stair to the right, built in 1740, to the first floor, on which is situated the —

*Kaisersaal (adm. see p. 177), where the new emperor dined with the electors and showed himself from the balcony to the people assembled on the *Römerberg*. The hall, which is covered with tunnel vaulting in wood, was restored in 1843 and embellished with *Portraits of the Emperors*, presented by German princes, art associations, and private individuals; under each is an impression of his seal, the duration of his reign, and his motto. The following are among the finest. On the central wall, opposite the windows, and larger than the others. Charlemagne (768-814) by *Ph. Veit*; then, beginning at the corner diagonally opposite the entrance, Conrad I. (911-918), by *Ballenberger*; Otho I., the Great (936-973), by *Veit*; Otho II. (973-983), by *Teichs*; Otho III. (983-1002), by *Settegust*; Conrad II. (1024-1039), by *Claes*; Henry IV. (1039-1056), by *Stilke*; Henry V. (1106-1125), by *Kiederick*; Lothaire (1125-1138), by *Bendemann*; Conrad III., the Hohenstaufen (1138-1152), by *Fellner*; Frederick I., Barbarossa (1152-1190), by *Lessing*, a figure full of majesty and repose, probably the best of the series; Philip of Swabia (1198-1208), by *Rethel*; Frederick II. (1215-1250), by *Veit*; Adolph of Nassau (1292-1298), by *Mücke*; Albert I. (1298-1308), by *Steinte*; Henry VII. of Luxembourg (1308-1314), by *Veit*; Frederick III. (1440-1493), by *Jul. Hübner*; Maximilian I. (1493-1519), Charles V. (1519-1556), and Maximilian II. (1554-1576), by *Rethel*; Rudolph II. (1576-1612), by *Hemerlein*; Ferdinand III. (1637-1658), by *Steinte*. — We next enter the —

Wahlzimmer (election-room), decorated in red, where the emperors were chosen by the electors, and which has been left in its original condition. The senate formerly held its meetings here. The allegorical and burlesque decorations of the ceiling, as well as the internal arrangement, date from 1740.

The *RÖMERBERG*, or market-place in front of the *Römer*, which down to the end of last century no Jew was permitted to enter, was the scene of those public rejoicings after the election of an emperor which Goethe so graphically describes in his autobiography. A fountain, designed by Northeim, is to be erected in the centre of the market-place. Adjoining the *Römer* on the S. is the *Haus Limpurg*, with a handsome vaulted gateway and an imposing wind-

ing-staircase of the year 1607. At the corner of the Römerberg and of the Wedelgasse is the *Salzhaus*, the ground-floor of which is provided with *rustica* pillars, while the upper story shows traces of rich painting. The narrow gable sides are carved entirely of wood, in imitation of stone-work. The S. side of the Römerberg is bounded by the **Nicolaikirche** (Pl. 28), a small and elegant church in the early Gothic style of the 13th cent., with one aisle only (N.), and a massive tower adjoining the choir. It was restored in 1847. Spire of cast iron. Altar-piece a Resurrection by *Rethel*.

In the Pauls-Platz, at the back of the Römer is the **Church of St. Paul** (Pl. 29), a circular building completed in 1833. It was used in 1848-49 for the meetings of the 'German National Assembly for remodelling the Constitution', but was again fitted up as a place of worship in 1852. The platform occupied the site of the altar. (Bell for the sacristan at the right side of the entrance.)

Opposite this church is the **Börse**, or Exchange (Pl. 3), erected from a design by *Stüler* in 1844, constructed of grey sandstone with intermediate layers of red. The statues are by Launitz, Zwerger, and Wendelstädt. The **Hall* is in the ancient Indian style. From eight black marble pillars radiate white fan-like roofs, ornamented with bas-reliefs, and terminating in gilded rosettes. Business hours 12-2 o'clock.

A short way to the S. of the Römerberg is the old Fahrthor, to the left of which rises the *Rententhurm*, erected in 1456, and which down to the completion of the new building mentioned on p. 185, contained the ancient archives of the town, with many valuable diplomas, etc., including the 'Golden Bull' of 1356 (adm. 12-1 p.m.). The side of the tower next the Main bears the height attained by an inundation.

Adjoining the Rententhurm, farther up the river, rises the façade of the **Saalhof** (Pl. 38; C, 5), built in 1717, and occupying the site of an imperial palace of the same name, erected by Louis the Pious in 822. The palace was mortgaged by the emperors in the 14th cent., fell to decay, and was frequently altered, particularly during the 18th and 19th centuries, so that little or no trace of the original edifice now remains. The old chapel, in a kind of tower to the left in the court, formerly supposed to belong to the Carlovingian epoch, probably dates from the beginning of the 13th cent., and was used as a receptacle for the imperial jewels.

The ENTRANCE to the Saalhof is at the back, Saalgasse 31. The **MUNICIPAL PICTURE GALLERY**. a collection consisting entirely of gifts and bequests made to the city (adm. see p. 177), is now preserved here. The gallery consists of numerous early German, Dutch, and modern works, most of them small in size, of mediocre merit, and hung with little regard to order. The 2nd Room contains several old Views of Frankfort, and among them one of the interior of the cathedral before the fire; also, 98. *P. Cornelius*, Holy Family. In the 6th Room, 279. *Lucas Cranach*, Luther; 280. *Cranach*, Catharine Bora (Luther's wife); 297, 298. *Dürer*, Portraits; also, 319. Old copy of an altar-piece by *Dürer* which was destroyed by fire in 1673. — The Collection of the **ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY**,

also contained in the Saalhof, is open to the public on Saturdays, 11-1 o'clock; at other times on payment of a fee.

Opposite the Fahrthor the river is spanned by an *Iron Foot Bridge*, constructed in 1868-69.

On the Main, a little lower down, is the Roman Catholic **Church of St. Leonhard** (Pl. 26), begun in 1217, with a late Gothic choir built by *Meister Henchin* in 1434, the whole completed in 1507, and restored in 1808. The church occupies the spot on which the chapel of Charlemagne stood before the Saalhof was founded by Louis the Pious. On the N. tower is seen the imperial eagle, bestowed by Lewis the Bavarian on the abbey in acknowledgment of services rendered to him in defiance of the papal ban. The chief objects of interest in the interior (N. aisle) are the two Romanesque portals, and the vaulting with the detached girders in the chapel to the left; a Last Supper ascribed to *Holbein the Elder*; finely coloured glass windows of the late Gothic period.

The street called the **MARKT** (Pl. F, 4), leading from the Römerberg towards the E. to the cathedral, contains several handsome old dwelling-houses. No. 44, known as the *Steinerne Haus*, with round-arch frieze, corner-turrets, and handsomely vaulted gateway, dates from the 15th cent.; nearly opposite is the *Haus zum Kleinen Engel*, half Gothic, half Renaissance, of 1562; a corner-house with wood-carving dates from the same period.

The **Cathedral** (*St. Bartholomew*, Rom. Cath., Pl. 33; F, 4), a Gothic edifice, was founded in 1238; the choir was erected in 1315-18, the tower (260 ft.), still unfinished, in 1512. The church was seriously injured by a fire in August 1857, but has since been restored under the superintendence of the architect Denzinger. The tower was completed from the early plans, not before carried into effect, and is 310 ft. high.

The **INTERIOR** (apply to sacristan, Markt 8, third bell to the left in the court) has not yet been re-opened for divine service. The high altarpiece, representing the Virgin enthroned, is by *Veit* and has been restored since the fire. — By the wall, to the right of the N. entrance, are tombstones of the Holzhausen and Sachsenhausen families, of the 14th cent., and a relief representing the Mocking of Christ by *Andreas Hirde*, 1518. The chapel adjoining the choir on the left contains a group of the Death of Mary, sculptured in stone in the 14th cent., and provided with a Gothic canopy in 1836. — At the high-altar the coronation of the emperors used to be solemnised by the Elector of Mayence. To the right is the *Wahlkapelle* (election chapel), where the electors held their final deliberation; at the entrance stands the beautiful monument of the German king *Gunther von Schwarzburg*, who died in 1349 at Frankfort, where he had taken refuge from his opponent Charles IV. The armorial bearings around it belong to the families who erected the monument. The original inscription is in old German, the new one in Latin. The mural paintings of 1427, renovated in 1856, are historically interesting. — In the chapel adjoining the choir on the right is a Sepulchre with the sleeping watchmen beneath, of the 13th cent.

On a slate-covered house (No. 45) opposite the N.E. corner of the cathedral is an old stone effigy of *Luther* with an inscription. The great Reformer is said to have addressed the people from this

house, when on his journey to Worms. To the S. of the cathedral, the new building for preserving the *Municipal Archives* is in course of construction, from designs by Denzinger. The collections contained in the Saalhof (p. 183) are to be transferred to this building after its completion.

The other churches contain no objects of interest.

To the S. E. of the cathedral is the handsome old **Bridge** over the Main, constructed in 1342. The railroad under the first arch connects the E. and W. railway stations. The middle of the bridge is embellished with a *Statue of Charlemagne* (Pl. 15), erected in 1843. Near it is a cock, perched on an iron stand. According to tradition, the architect vowed that the first living being which crossed the bridge should be sacrificed to the devil, and a cock became the victim. Below the bridge, near the Fahrthor, is an iron *Foot Bridge*. A third bridge, still lower down, was opened in 1874.

On the left bank of the Main lies the suburb of **Sachsenhausen** (p. 178), said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and assigned by him as a residence to the conquered Saxons, from whom it derives its name. To the left, on the Main, is the *Deutsch-Ordenshaus* (Pl. 18), or House of the Teutonic Order, erected in 1709, with the church.

The quay flanked with lofty houses, which extends along the right bank of the river, is called the *Schöne Aussicht* (Pl. G, 5), and is traversed by the junction-railway. At the upper end of it, where a fourth bridge is to be erected, is situated the —

Town Library (Pl. 41; adm. see p. 177) with a conspicuous Corinthian portico bearing the inscription, '*Studiis libertati redditia civitas*'. It was built by *Hess* of Frankfort in 1825, and is one of the finest existing examples of the architecture of that period. At the foot of the staircase is a life-size marble **Statue of Goethe*, by *P. Marchesi* of Milan (1838), besides which there are numerous busts in marble of Frankfort celebrities. The library (150,000 vols.) in the upper rooms contains many literary curiosities, as well as Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and German antiquities.

Adjoining the Rossmarkt (p. 178) on the N.E. side is the **SCHILLER-PLATZ**, with the *Hauptwache* or guard-house (pl. 21), and a *Statue of Schiller* in bronze (Pl. 16), from a model by *Dielmann*, erected in 1863.

We now enter the ***Zeil** (Pl. E, F, 3), a broad and handsome street, the finest at Frankfort, consisting chiefly of attractive shops. At the E. end is the *Constabler-Wache* (Pl. 8).

We next follow the Bornheimer-Str., to the right, to the **Synagogue** (Pl. 43), erected by *Kaiser* in 1855-60 in the Oriental style, with gilded domes and a handsome portal. It stands at the entrance to the old and once picturesque *Judengasse*, most of the dingy houses in which have been of late removed.

Down to the régime of the Prince Primate (p. 178) in 1806 the *Juden-gasse*, or Jews' Street, was closed every evening, and on Sundays and

holidays throughout the whole day, with lock and key, and no Jew might venture into any part of the town under a heavy penalty. In spite of this tyranny, many denizens of these squalid purlieus flourished, and among them the now enormously wealthy *Rothschild* family, who originally resided at No. 148. Their offices are now in the corner-house Fahrgasse 146 and Bornheimer-Str. 16.

In the vicinity is the late Gothic *Haus Fürsteneck* (Fahrgasse 17), now modernised; also the *Jewish Burial Ground* (Pl. G, H, 4), and the *Jewish Hospital* founded by the Rothschilds in 1830.

Opposite the Constabler-Wache, to the N.W., is the *Schäfergasse*, in which is situated the old PETER'S CEMETERY (Pl. F, 2) containing the tombstone of Goethe's mother (d. 1808), to the right on entering, renewed in 1870, and several old monuments.

No. 26 *ESCHENHEIMER STRASSE* is the *Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis* (Pl. 45), built in 1730, which contained the assembly-hall of the German Diet down to 1866. At the end of the street rises the circular *Eschenheimer Thurm* (Pl. E, 2), erected in 1400-27 on the site of a square tower of 1346, the only one of the ancient tower-gateways of the city now extant. A good birds-eye view of Frankfort is obtained from the summit.

Near this tower are the buildings of the *Senckenberg Society*, (Pl. 39; adm. see p. 177), founded in 1763 by Joh. Chr. Senckenberg, a physician of Frankfort, and containing a fine collection of natural history curiosities, the most valuable of which were brought by the traveller Rüppel from Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. Connected with these are a house built in 1868 for the library belonging to several learned societies in common, a *Botanic Garden*, an *Anatomical Theatre*, and a *Hospital*.

The large house adjoining these buildings, the residence of the Archduke John in 1848-49, when 'Regent of the Empire', now belongs to the *Bürgerverein*, or citizens' club (Pl. 7), which possesses a well supplied reading-room (strangers introduced by a member). Near the Eschenheimer Strasse is the *Irrenhaus*, or lunatic asylum, built by *Pichler* in the Gothic style.

Around the city, with the exception of the side next the Main, extend pleasant, park-like **Anlagen*, or promenades, flanked with handsome new buildings, and adorned with several small monuments, including that of the patriotic *Bethmann* (Pl. 10), who died in 1826, and that of *Senckenberg* (Pl. 17), the founder of the hospital.

Outside the Friedberger Thor rises the *Hessian Monument* (Pl. 14), erected by Frederick William II. of Prussia 'to the brave Hessians who fell victorious on this spot, 2nd Dec. 1792, fighting for their Fatherland.' It consists of masses of rock, bearing a pillar surmounted by a helmet, sword, and ram's head, the latter emblematical of the attack made by the Hessians on Frankfort, then occupied by the French under Custine. In the neighbouring Seilerstrasse are the two handsome new *Bürgerschulen*.

On the opposite side of the Friedberg road is the **Ariadneum*,

or *Bethmann's Museum* (Pl. G, 1; adm. see p. 177), a circular building containing the exquisite group of *Ariadne on the panther, the master-piece of *Dannecker* (d. 1841), the sculptor of Stuttgart, who is likewise famous for his bust of Schiller. This work was purchased for 20,000 fl. The building also contains a few casts.

At the N. corner of the Eschenheimer Anlage (Plan F, 1) a finger-post indicates the way by the Eschenheimer Strasse (No. 57, on the left, contains *Vanni's* exhibition of casts in the Grecian style; for sale) to the (1 M.) *Cemetery, which is entered by a Doric colonnade and contains a number of well executed monuments, chiefly by *Launitz* and *Zwerger*.

The ARCADES on the E. side contain the vaults of some of the principal families of Frankfort. Nearly in the middle of them is a relief by *Pradier* of Geneva. The last vault to the left, belonging to the v. *Bethmann* family, contains some admirable Reliefs by *Thorvaldsen* to the memory of a Hr. v. *Bethmann* who died at Florence (1813) of an illness caused by his exertions on the occasion of a fire at Baden near Vienna. The hurried presentation of an oak-wreath to the dying man in the larger relief is an allusion to a letter of thanks written to him by the Emperor of Austria. The vault is closed. Custodian (50 pf.) at the entrance to the cemetery (right).

On the wall, immediately adjoining this vault, is a monument to Frau v. *Bethmann-Hollweig*, with an admirable relief in marble of the angel announcing the Resurrection to the women, by *Launitz*. Opposite is a kneeling angel, also by *Launitz*.

On the N. side rises the *Mausoleum* of Elector William II. of Hessen (d. 1847) by *Hessener*, containing a crucifix in marble by *Zwerger*, and two marble sarcophagi with life-size figures of the prince and his wife by *Launitz*. Two other monuments near it are to the memory of the soldiers and insurgents who fell in 1848. To the left of the main entrance is the tomb of the philosopher *Schopenhauer* (d. 1860).

Immediately to the E. of the new cemetery is the *Jewish Burial Ground*, open daily except Saturdays. On the N. side is a large marble sarcophagus with Hebrew inscriptions, by *Launitz*, to the memory of Carl M. v. *Rothschild* (d. 1855).

Near the Bockenheimer Thor (Pl. B, C, 3), rises the new **Opera House** designed by *Lucae* (d. 1877), and promising to be when finished one of the finest in Germany. On a height to the right of the Bockenheimer Landstrasse, 1 M. from the town, is situated the ***Palm Garden**, a pleasant park conveniently reached by tramway, containing the hot-houses of the Duke of Nassau, formerly at Biebrich, and purchased in 1869. Concerts every afternoon and evening, adm. 1 M. 50 pf. (*restaurant).

Near the Palmgarten is *Leven's Zooplastic Museum*, a collection of stuffed animals in characteristic groups (adm. 50 pf.).

The **Zoological Garden** (Pl. K, 3), with its extensive new grounds, is situated a little to the N. of the Hanau railway-station on the E. side of the town (adm. 1 M.).

27. The Taunus.

The name **Taunus**, in the wider sense, applies to the whole of the mountainous region between the Main, the Rhine, and the Lahn, but is usually restricted to the southern mountains of that district, sloping down

to the Main and Rhine, and extending from Nauheim on the E. to Assmannshausen on the W. The highest points of this range are the *Great Feldberg* (2900 ft.), the *Little Feldberg* (2713 ft.), and the *Altkönig* (2386 ft.).

ONE DAY suffices for a glimpse at the most interesting spots in this district: Railway to *Cronberg* 1 hr.; *Falkenstein* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; *Königstein* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; thence either to *Soden* in 1 hr.; or to *Eppstein* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; railway to Mayence or Frankfort.

a. Taunus Railway from Frankfort to Castel (Mayence) and Wiesbaden.

RAILWAY to *Castel* ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in 1 hr. (fares 2 M. 80, 1 M. 90, 1 M. 20 pf.); to *Wiesbaden* (26 M.) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 M. 40, 2 M. 30, 1 M. 50 pf.).

HESSIAN RAILWAY to *Mayence* (direct line, $22\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in 1 hr. (fares 2 M. 95, 1 M. 95, 1 M. 30 pf.). Stations *Schwanheim*, *Kelsterbach*, *Rauenheim*, *Rüsselheim*, and *Bischofsheim*, near which last the line joins the Darmstadt and Mayence Railway.

The *Taunus Railway*, one of the oldest in Germany, was opened in 1839. Leaving the town, the train passes the *Gallenwarte* on the left, and *Bockenheim* on the right. The Homburg line diverges to the right (p. 189). The *Nidda*, often mentioned in the history of the French Revolution, is now crossed, and the train reaches —

$5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Höchst* (290 ft.; *Frankfurter Hof*; *Goldner Adler*; *Landsberg*, at the station), a thriving little town, with 2900 inhab., and possessing an interesting church of *St. Justinus*, erected in 1090, with a Gothic choir added in 1443. A palace of the Electors of Mayence here was destroyed by the Frankforters in 1634, but the handsome tower is still standing.

From *Höchst* to *Soden*, see p. 191. — From *Höchst* to *Hofheim*, *Eppstein*, and *Limburg*, see p. 193.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hattersheim*. As the train proceeds, a good view to the N. is obtained of the principal peaks of the *Taunus Mountains*. The white *Hofheimer Chapel* (p. 193), on the hill-side, is also conspicuous.

At ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Flörsheim* (*Hirsch*), a village on the Main, omnibuses and carriages are in waiting to convey travellers to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) baths of *Weilbach* (sulphur-springs), with its Curhaus and pleasant grounds. The village of Weilbach is situated about 1 M. to the N. of the baths. Pleasing view from the '*Kanzel*' (pulpit), a hill with four trees, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above *Diedenbergen*, and 3 M. to the N. of Weilbach.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hochheim* (407 ft.; *Schwan*), a small town, celebrated for its wines. The most esteemed is yielded by the vineyards of the old *Domdechanei* (deanery), now a shooting-box of the Duke of Nassau. The sparkling Hock manufactured at Hochheim is much prized, and is chiefly exported to England. The portion of the railway near Hochheim was the most costly to construct, as each vine in the best situations had to be purchased at the price of one ducat (9s. 6d.), which at the time was considered an immense price.





On entering ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Castel** (p. 127; Plan of Mayence, F, 6), the tête-de-pont of Mayence on the E. bank of the Rhine, the line intersects the fortifications. The station is near the bridge.

STEAMBOATS from Castel to Mayence start close to the station. CAB to Mayence, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 1 M ; two-horse, 1 M 40 and 1 M 50 pf.; each box 20 pf. Bridge-toll included.

FROM CASTEL TO WIESBADEN. The train again intersects the fortifications of Castel. 24 M. *Curve*, where the through-carriages to the Rheingau are detached (p. 116), and which is connected by a short tramway with *Biebrich* (p. 112), where the steamboats of the Cologne-Düsseldorf Company always call when going down the river. In 8 min. after leaving Curve the train arrives at *Wiesbaden*, see p. 120.

b. From Frankfort to Homburg and Cronberg.

RAILWAY to *Homburg*, 11 M., in 30-50 min., fares 1 M 80, 1 M , 60 pf.; to *Cronberg*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 40-45 min., fares 1 M 30, 90 pf., 50 pf. — The trains start from the Main-Weser Station.

The train soon quits the Taunus line and crosses the *Nidda*. 3 M. *Rödelheim*, junction of the *Cronberg* line (p. 190); 7 M. *Weiskirchen*; 9 M. *Oberursel* (*Schützenhof*; *Bär*), a very old town (3400 inhab.), much visited by the Frankforters in summer, with a Gothic church consecrated in 1481 (ascent of the *Feldberg* from this point, see p. 193).

11 M. **Homburg**. — Hotels. VIER JAHRESZEITEN, RUSSISCHER HOF, VICTORIA, BELLEVUE, HESSISCHER HOF, EUROPÄISCHER HOF, all good and expensive; RHEINISCHER HOF, well spoken of, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. at 1 o'clock $2\frac{1}{2}$, at 3 o'clock $3\frac{1}{2}$ M ; ENGLISCHER HOF, HÔTEL DE FRANCE; ADLER, EISENBAHN-HÔTEL (at the station), and GOLDENE ROSE (unpretending), R. and B. 2 M 20 pf., convenient for a single night.

Restaurant at the **Curhaus*, D. at 1 o'clock 3, at 5 o'clock 4 M . — Beer at the *Goldene Rose*; *Sauer*, in the main street.

Music in summer, 7-9 a.m., by the Elisabeth-Brunnen; at 3 p.m. on the terrace of the *Curhaus*. Also a theatre, concerts, and balls.

Tax for persons staying more than five days: 1 pers. 12 M , 2 pers. 18 M , 3-4 pers. 24 M , for a larger party 30 M .

Carriage with one horse from the station to the town, 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf., box 20 pf.; within the town, including the mineral spring, the park, and the Ferdinand-Anlage, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 80 pf. or 1 M 20 pf.; outside the town, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 M 20 or 1 M 70 pf. (with two horses 2 M 60 pf.); to *Cronberg* with one horse 9, with two horses 12 M , to *Königstein* or *Soden* $10\frac{1}{2}$ or $13\frac{1}{2}$ M .

Homburg vor der Höh', a town with 8300 inhab., situated on a spur of the Taunus Mts., the residence of the Landgraves of Hessen-Homburg, a collateral line of the grand-ducal family of Hessen, from 1662 to 1866, when this branch of the family became extinct, is one of the most popular watering-places in the Rhine-land (10,000 patients and as many other visitors annually). In the *Louisen-Strasse*, the main street, which runs to the N.W. of the station, are situated the principal hotels, the theatre, and the *Curhaus*.

The *Curhaus*, the chief rendezvous of visitors, built in 1840 and extended in 1863, contains a number of very handsome apart-

ments and a well supplied reading-room. A terrace on the N. side, partly covered with glass, is a favourite resort in fine weather, and the corridors of the ground-floor afford a sheltered promenade during rain. The large adjacent Bath House contains baths of every kind.

At the back of the Curhaus, to the N.E., extend beautiful **Pleasure Grounds*, in which, to the right (E.), we observe the sparkling chalybeate and saline SPRINGS (chiefly prescribed for bowel-complaints), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Curhaus. The chief of these is the *Elisabeth-Brunnen*, farthest to the E., the water of which is also exported. Near the adjoining 'Trinkhalle' are well-kept flower-beds, a palm-house, and an orangery. The *Stahlbrunnen*, the *Kaiserbrunnen*, and the *Ludwigsbrunnen*, with their new baths, are of a similar character.

At the W. end of the town (ascend the main street and turn to the left) rises the *Schloss*, which formerly belonged to the landgraves. It was erected at the beginning of the 17th cent., and has been recently fitted up for the use of the Emperor and Crown-prince. The *Weisse Thurm*, which rises in the court at the back to a height of 188 ft., commands an extensive view (fee 50 pf.). Above a gateway here is the front half of an equestrian statue, and opposite to it a bust of *Prince Frederick*, who, under the leadership of the Great Elector, decided the victory of the Brandenburgers over the Swedes at Fehrbellin by the spirited charge of his cavalry. The *Palace Garden* (open to the public) contains an orangery, some fine old cedars, and a fish-pond.

WALKS. Besides the pleasure-grounds above mentioned, the traveller may also visit the *Grosse Tannenwald*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.W. of Homburg, and the *Kleine Tannenwald*, 20 min. to the W.; the *Luthereiche*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond the *Grosse Tannenwald*; the *Wildpark*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the *Grosse Tannenwald*, with its numerous deer; the *Höllstein*; the *Rabenstein*, etc.

Archæologists should visit the *Saalburg*, the remains of the walls of a Roman castle, about 18 inches above the ground, situated on a wooded height of the Taunus, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the N. of Homburg, 1340 ft. above the sea-level, and a few hundred paces to the left of the Usingen road. It formed one of the forts belonging to the *Pfahlgraben* (p. 55), an extensive line of intrenchments constructed to protect the Roman provinces against the warlike Germans. Tavern at the forester's house.

The CRONBERG RAILWAY diverges from the Homburg line at Rödelheim (p. 189). Stations ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Frankfort) *Eschborn* and (7 M.) *Nieder-Höchstadt*.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Cronberg** (**Schützenhof*, shady garden, view; **Frankfurter Hof*, also with garden and view; both at the lower end of the town; *Deutscher Kaiser* and *Germania*, two restaurants in the upper part of the town, on the road to Königstein), a small town with 2400 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill, surrounded by productive gardens, and commanded by *Schloss Cronberg*, with its conspicuous and lofty tower. This castle was built in the 13th cent. by the Counts of Cronberg, who resided here down to 1704, when

the family became extinct. Part of it is still preserved and is now occupied by a peasant. The old chapel contains tombstones of the 14th cent.; the windows of the tower (132 steps, fatiguing) command a beautiful view. Cronberg is a favourite summer resort of the Frankforters, who possess a number of pleasant villas in the environs, and, like Königstein, it is also well adapted as headquarters for excursions into the Taunus region. — To Falkenstein 2 M.; to Königstein (see below) also 2 M.

About 1 M. to the S.W. of Cronberg, on the way to Soden (follow road past the Schützenhof), is the small bath-establishment of Cronthal, with a mineral spring, in a sequestered situation, now less visited than formerly.

e. From Frankfort to Soden. Königstein. Falkenstein. Great Feldberg. Eppstein.

RAILWAY to *Soden*, 10 M., in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fares 1 M. 30, 90 pf., 60 pf.

From Frankfort to *Höchst*, see p. 188. — Thence by a branch-line.

Soden (460 ft.). — **CURHAUS*; **EUROPÄISCHER HOF*; *HÔTEL COLLOEUS*, R. 2-2½, D. 2-2½ .M.; **FRANKFURTER HOF*, quiet; **HOLLÄNDISCHER HOF*, small; **HÔTEL UHRIG*, with restaurant. — Beer at *Pfaff's*. — Carriage per hour 3 M., to Königstein 3½, to Cronberg 4½, to the top of the Feldberg 20 M. — Visitors' tax for 1 pers. 12, for 2 pers. 18, for 3-4 pers. 24. for a large party 30 M.

Soden, a small town with 1400 inhab., lies at the foot of the Taunus Mts. in the sheltered valley of the *Sulzbach*. On the Königstein road, which intersects the town from S.E. to N.W., are most of the hotels, the post-office, and the pleasant *Curpark*, with the *Curhaus* and the *New Bath House*, admirably fitted up, and completed in 1871. The baths are visited by about 3500 patients annually. The SPRINGS, twenty-three in number, and varying in temperature from 52° to 81° Fahr., contain salt, iron, and carbonic acid gas, and are chiefly prescribed for nervous complaints and derangement of the mucous membrane. They are used both for drinking and bathing, and rise in different parts of the valley. The *Milchbrunnen*, *Warmbrunnen*, *Soolbrunnen*, and *Champagner-Brunnen*, which are chiefly used for drinking, rise in the so-called *Haupt-Strasse*, near the old Bath House.

WALKS. To the *Drei Linden*, a good point of view, 20 min. to the N., near Nenenhain (see below); to the *Altenhainer Thal*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.W.; to the village of *Sulzbach*; to the *Sodenwaldchen*, etc.

From *SODEN* to *CRONBERG*, 3 M. — The road diverges to the W., at the lower end of the *Curpark*. About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Soden there is a finger-post which indicates the footpath and the carriage-road to Cronthal and Cronberg.

From *SODEN* to *KÖNIGSTEIN*, 3 M. (post-omnibus 2-3 times daily). The road ascends gradually, and passes (1 M.) *Neuenhain*, where is another chalybeate spring used for sanatory purposes.

Königstein (1190 ft.); *Zur Post*, with a large garden; **Stadt Amsterdam*, also with a garden; *Stadt Frankfurt*, unpretending; *Hydropathic Establishment* of Dr. Pingler), a picturesquely situated little town with 1500 inhab., and a number of pleasant

villas in the environs, is one of the most popular resorts in the Taunus region. To the W. of the town rise the imposing ruins of the *Castle of Königstein* (1490 ft.), which was destroyed by the French in 1796. This stronghold is mentioned in history for the first time in 1225; in 1581 it came into the possession of the Electors of Mayence, whose armorial bearings are still to be seen over the entrance. In 1792 it fell into the hands of the French, in 1793 it was bombarded and captured by the Prussians. The vaults and casemates are still partly preserved. Fine view, especially from the tower, the custodian of which lives in the town.

From Königstein to Eppstein, 5 M., by a road turning to the right (W.) at the lower end of the town, see pp. 193, 194.

The wooded hill to the N.E. of Königstein is crowned with the ruin of **Burg Falkenstein** (1490 ft.), the path to which (35 min.) is indicated by a finger-post at the lower end of the town. This castle, the ancestral seat of the powerful Archbishop Kuno of Trèves, was erected in the 17th cent. on the site of the ancient imperial fortress of Nüring, and was destroyed in 1688. *View from the tower, a key of which is kept at Königstein, and another at the village of *Falkenstein*, on the S. side of the hill. Adjoining the village is the handsome *Curanstalt Falkenstein* (R. for a week or upwards 1-9½ M. per day, pension 6 M. per day). — Ascent of the Great Feldberg, see p. 193. — To Cronberg 2 M.

The highest point of the Taunus Mts. is the ***Great Feldberg** (2900 ft.), the top of which consists of quartzose rock, while the slopes are composed of clay-slate. The whole mountain, except the flat grassy plateau on the summit, is clothed with beautiful woods. The **Feldberghaus*, the inn at the top (pension 4½-5 M.; ascent of the tower 20 pf.), commands an admirable panorama in clear weather (see Ravenstein's panorama in the dining-room). The block of quartz, 12 ft. in height, near the inn, is mentioned in a document as early as 812, where it is called the *Brunhildenstein*.

To the S. of the Feldberg rises the *Attkönig* (2386 ft.); ascent more fatiguing, and view shut out by the trees at the top.) The summit is enclosed by a double, and at places triple girdle of loose stones, which were probably thrown up by the aboriginal Germanic population so as to form a place of defence in time of war.

ASCENT OF THE FELDBERG FROM KÖNIGSTEIN, 2 hrs. (carriage 12 M.; guide unnecessary, 1 M. 70 pf.). We ascend the Frankfort and Limburg road as far as (1¾ M.) a finger-post, which indicates the road to the right to Reifenberg and the Feldberg; this road passes the *Seelenborn*, and reaches the (1¾ M.) so-called *Rothe Kreuz* (finger-post), where the Feldberg road diverges to the right. About 1 M. farther we reach the saddle between the Great and the *Little Feldberg*, where our route joins the road from the Fuchstanz (see below). In ¼ hr. more we reach the top. — Far pleasanter, but more intricate route for pedestrians (1 hr. 40 min.; guide unnecessary, if directions attended to): follow Limburg road for ¼ M. and diverge by road to right; 6 min., a mill among meadows; to the E., beyond it, (5 min.) we reach the broad road coming from Falkenstein, follow it for 10 min., and diverge by a cart-track to the right; 50 paces, finger-post (continuation, see below).

FROM FALKENSTEIN. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). A broad road ascends from the upper part of the village, from which we diverge after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by a cart-track to the right; 50 paces, finger-post: 5 min., finger-post where we go straight on; 5 min., finger-post where we ascend the hill to the left, and follow a cart-track leading to the N.; 25 min., the *Fuchstanz*, an open space in the wood, where several paths meet, and whence the inn on the top is visible. We now follow the cart-road bearing slightly to the left: $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., avoid road to right; 10 min., way-post, where we reach the carriage-road from Königstein and turn to the right; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., inn at the top. (The path to the Altkönig diverges from the Feldberg path about 20 min. before the latter reaches the Fuchstanz.)

FROM OBERURSEL, (3 hrs.). Leaving the station, we pass through the village and follow the road ascending on the left bank of the brook. Beyond the (1 hr.) *Hohe Mark* spinning-mill our route is joined by the road from Homburg, viâ the Frankfurter Forsthaus. After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more a finger-post indicates the way to the 'Feldberg' viâ the Fuchstanz, 1 hr. 35 min. Other routes viâ the 'Viermärker' and thence viâ the 'Stockborn' are less easily traced.

FROM HOMBURG (3 hrs.). Leaving the W. exit of the Schlossgarten, we follow the poplar avenue and the 'Elisabethenschneisse' in a straight direction. At the top of the hill called the 'Sandplacken' ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) a finger-post indicates the way to the Feldberg to the left. [A finer route, but less easy to trace, leaves the Schlossgarten 5 min. before the exit, diverging to the left on this side of the bridge, and ascending viâ the Frankfurter Forsthaus, a favourite resort, with a restaurant.

d. From Höchst to Limburg, viâ Hofheim and Eppstein.

$39\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 5 M. 20. 3 M. 40. 2 M. 20 pf.).

Höchst, see p. 188. The railway leads by ($31\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kristel* to (5 M.) **Hofheim** (**Krone*; *Curythus*), a pleasant village with a hydropathic establishment, at the entrance to the Lorsbacher Thal. Those who intend visiting the chapel cross the bridge to the right, and in the village turn to the left by the church. The ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Hofheimer Capelle* (750 ft.) affords an admirable survey of the extensive valley of the Main, the Taunus Mts., the Bergstrasse, and the mountains of the Palatinate.

The line traverses the LORSBACHER THAL, a grassy valley, enclosed by wooded slopes. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lorsbach*. — 10 M. **Eppstein** (605 ft.; *Zum Taunus*, outside the village, on the road to Königstein; **Zur Oelmühle*, hotel charges), an important village. On a precipitous rock above the place rises the picturesque *Castle* of the same name, mentioned in history as early as 1120, the ancestral seat of a celebrated family, five members of which were arch-bishops and electors of Mayence between 1060 and 1305. It is now the property of Count Stolberg. The Protestant church contains several tombstones of the old family, which became extinct in 1535. A good view of the castle is obtained from the hill opposite to it, to the S.

The **Rossert* (1700 ft.), which is easily ascended from Eppstein in 1 hr. (but from Fischbach very steep), commands a fine view of the valleys of the Rhine and Main. From the Rossert to Königstein $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — The view from the *Staufen* (1489 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the E., is partly intercepted by underwood.

Immediately below Eppstein the Königstein road diverges to the N.E. from the Lorsbach valley, ascending the *Fischbachthal* to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Fischbach*. It then traverses a lofty plateau to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schneidhain*, and ascends thence to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Königstein* (p. 191).

From Eppstein, viâ (15 M.) *Niedernhausen*, (20 M.) *Idslein* (Kornacher's Inn), *Cumberg*, *Niederselters*, *Oberbrechen*, and *Niederbrechen*, to *Limburg* (p. 174).

28. From Frankfort to Heidelberg and Mannheim.

RAILWAY (station, see p. 176) to *Darmstadt* (17 M.) in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 M. 90, 1 M. 25, 85 pf.; express fares 2 M. 30, 1 M. 55, 1 M. 10 pf. From *Darmstadt* to *Heidelberg* or *Mannheim*, 38 M., in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (fares 4 M. 25, 2 M. 80, 1 M. 85 pf.; express fares 5 M. 10, 3 M. 40, 2 M. 45 pf.). Seats on the left (E.) side of the train should be selected for the view.

The country between Frankfort and Darmstadt is unattractive.

17 M. **Darmstadt.** — (*TRAUBE (Pl. a); DARMSTÄDTER HOF (Pl. b); *POST (Pl. c); RAILWAY HOTEL, at the Main and Rhine Station, comfortable; R. and L. 2 M. 50 pf., R. 1, D. 2 M.; *HÔTEL KÖHLER (Pl. e), at the station; PRINZ CARL (Pl. d), unpretending; *Jochheim's Baths, adjoining the last hotel. — Restaurants: *Danz*, *Louisen-Str.*, with garden. — Cafés: *Eichberg*, and *Stamm*, in the Theater-Platz).

Darmstadt, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Hessen, with 44,000 inhab. (chiefly Protestants; including the suburb of *Bessungen*), a town with handsome broad streets, spacious squares, and tasteful pleasure-grounds, was the capital of the Upper Grafschaft of Katzenelnbogen, and a place of no importance, down to the close of the 18th century. The Grand Duke Ludwig I. (d. 1830) erected the new part of the town, and to him *Darmstadt* is indebted for its prosperity. A *Statue* (Pl. 17), erected to him by his 'grateful people' in 1844, is borne by a column, 140 ft. in height, the summit of which affords a fine view.

The *Residenzschloss* (Pl. 29) was begun in 1568 by the Landgrave George I.; the portals, belonging to that period and still preserved, are a good specimen of the German Renaissance. The present building dates chiefly from the middle of last century, but it has been frequently enlarged, and was restored in 1833. The tower contains musical bells, which play every hour. The valuable *Library* consists of 450,000 vols., some MSS., and typographical curiosities (open 9-12 a. m. and 2-4 p. m.). The other *Collections (pictures, antiquities, natural history, costumes, and coins) are open on Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Frid. 11-1, on Sund. 10-1.

The collection has been almost entirely formed during the present century, the nucleus having been the collection of a Hr. v. Ilbusch. The chief boast of the gallery is the large *Rubens* (*Nymphs and Satyrs with fruit and game*) from the old Düsseldorf gallery, presented by King Max Joseph of Bavaria. *Van Dyck's* portrait of a lady with a fan, dating from 1635, and *Rembrandt's* Scourging of Christ, painted in 1668, the year before his death, are also very valuable works. The portrait of a woman, No. 348, is an early work of *Rembrandt*, whose pupils (*Eeckhout*, *Flinck*, etc.) and contemporaries (*Van der Helst*, *Pieter de Hoogh*, and others) are also well represented. To an earlier period of art belong a *Madonna* by *Lucas van Leyden*, a portrait of Cardinal Albrecht of Mainz by *Lucas Cranach*, a landscape by *P. Brueghel*, and several works of the



1. Mainz-Nordbahnhof	A. 2. 3.	12. Schlosskirche	C. 4.	27. Post	B.
2. Mainz-Rhein-Bahnhof	A. 2.	13. Stadtkirche	C. 2.	28. Rathaus	C.
3. Bank für Handel u. Industrie	A. 2.	14. Neuwaldecker	C. 2.	29. Solingen	C.
4. Bank für Landwirtschaft und Handel	A. 2.	15. Prinzessinenlage	C. 2.	30. Büchsenhaus	C.
5. Central Library of the French Consulate	C. 2.	Monumente:		31. Theater	D.
6. Post Office	B. 4.	17. Luitpoldstraße	C. 2.	32. Zeughaus	C.
7. Bank für Landwirtschaft und Handel	D. 2.	18. Philipp d. Guten.	C. 2.	Hotels:	C.
8. Bahnhof d. Landesgräfin	D. 2.	19. Georg v. Preussen	C. 2.	2. Brauerei	C.
9. Gymnasium	B. 2.	20. der Wörth	B. 2.	3. Bauernhäuser auf	C.
10. Rosenthal	B. C. 2.	Palais:		4. Wörth	A.
11. Künstler-Schule	B. C. 2.	21. d. Prinzessin Marianne	B. 2.	5. Prinz Carl	B.
12. Katholische Kirchen	C. 2.	22. Carl	C. 2.	6. Hotel de la Paix	C.
13. Katholische S.	C. 2.	23. du Bouillon	C. 2.	7. Hausknecht's Hotel	A.
		24. "	C. 2.		
		25. Polizeipräsidium	C. 2.		
		26. Polizeidirektion	D. 2. 2.		

Early Cologne School (Presentation in the Temple, etc.). The Italian works are chiefly of the 'Academic School' of the 17th century.

UPPER FLOOR. The 'Picture Gallery' contains about 700 paintings (catalogue 1 M. 30 pf.), many of which are of great value.

ROOM I.: Modern pictures from the middle of last century to the present day, by *Schmidt, Seckatz* (d. 1768), who occupies among the artists of Darmstadt a similar position to that of Dietrich among those of Dresden; *Schütz, Morgenstern*, &c., the earlier of which should be inspected in order to contrast them with the most modern school. To the left on entering (1st transverse partition): 126. *Schilbach* (d. 1851), Roman landscape. Second partition: 136. *Schrämer* (d. 1863), Heidelberg Castle; 148, 149, 150, 151. *Achenbach*, Four small Dutch landscapes. Principal wall: (W.) 56. *Seckatz*, Twelfth Night; 157. *H. Hofmann*, Betrayal of the Saviour; 129. *Steinbrück*, Genovefa; 145. *Schön* (d. 1867), Sunday morning in the Black Forest; (N.) *Radl* (d. 1852), 121. Cronberg, and 122. Falkenstein, both in the Taunus; 59. *Seckatz*, Children in the poultry yard; (E.) *Schöninger*, Sunset.

ROOM II.: Partition: 146. *Enhuber* (d. 1867), Court day; 137. *Lessing*, Evening scene on the Moselle. Principal wall: (W.) 134. *Morgenstern* (d. 1867), Scene on the Isar; 155. *Noack*, Religious disputation between Luther and Zwingli at Marburg; (N.) *Lucas* (d. 1863), 132. Italian harvest scene, 130. The Melibocus seen from the Odenwald; 156. *Schaeich*, Autumn morning; 154. *Becker*, Glacier lake in Norway.

ROOM III. Old German School. The pictures in this room form one of the best and most instructive collections of the works of this school, and are the chief attraction of the gallery. Partition: *Lucas Cranach* (d. 1553), 244. Portrait of Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg in the character of St. Jerome; 249. Virgin and Child. 226. *Holbein the Younger* (?), Bust of a youth, 1515; 188. *Claeissens*, Mary and Child. Principal wall: (W.) 189. *School of Memling*, perhaps *Gerard Horebont* (1538), Enthroned Mary and Child; 185. Unknown master, Dying Mary; 168. *Stephan Lochner* (d. 1451), the master of the Dombild at Cologne, Presentation in the Temple; 190. Unknown master, Mary on a seat of turf; (N.) 216. Reliquary from the church of Wolfschalen, date 1500; (E.) 217. *Schongauer* (?), Scourging of Christ; 221. *Holbein the Elder* (d. 1524), Body of Christ under the cross.

ROOM IV. Netherlands Masters. Partition: 273. *Quintin Massys*, Portrait of a man and child; 328. *Van Dyck* (d. 1641), Portrait of the painter Erasmus Quellyn; 275. *Nic. Neuchatel* (d. 1600), Portrait of a surgeon; 271. *P. Brueghel* (d. 1569), Landscape. Next partition: 337. *Ph. de Champaigne* (d. 1674), Bust of a man; 395. *Paul Potter* (?) (d. 1654), Interior of a stable. Principal wall: (W.) 385. *Wuchters* (?), Portrait of a jeweller; 327. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a lady with a fan; 296. *Rubens* (d. 1610) Satyrs and Nymphs with game and fruit; the nymph with the red robe is the master's first wife, the one with the hare his second; 386, 387. *Eckhout* (d. 1674), Portraits; (N.) 415. *Erasmus Quellyn* (d. 1715), Alexander and Diogenes; (E.) 301. *Snyders* (d. 1657), Hunting scene.

ROOM V. (N.) 286. *Mierereit* (d. 1651), Bust of a woman; 348. *Rembrandt* (d. 1669), Portrait of his wife Saskia; 363. *Teniers*, Old man; (S.) 336. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 297. *School of Rubens*, Portrait of a clergyman; 340. *Albert Cuyp* (d. 1691), Shepherd-boy.

ROOM VI. Front of partition: 370. *Van der Helst* (d. 1670), Bust of an old man; 315. *Honthorst* (d. 1688), Portrait of a lady. Back of partition: 378. *Govaert Flinck*, Woman cleansing her boy's head. Principal wall: (N.) 317. *Rembrandt*, Christ about to be scourged (1663); *369. *Van der Helst*, Portrait of a lady; 350. *A. van Gelder*, Presentation in the Temple; (S.) 424. *Schalken* (d. 1706), William III. of England by torch-light; 349. *Eckhout*, The disciples at Emmaus.

ROOM VII. French works of inferior value: (E.) 489, 490. *Van Loo* (d. 1715), Portrait of Louis XV. and his Queen Maria Leszczinska; 511. *Sonntag*. View of Darmstadt in 1716 (taken from the window opposite); (E.) 488. *Rigaud* (d. 1743), Bust of Cardinal Fleury; (N.) 502. *Scheffer* (d. 1809), Bust of Pétion, mayor of Paris.

Room VIII. Spanish and Italian masters: (N.) 472. *Poussin* (d. 1675), Landscape; 520. *Titian* (?), Sleeping Venus; (E.) 638. *Velasquez*, A child; (S.) 538. *Lod. Carracci* (d. 1619), Madonna instructing the Infant Jesus; 527. *Correggio* (d. 1534), Young shepherd.

Room IX. First partition (front): 541. *Murillo* (?) (d. 1682), Carthusian monk; 531. *Da Novellara* (d. 1587), Holy Family, formerly attributed to Perino del Vaga (signed *Lelio Orsi*); 549. *Guido Reni* (d. 1624), Penitent Magdalene; 514. *Perugino* (d. 1524), St. Michael; 554. *Bartol. Schidone* (d. 1616), St. John in the wilderness; 470. *Claude Lorrain* (?), Landscape by sunset. Back of partition: 555. *Domenichino* (d. 1641), Peter denying Christ. Second partition: 570. *Florentine School*, Portrait of Cosmo II. de' Medici; 529. *Bordone* (d. 1571), Portrait of a general; 519. *Titian*, Portrait of an elderly man. Principal wall: (N.) 639. *Velasquez*, Mother of a dead child kneeling before a bishop; 560. *Feti* (d. 1624), St. Paul; 523. *Raphael* (copy), St. John in the wilderness; 525. After *Raphael*, Madonna, Child, and St. John the Baptist; 469. *Valentin* (d. 1634), Musical party; 642. Unknown master, Angel escorting a maiden (ascribed to Primaticcio); (E.) 556. *Domenichino*, Nathan before David; 535. *Paolo Veronese*, Marriage at Cana, an old reduced copy of the large picture in the Louvre, perhaps by Paolo Farinati; *Guercino*, (d. 1666), 564. Penitent Magdalene, and (S., by the window) 563. St. Francis of Assisi.

The two adjoining rooms contain the valuable collection of objects of NATURAL HISTORY. Halfway up the staircase to the first floor are rooms containing Plaster Casts.

FIRST FLOOR. 1st Room: *Roman Antiquities*; a Mosaic Pavement, 30 ft. in length, 20 ft. in breadth, excavated near Vilbel in 1849; tools from the ancient lake-dwellings. — 2nd Room: Cork Models of Roman edifices and Rhenish castles, ancient ornaments in gold and silver, goblets, enamels of the early Lower Rhine School and of Limoges, ivory and alabaster carving, stained glass, coins. In two adjoining cabinets is a collection of the weapons, flags, and equipments of the Hessian regiments from the earliest times to the present day. — 3rd Room: Armour and weapons. — 4th Room: Model of the palace, costumes and utensils of foreign nations, &c. — 5th Room: Drawings and Engravings, ancient and modern; among the former are the sketches of Rottmann for the Italian landscapes in the arcades at Munich, and a sepia drawing by Ph. Veit, an early sketch (afterwards considerably altered), for his large fresco formerly in the Städel Institute at Frankfort (see p. 181).

Other rooms contain the valuable Collection of Minerals, Conchylia, and Fossils, skeletons of antediluvian animals found near Eppelsheim in Rheinhessen, the skeleton of a mastodon, 13 ft. in height, purchased at London in 1857, and the fossilised head of a gigantic stag (*Cervus Irlandicus*).

To the N. of the Palace, at the entrance to the *Herrengarten*, or public grounds, is the *Theatre* (Pl. 31), burned down in 1871, and now in course of re-erection. (Temporary theatre in the former Landgraviate Theatre in the Herrengarten.) To the left is the *Exercirhaus*, or Magazine, now containing artillery waggons, etc. Before the erection of the new Saalbau it was frequently employed for various kinds of entertainments. Between the Exercirhaus and the Theatre are Statues (Pl. 18, 19) of the Landgrave *Philip the Generous* (d. 1567), and his son *George I.* (d. 1590), founder of the Grand-ducal family.

In the *Herrengarten* (Pl. C, 1, 2), which is well laid out, with pleasant walks, to the right, is the tomb of the Landgravine Henrietta Carolina (d. 1774), mother of the queen of Frederick William II. of Prussia; the unpretending urn erected by Frederick the Great bears the inscription: ‘*Femina sexu, ingenio vir*’.

The modern *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 12) in the *Wilhelminen-Platz* contains the well-executed marble sarcophagus of the Grand Duchess Mathilde of Hessen (d. 1862), with recumbent figure of the princess by *Widmann*, and the monument of Prince Frederick of Hesse by *Hofmann*. On the W. side of the Platz is the *Palace of Prince Ludwig* (Pl. 24).

The *Palace of Prince Charles* (Pl. 12) in the *Wilhelminen-Strasse* contains the celebrated **Madonna with the family of Burgo master Meyer of Bâle, by *Holbein the Younger*, executed in 1526 and ascertained since the Holbein Exhibition at Dresden in 1871, to be an original work of the master. (Visitors apply for admission in the lobby at the head of the stairs; fee 1 M. .)

There is an excellent collection of early German, Dutch, and other paintings at No. 8 *Zimmer-Str.*, the property of Dr. Schäfer.

The *Polytechnicum* (Pl. 26), in the *Capell-Str.* is uninteresting; a large new building is contemplated. The modern Gothic *Stadt-Capelle* beside it is an elegant structure. Opposite the new Main-Rhine Station are the *Bank für Handel und Industrie* and the *Bank für Süddeutschland*, both built in 1875.

The extensive woods near Darmstadt afford numerous pictur esque walks, the favourite of which are to the shooting-lodge of *Kranichstein* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), to the *Ludwigseiche*, or Ludwig's Oak ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.), and to the *Ludwigshöhe* and *Marienhöhe* (2 M.).

FROM DARMSTADT TO WORMS by railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 M. 80, 2 M. 55, or 1 M. 65 pf.). Several small stations; then ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gernsheim* (*Karpfen*; *Weisses Ross*), a busy little town on the Rhine, the birth-place of *Peter Schöffer*, one of the inventors of printing, to whom a statue was erected in 1836. From (24 M.) *Hofheim* a branch-line diverges to *Lorsch* and *Bensheim* (reached in 25 min.; p. 199). $26\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rosengarten* (p. 219), connected with *Worms*, 1 M. distant, by a bridge-of-boats; passengers are conveyed by a steam-ferry to the other bank of the river, where a train is in waiting, which makes a wide circle round *Worms*, and halts at the station of the Mayence-Ludwigshafen line (p. 216).

From Darmstadt to Erbach, see p. 202.

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Eberstadt-Pfungstadt*; the latter, a busy little manufacturing town, lies $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W., the former 1 M. to the E. of the station. Near this point begins the *BERGSTRASSE*, an old road originally constructed by the Romans, skirting the fruit and vine-clad W. slopes of the Odenwald (to which the name 'Bergstrasse' is sometimes applied in a wider sense), and leading to Heidelberg. — On the hills to the left rises the handsome ruined castle of *Frankenstein* (1110 ft.), dating from the 13th cent. (*View).

25 M. *Bickenbach* is the station for ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M. distant; post-omnibus three times daily; during summer carriages await every train) *Jugenheim* (**Loos*; **Rindfuss*; pension at both), a favourite summer resort, with pleasant villas. Tour in the Odenwald, see p. 200. — Ascent of the Melibocus, see p. 198. At *Seeheim* (**Hufnagel*, carriages at the station), 1. M. to the N. of Jugenheim, there is a Grand-ducal château, the garden of which is open to the public. — To the left of the railway, farther on, rises the pinnacled tower

of the *Alsbacher Schloss*, which may be reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Zwingenberg.

27 M. **Zwingenberg** (**Löwe*, with garden, pension 4*M.*), an old town, with 1700 inhab.

The ASCENT OF THE *Melibokus* takes 1 hr. from Zwingenberg, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Jugenheim. Guide (unnecessary) 1*M.*; carriage to the top 10-12*M.*. — FROM JUGENHEIM via the *Melibokus* and the Auerbacher Schloss to Auerbach 3 hrs. (no refreshments to be had on the *Melibokus*). Besides the old and the new path ascending the mountain, there is a third, slightly longer, via the ruined castle of *Jossa*. These three paths unite about halfway up the hill ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Jugenheim).

FROM ZWINGENBERG, the road leads E. from the '*Löwe*' and ascends the hill; after 8 min. the path follows the water-conduit to the right, leads over the *Luzieberg*, and in 25 min. more regains the carriage-road, which is furnished with direction-posts.

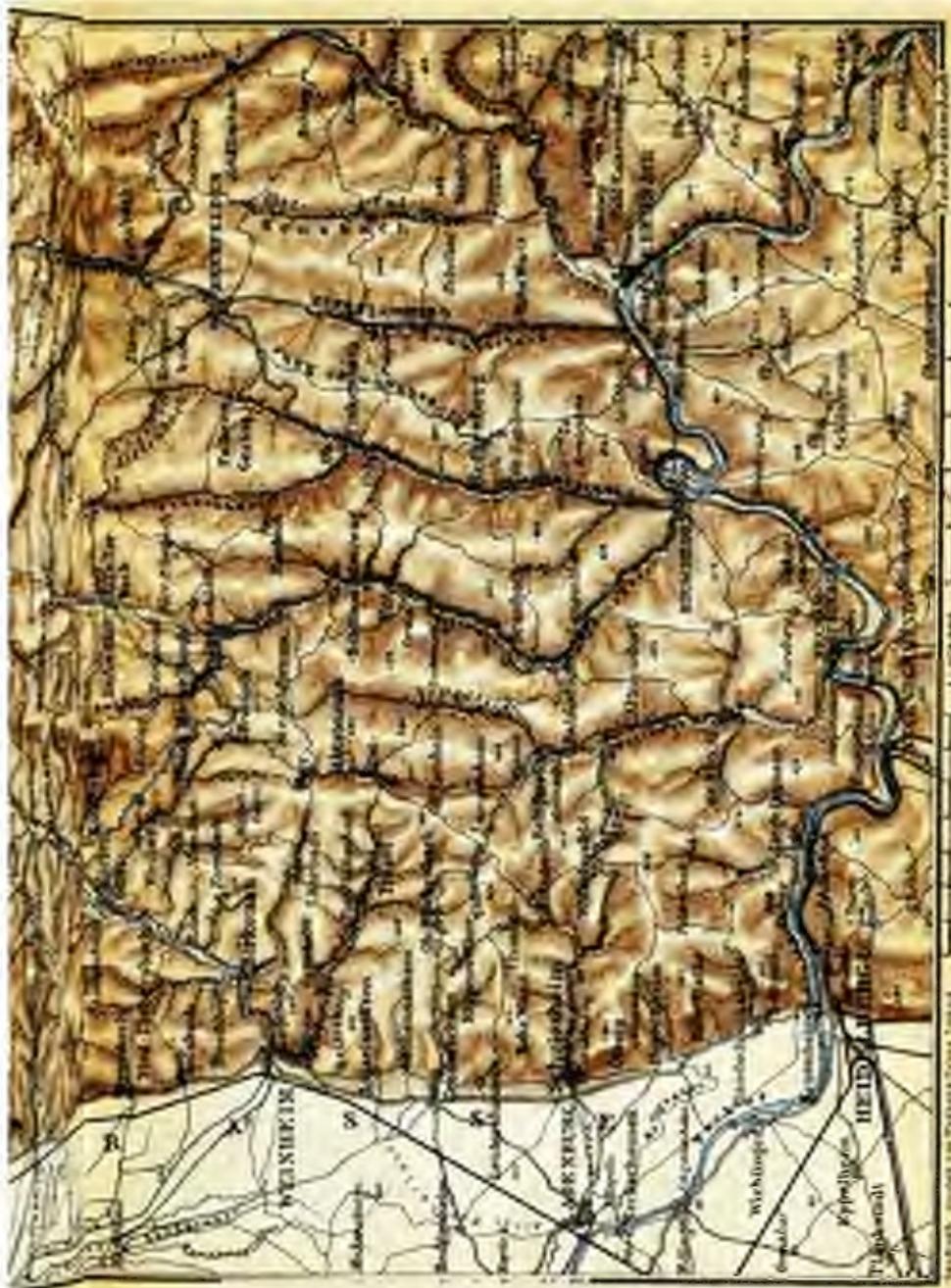
The *Melibokus*, or *Malchen* (1679 ft.), is the highest point of the Bergstrasse and consists entirely of granite. On the summit is a tower (80 ft. high), erected in 1777 by Louis IX., Landgrave of Hessen. The view embraces the valley of the Rhine from Speyer to Mayence, the Vosges, the Donnersberg, and the Main as far as the Taunus and Vogelsberg. A little to the W. of the tower, and about 20 ft. lower, is the best point of view, which commands a prospect of the entire plain from Mannheim to Darmstadt. Key of the tower at the forester's at Zwingenberg, where enquiry should be made, but in fine weather he is generally on the spot (fee for 1 pers. 20-30 pf., a party 70 pf. 1*M.*). — From the *Melibokus* a road, furnished with way-posts at all doubtful places, leads directly to the Auerbacher Schloss in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Descent from the Schloss to the village of Auerbach in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. From the Auerbacher Schloss direct to the *Fürstenlager*, see below.

29 M. **Auerbach** (**Krone*, established originally in the 17th cent.; also lodgings; restaurants, *Mohr* and *Hess*, with gardens; carriage-tariff at the station), a picturesque village of 1500 inhab., mentioned as early as 795, is a favourite summer resort, and affords good head-quarters for excursions in the W. part of the Odenwald (p. 200). Good wine is produced in the neighbourhood, the best quality being called *Rottwein*.

The **Auerbacher Schloss* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the *Melibokus*, same distance N. of Auerbach, path not to be mistaken), situated on an eminence (1053 ft.), is said to have been founded by Charlemagne. It was afterwards the property of the monastery of Lorsch (see p. 199), then of the Electorate of Mayence. The present building dates from the 15th cent.; in 1674 it was blown up by Turenne. The two towers stood till 1806, when one of them fell, but it was rebuilt in 1853. *View less extensive, but more picturesque than that from the *Melibokus*. The custodian opens the door of the tower.

ENVIRONS. One of the prettiest points near Auerbach is the *Fürstenlager*, a small château built during last century by the Landgraves of Hessen, and enlarged by Lewis I. of Bavaria, with a chalybeate spring and charming grounds. It may be reached by the road in 20 min. from the '*Krone*' inn (or, pleasanter, by turning to the right by the Rathaus and ascending past the church). — The walk from the Auerbacher Schloss to the *Fürstenlager* is also pleasant: we follow the broad road to the E. as far as the mineral spring in the *Hochstätter Thal* (refreshments at the forester's), pass the mill, and turn to the W. to the *Neun-Aussichten* ('nine views'), a clearing in the wood, where nine different picturesque views are obtained through the nine forest-paths which converge here.





Farther on we reach the Fürstenlager ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. in all). — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E. of the Fürstenlager lies Schönberg (*Rettig, Sonne, Gottschalk*), which also attracts visitors in summer, with a château of Count Erbach-Schönberz. The Schlossgarten and the village church command pretty views. From Schönberg to Bensheim through the Schönberger Thal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.

30 M. **Bensheim** (*Traube, Deutsches Haus*, in the town; **Reuter's Hôtel*, at the station, small; carriages according to tariff), a busy town in a picturesque situation, with 5000 inhab., dates as far back as the 8th century, and till 1802 belonged to the Electorate of Mayence. The Roman Catholic Church in the round arch style was completed in 1830, the Protestant Church in 1863.

FROM BENSHEIM TO LINDENFELS (p. 201) by *Reichenbach*, and on to Reicheisheim (p. 204), diligence once or twice daily.

FROM BENSHEIM TO ROSEN GARTEN (WORMS) railway in 35 min. (comp. p. 195). 3 M. **Lorsch**, on the *Weschnitz*, with ruins of a Monastery founded by Charlemagne, to which in 788 he banished Tassilo, Duke of Bavaria, who had been condemned to death as a traitor. The Church was consecrated in 1130, but portions of the nave only are now extant. The old chapel in front of it, erected between 876 and 882 by Lewis III., son of Lewis the German, with curiously formed imposts and inlaid walls, is one of the most elegant and best preserved specimens of Carlovingian architecture. King Lewis the German, his son Lewis III., and the Empress Cunigunde, wife of Emp. Conrad I. are interred at Lorsch, but the spot is unknown. The 'Bunte Capelle' at Lorsch, being the last resting-place of the founder of the German Empire, was highly revered in the middle ages, and was solemnly consecrated in 1053 by Pope Leo IX. in person. The *Nibelungen-Lied* represents these vaults as the burial-place of Siegfried and Queen Ute (mother of Chriemhilde).

8 M. *Bürstadt*. $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hofheim*. 13 M. *Rosengarten*, see p. 197.

Near (33 M.) **Heppenheim** (**Halber Mond*), to the left of the road, rises the *Lundberg*, a hill crowned with three trees, where the Counts of Starkenburg once held their tribunals. The church was founded by Charlemagne, according to an inscription bearing the date 805. The present edifice is of Gothic and later times.

The **Starkenburg** (932 ft.) is ascended by a good path from Heppenheim in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. It was erected in 1064 by an abbot of Lorsch, captured by the Swedes and Spaniards in the Thirty Years' War, besieged in vain by Turenne in 1615 and in 1671, and was only recently quite abandoned. It gives its name to a province of Hessen. Fine view from the lofty square tower.

The train now enters the dominions of Baden. After (37 M.) **Hemsbach** it crosses the small river *Weschnitz*, and reaches —

39 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Weinheim** (**Pfälzer Hof*, R. 1 M 70, B. 70 pf.; *Stamm's Pension and Hydropathic Establishment*), a small town of 6500 inhab., lying at the union of the pleasant valleys of *Gorxheim* and *Birkenau*, and the most important and most beautifully situated town on the Bergstrasse. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of Lorsch, and is of ancient origin, though owing to its destruction during the Thirty Years' War, and again in the devastation of the Palatinate in 1689, there are few old buildings of any importance. A few towers belonging to the former fortifications, the *House of the Teutonic Order* (now a government office), and the Gothic *Rathhaus* are the only reliques of its former prosperity. The Gothic towers of the Roman Catholic church and the *Berkheim'sche*

Schloss are quite modern. *Bender's School for Boys* is well attended. — *Hubberger*, the best wine of the Bergstrasse, is produced near Weinheim.

To the E. rises the old castle of *Windeck* (685 ft.), with its high conical 'Bergfried' tower, the property of the monastery of Lorsch in the 12th cent., afterwards that of the Palatinate, commanding a beautiful view. — From Weinheim to Fürth. $10\frac{1}{2}$ M.. diligence twice a day, see p. 202.

At (43 M.) *Gross-Sachsen*, a village said to have been founded by Charlemagne, the line leaves the Bergstrasse. — 46 M. **Ladenburg** (*Rose*), the Roman *Lupodunum*, the walls, towers, and fine old Gothic church (14th cent.) of which give it an air of importance. The Neckar is crossed here by a bridge of red sandstone.

$49\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Friedrichsfeld*, where the lines to Heidelberg and Mannheim (each about 15 min. distant by train) separate. Omnibus to Schwetzingen in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

$54\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Heidelberg**, see p. 204. — 54 M. **Mannheim**, see p. 213.

The Bergstrasse is most attractive between Weinheim and Heidelberg (12 M.), and is recommended to the notice of pedestrians. The 'High Road' leads through (3 M.) *Gross-Sachsen* (good red wine) and (3 M.) *Schriesheim*, where the *Strahlenburg* is seen in the background. Then (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Handschuhsheim* (Zum rothen Ochsen, much frequented by Heidelberg students), and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neuenheim* (*Rose*), where the Neckar is reached, and Heidelberg (R. 30), with its imposing castle and the Königsstuhl in the rear, first becomes visible.

29. The Odenwald.

Comp. Map, p. 198.

The Odenwald, the wooded mountain-district between Darmstadt and Heidelberg, is about 40 M. in length and 24-30 M. in breadth. The highest elevations are the *Katzenbuckel* (1959 ft., see p. 212), the *Neunkirche Höhe* (1869 ft., see p. 201), the *Dromm* (1834 ft., see p. 202), the *Melibokus* (1679 ft., see p. 198), and the *Felsberg* (1624 ft., see p. 201). Its finest points are well worth visiting, although, like its inns, they are inferior to those of the Black Forest.

a. Western Portion.

ONE DAY: From *Bickenbach* to the *Felsberg* 2 hrs., thence to *Lindenfels* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (diligence from Bensheim, see p. 199), and drive in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. through the valley of the *Weschnitz* to *Birkenkau* and *Weinheim*; or, if possible, walk from *Birkenkau* to *Weinheim* over the *Wagenberg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

THREE DAYS: 1st. As above to *Lindenfels*; 2nd. Cross the *Dromm* to *Waldmichelbach* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence by *Ober-* and *Unter-Schömmattewag* to *Hirschhorn* $3\frac{1}{2}$ (or by *Schönau* to *Neckarsteinach* 5 hrs.); 3rd. From *Hirschhorn* to *Neckarsteinach* 2 hrs., thence to *Heidelberg* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Bickenbach (p. 197) is the best starting-point for a ramble in this district. Thence to the E. to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Jugenheim* (p. 197), in the middle of which a road to the right ascends through well-kept grounds, past the ruins of a monastery, to the château of *Heiligenberg*, the residence of Prince Alexander of Hessen (fine view from the terrace). We next ascend to the right through the grounds, and, at the finger-post indicating the way ('Wilhelminenweg') to the *Felsberg*, turn to the left round the hill, whence a pleasing

glimpse of the château and the plain of the Rhine is obtained. Following the direction indicated by various way-posts, we reach in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Jugenheim, the forester's house on the *Felsberg (1624 ft.; refreshments and a few beers). The view to the E. embraces a great part of the Odenwald, and extends to the Spessart and Aschaffenburg (much more extensive than from the Melibokus).

FROM THE MELIBOCUS TO THE FELSBERG ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). The path (sign-posts) ascends from the Balkhauser Thal, which separates the two hills, up the N.W. side of the Felsberg.

FROM AUERBACH (p. 198) TO THE FELSBERG ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). We can either ascend through the Hochstätter Thal (to the left on entering the village) past Hochstätten, or by the path over the Fürstenlager. The last route is somewhat more difficult to find, but both are furnished with guide-posts. In returning we take the beautiful road called the 'Neun Krümme', which leads first through wood, then across fields to Balkhausen, and to the left through a wood which it afterwards skirts, and finally reaches ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the Auerbacher Schloss.

FROM THE FELSBERG TO GROSS-BIEBERAU (p. 203), in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The road passes Brandau, the Neunkircher Höhe (1869 ft.; *View; inns, poor), Steinau, Billings, Oberhausen, Niederhausen, and the foot of the Lichtenberg (p. 203).

Near the Forester's house (5 min.) lies the Altarstein, a nearly cubic block of syenite; lower down, in a small gully, is the 'Riesensäule', a column of the same material, 34 ft. in length. The researches of Herr v. Cohausen have established the fact that an old Roman quarry once existed here, which perhaps also furnished the columns on the Schlossbrunnen at Heidelberg. The Felsenmeer ('sea of rocks'), on the side of a hill on the road to Reichenbach, near the Riesensäule, consists of weathered and rounded blocks of syenite scattered in huge and confused masses, covering an area of 500 paces by 200.

The path now descends rapidly to Reichenbach (*Krone, Traube, Zur Riesensäule*), a village on the Lauterbach, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Felsberg, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. E. of Bensheim (p. 199).

We cross the brook here, and follow the high road which leads up the valley to Lindenfels, but quit it after $\frac{3}{4}$ M., and ascend a path to the right, past some old copper mines, to the (10 min.) Hohenstein, a group of quartzose rocks commanding a very pleasing prospect. After 5 min. more, we ascend to the left, then (25 min.) pass some houses of Unter-Reidelbach, and return to the above-mentioned main road ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), which is not again to be quitted. The walk from Reichenbach to Lindenfels is picturesque, but without much variety.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the point where we regain the high-road, we pass through the hamlet of Kolmbach, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther reach a group of trees with benches, whence a remarkably fine view is enjoyed.

The road now leads through beautiful beech-wood, interspersed with boulders of granite, to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Lindenfels (*Harfe; Hessisches Haus*, unpretending), a favourite summer resort, the finest point in the Odenwald, picturesquely situated on an eminence, and

commanded by a considerable ruin. The *Castle, formerly the property of the Palatinate, was dismantled by Turenne in 1674.

On the beautiful wooded mountain to the E. is the **Ludwigs-höhe*, a small temple, 20 min. from Lindenfels, which commands a fine view. The prospect is more extensive from a point $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. higher up.

FROM LINDENFELS TO BENSHEIM (p. 199), 11 M., diligence once daily.

FROM LINDENFELS TO WEINHEIM, a drive of 5 hrs. on the high-road (10-12 miles) through the valley of the *Weschnitz*. Pedestrians should descend to the S. of Lindenfels; after 10 min. the path leads to the left through the wood, and, in 25 min. more, over a slight, fir-clad eminence; in 10 min. more it reaches **Fürth** (*Zum Löwen*), a small town on the *Weschnitz*, through the valley of which the road winds.

Diligence from Fürth to Weinheim, once daily, passing (3 M.) **Rimbach** (*Nic. Geist*), (3 M.) **Mörlenbach** (*Krone*), ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Reisen**, and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Birkenau** (*Reinig Zum Birkenauer Thal*), one of the prettiest spots in the valley. — $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. **Weinheim**, see p. 199.

Walkers from *Birkenau* to *Weinheim* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) should take the route over the *Wagenberg* (guide necessary to the point where the wood is quitted), as it commands the finest views.

Travellers desirous of spending several days in the Odenwald should proceed from Fürth (see above) in a S.E. direction to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Dromm*, by a footpath which can hardly be mistaken (safer to take a guide). The *Dromm* (1834 ft.), one of the highest points of the Odenwald, commands a good survey of the valley of the *Weschnitz*. Thence descend by shady paths to **Waldmichelbach** (*Lipp; Schöne Aussicht*), a small town with 3000 inhab., $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Dromm*, 9 M. from Lindenfels, and 11 M. from *Weinheim* (by Obergrabenbach and *Birkenau*).

From Waldmichelbach we follow the high road to *Ober-Schönmattenweg*, and then descend the grassy valley of the *Lax* by *Unter-Schönmattenweg*, *Corsika*, *Heddenbach*, and *Langenthal* to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hirschhorn* (p. 211).

Another road leads from Waldmichelbach by *Siedelbrunn* and *Heiligkreuzsteinach* to (12 M.) **Schönau** (*Lore*), an old town standing on the ruins of a once rich and celebrated Cistercian monastery, founded in 1136, and presented in 1500 by Elector Palatine Frederick III. to some French refugees who built the village. The church of the monastery was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War; the present Protestant Church was formerly the refectory. From Schönau through the romantic valley of the *Steinach* to (3 M.) *Neckarsteinach* (p. 211).

b. Eastern Portion.

ODENWALD RAILWAY. From Darmstadt to Erbach, 31 M., in 1 hr. 50 min.; fares 4 Miles 10, 2 Miles 75, 1 Mile 75 pf.

The train passes round the N. and E. sides of Darmstadt (stat. *Rosenhöhe*), and then turns to the S., traversing extensive woods. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nieder-Ramstadt-Traisa*, places much visited from Darmstadt; fine view from the station. The train now reaches the mountains, and turns to the E. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ober-Ramstadt*; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M.

Reinheim, an old town with 1500 inhab., at the confluence of the *Gersprenz* with the *Wembach*.

FROM REINHEIM TO LINDENFELS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a pleasant excursion up the *Gersprenzthal* (diligence to Brensbach, 5 M., twice daily; to Reichelsheim, 11 M., once daily). To ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Gross-Bieberau* (*Ruths) an omnibus runs on the arrival of every train. The road goes on to *Brensbach*, *Gersprenz*, and *Reichelsheim* in the valley of the *Gersprenz*; but walkers should now ascend the valley of the small *Fischbach* to the S., passing the base of the old *Lichtenberg*, a castle which was restored in the 16th cent., but is now a ruin, to *Niederhausen*, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Norrod*, and a saddle 10 min. above it, commanding an extensive view. We then descend to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Fränkisch-Crumbach*, the property of Baron *Gumminger*, and once the seat of the barons of *Rodenstein*, several of whose tombstones are preserved in the church. Thence by a forest-path in 1 hr., via *Erlau*, to the *Rodenstein*, and in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more to *Reichelsheim* (p. 204), where we rejoin the road, which leads us to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lindenfels* (p. 201). — [A route $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. shorter, and better shaded, but not easily found without a guide, leaves *Gross-Bieberau* opposite Ruths' Inn, crosses the *Gersprenz*, and ascends direct to the S. It then traverses wood, and leads by the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rodenstein* and the (1 hr.) *Winterkastener Höhe* to (1 hr.) *Lindenfels*.]

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lengfeld*, whence the **Otzberg* (1200 ft.), rising to the S., may be ascended in 40 min.; the summit, near which lies the poor village of *Hering* ('Höh'ring'), is crowned with the castle of that name, the massive tower of which commands an extensive view. Descent via *Zipfen*, or to *Wiebelsbach*, the following railway-station ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.). Branch-line thence to the N. to *Babenhausen* and *Aschaffenburg*.

25 M. *Höchst* (*Zur Post*; *Burg Breuberg*; *Zur Eisenbahn*), a town with 1500 inhab., lies in the valley of the *Mümling*, which the train now ascends to *Erbach*.

About 3 M. up the pleasant *Mümlingthal* (diligence twice a day) lies *Neustadt-on-the-Mümling* (Zum Ochsen), above which rises the ruined castle of *Breuberg* (450 ft.; restaurant).

$22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mümling-Grumbach*; 25 M. *König* (Büchner), with a loftily situated church; 27 M. *Zell*. The valley contracts. We next pass the village of *Steinach*, with a ruined monastery, the church of which, founded in 821 by Eginhard, the son-in-law and biographer of Charlemagne, is still tolerably preserved; then *Schloss Fürstenau*, which has been the seat of the Counts of Erbach-Fürstenau since the 13th century.

$29\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Michelstadt* (862 ft.; **Friedrich zum Löwen*, in the market; *Schwan*; Dr. Spiess's *Hydropathic Establishment*), a town with 3200 inhab., the capital of the Odenwald, mentioned in history as early as 741, lies in one of the prettiest parts of the *Mümlingthal*. The *Parish Church*, a late Gothic building of the 15th and 16th cent., contains numerous tombstones of Counts of Erbach of the 14th and 15th centuries. The *Market Fountain* dates from 1541.

From Michelstadt a road ascends to the E., passing *Dorf Erbach* and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Count Erbach's shooting-box *Eulbach*, with its fine deer-park, to *Amorbach* (*Badischer Hof*; *Hecht*), a town with 3300 inhabitants. It is the residence of Prince Leiningen, and contains a suppressed Benedictine abbey, the buildings of which chiefly date from last century. [Excursion, via *Ernstthal* (with quarters for spending the night), with its large brewery, to *Wald-Leiningen*, a modern château in the English Gothic style.] About

6 M. from Amorbach (diligence twice daily) lies **Miltenberg** (*Engel; Post*), a busy little town with 3400 inhab., charmingly situated on the *Main*. The place formerly belonged to the Electors of Mayence, whose castle, erected in the 15th cent., was destroyed by Albrecht of Brandenburg in 1552.

A road and a footpath lead from Michelstadt to the W. to (10 Min.) **Reichelsheim** (**Volk*), a prettily situated village, commanded by the conspicuous ruin of *Reichenberg*. In a sequestered hilly and wooded region, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. of this point, rises the castle of *Rodenstein*, from which, according to the popular legend, the wild huntsman and his train gallop with fearful din to the castle of *Schnellerts*, 4 M. to the E., when a war is about to break out. From Reichelsheim to *Lindenfels* (p. 201), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.

31 M. **Erbach** (815 ft.; *Burg Wildenstein*; *Preiss*; *Adler*; *Zum Odenwald*, well spoken of), a town with 2600 inhab., situated in the Mümlingthal, the terminus of the Odenwald Railway, is the principal place in the estates of Count Erbach. The **Schloss*, rebuilt in the Renaissance style in the 16th cent. on the site of a very ancient castle, and partially restored in the 18th cent., contains an interesting *Collection of armour (that of Wallenstein, Franz von Sickingen, Götz von Berlichingen, etc.), old firearms, valuable stained glass, etc., of the 13th-17th cent., Etruscan vases, and a number of other antiquities. In the chapel is shown the stone *Sarcophagus* which once contained the remains of Eginhard (see above) and his wife Emma (brought from the church of Seligenstadt in 1810), from whom the counts of Erbach trace their descent (see 75 pf.).

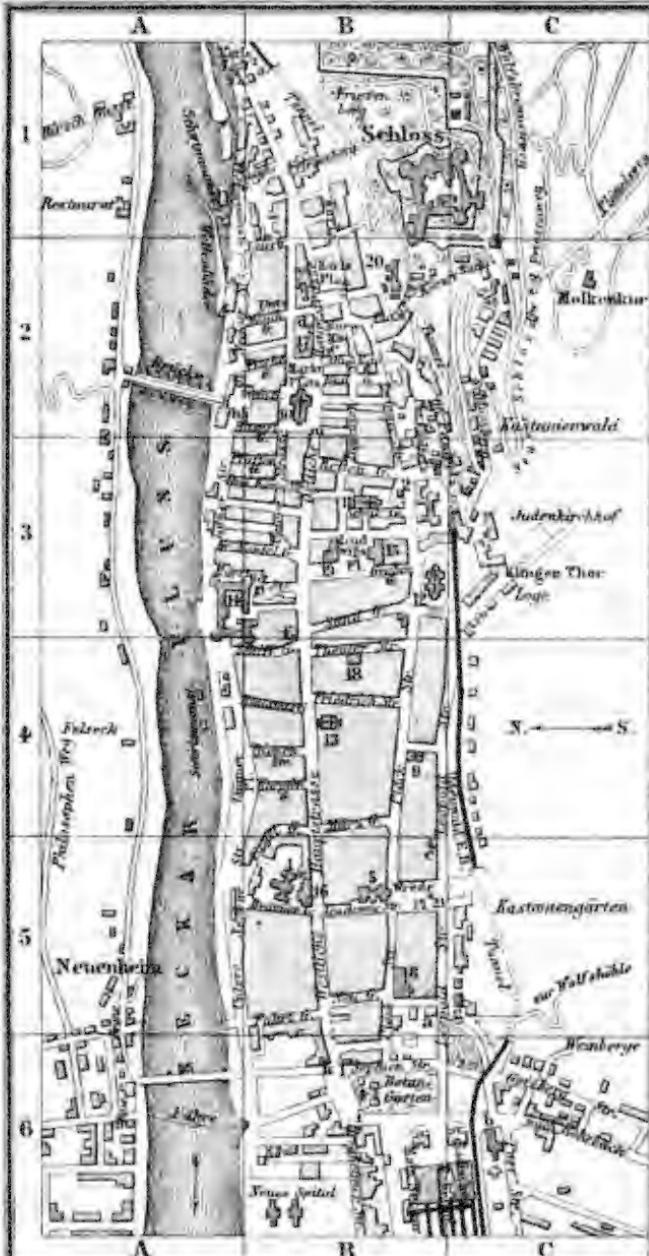
FROM ERBACH TO EBERBACH (p. 212), 15 M., a good road, through pleasant woods, viâ ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Beerfelden* (Fürstenauer Hof; *Traube*), and thence down the *Gammelsbacher Thal*.

30. Heidelberg and Schwetzingen.

The **Railway Station** (on the W. side of the town; comp. plan, B.C.6) at Heidelberg is somewhat dark and confined, and a delay sometimes takes place before the trains finally stop at the platform. The express trains alone have through-carriages, and as these are often shifted the traveller should observe the number of his compartment on alighting. Omnibuses from the hotels in waiting at the station. The railway which ascends the Neckarthal to Würzburg has a second station outside the Carlsthor.

Hotels. *Near the Station:* **EUROPAISCHER HOF** (Pl. a), on the Anlage, R. from 3 M., B. 1. $\text{M}.$ 40. A. 80, D. 3. $\text{M}.$ 50 pf.; **BACK'S GRAND HOTEL**; **HÔTEL SCHRIEDER** (Pl. b), expensive; and **VICTORIA** (Pl. g), in the Anlage, also a pension. Second-class: **RUSSISCHER HOF** (Pl. c), in the Anlage, also a pension; **DARMSTÄTER HOF** (Pl. i), at the entrance to the town, moderate; **BAHRISCHER HOF** (Pl. j), at the station; **WIENER HOF**, W. Hauptstrasse 71, R. 1-1. $\text{M}.$ — *In the Town* (1 M. from the station): **PRINZ CARL** (Pl. c), in the Kornmarkt, near the lane ascending to the castle, which it partly faces; **ADLER** (Pl. d), also in the Kornmarkt; **BADISCHER HOF** (Pl. f), W. Hauptstrasse, in the centre of the town; **HOLLÄNDISCHER HOF** (Pl. h), near the bridge; charges in these, R. from 3 M., D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\text{M}.$ — Second-class: **RITTER** (Pl. m; p. 207); **FALKE**, in the Market-place, with café-restaurant. For single travellers: **PFÄLZER HOF**, in the W. Hauptstrasse, inexpensive. — *On the Hill, near the castle:* **SCHLOSS HOTEL AND PENSION**, with fine view, R. from 3 M., L. 50, A. 50 pf., omnibus to meet the trains, cab from station 3 $\text{M}.$ 50 pf. — **PENSION HOFFMANN** Bergheimer-Str., and several others (from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

HEIDELBERG



1. Anatomie

11

2. Amtsgericht

11

3. Amtshaus

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4. Botanischer Garten

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5. Chem. Laboratorium

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6. Bergbaumuseum

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7. Karlsruher

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8. Kath. Hospital

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Kirchen

11

9. Engl. Kirche

11

10. Heilig Geist Kirche

11

11. Jesuiten Kirche

11

12. Peters Kirche Universität

11

13. Privatane Kirche

11

14. Marstall

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15. Museum

11

16. Naturwissenschaften

11

17. Rathaus

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18. Theater

11

19. Universität

11

20. Wasserhaus

11

21. Wrede's Denkmal

11

Höfe.

11

a. Europäischer Hof

11

b. Hotel Schneider

11

c. Prinz Carl

11

d. Adler

11

e. Russischer Hof

11

f. Badischer Hof

11

g. Victoria Hotel

11

h. Holländischer Hof

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i. Bayerischer Hof

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k. Kurmainzischer Hof

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l. Beckers Hotel

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m. Ritter

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n. Prinz Max



A

B

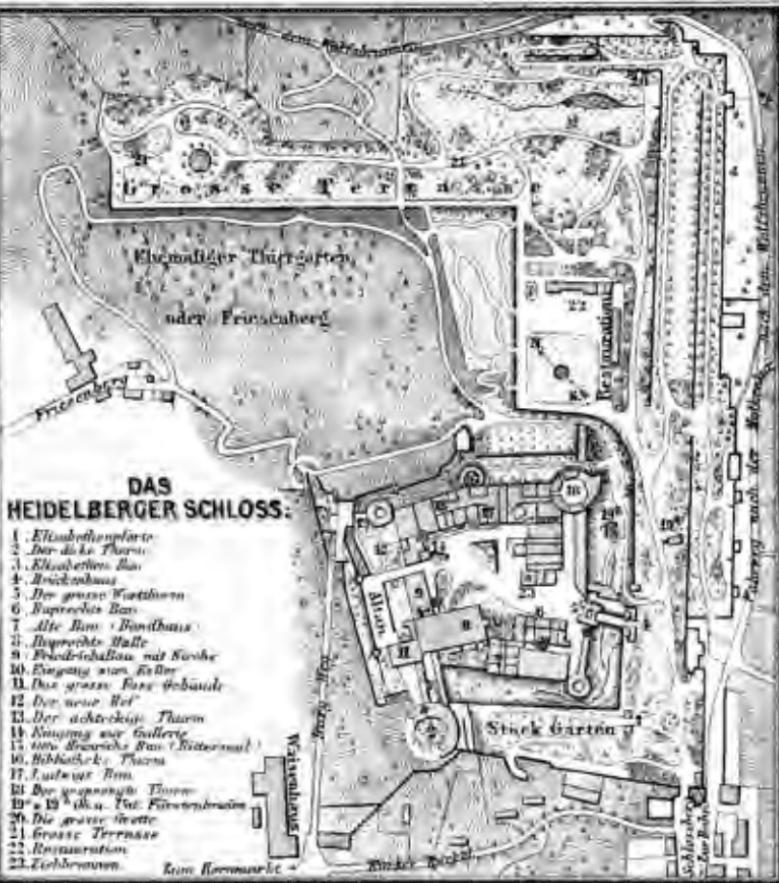
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DAS
HEIDELBERGER SCHLOSS:

1. Elisabethenplatz
 2. der alte Markt
 3. Elisabethen Platz
 4. Brückenkopf
 5. Der grosse Westbau von
 6. Empressens Bau
 7. Alter Bau - Bandhaus
 8. Bauschule Halle
 9. Friedenskirche mit Nordde
 10. Evangelische Kirche
 11. Das grosse Fassgebäude
 12. Der neue Hof
 13. Der akademische Thurm
 14. Knopf auf Gullere
 15. eine Kreuzkirche (Ritterweg)
 16. Heiligeskreuz Thurm
 17. Lustwelt Bau
 18. Der georgianische Bau
 19. & 20. " " " Palais Fürstenbrunn
 21. die grüne Herre
 22. Terrasse
 23. Kapuzinerkloster
 24. Zuschauersaal



Krim Kommando



Restaurants and Cafés. **Gross*, with garden, in the Anlage, opposite the English Church (Pl. q); *Schildecker*, Plock-Str. 161 (Pl. B. 4), also *hôtel garni*; **Café Leers*, W. Hauptstrasse; *Wächter* in the Market, both with restaurants. Also at the Schloss and the Molkencur (comp. p. 210). Beer at the *Rothen Ochsen*, E. Hauptstrasse. Good wine (chiefly from the Palatinat) at the *Museum* (Pl. 15); strangers must be introduced.

Cabs. (All with two horses). To or from the *Railway-Stations*, or for a drive within the town, or beyond the bridge to Neuenheim and the Hirschgasse: 1 pers. 50., 2 pers. 90., 3 pers. 1 ℳ 5., 4 pers. 1 ℳ 20 pf.; between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. double fares; each heavy box 20 pf. — *By time*: $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 1 pers. 50., 2 pers. 90., 3 pers. 1 ℳ 5., 4 pers. 1 ℳ 20 pf.; per hour 1 ℳ , 2 ℳ 50., or 2 ℳ 60 pf. — To the *Castle* (direct) 3 ℳ ; to *Hausucker*, and the *Wolfsbrunnen*, 3 ℳ ; *Wolfsbrunnen* and *Castle* 4 ℳ 70 pf.; *Castle* and *Molkencur* 5 ℳ ; *Castle*, *Molkencur*, and *Wolfsbrunnen*, 6 ℳ 50 pf.; *Castle*, *Molkencur*, *Königsstuhl*, and *Wolfsbrunnen*, 13 ℳ , return fare $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$ more; *Neckarsteinach*, whole day, there and back, 14, half day, 6, there and back 9 ℳ .

Donkeys to the *Castle* 70 pf.; to the *Castle* and *Molkencur* 1 ℳ 40 pf.

Valets de Place (unnecessary) to the *Castle* 1 ℳ 40 pf.; *Königsstuhl* 3 ℳ , etc.

Baths: Warm baths at *Seiler's* and *Egge's*, both in the Plock-Strasse (Pl. B, C. 4, 5); river-baths in the Neckar, by the Zimmer-Platz (Pl. A, 4).

Post Office, Sophien-Strasse, at the station; town post-office Marstall-Strasse, at the Prinz Max (Pl. n). — **Telegraph Office**, Leopold Strasse 12, Anlage.

English Church in the Plock-Strasse, near the Anlage.

Principal Attractions. If time be limited, proceed at once from the station to the *Molkencur* and *Castle* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) as follows: by the '*Anlagen*' as far as the *Victoria Hôtel*, then by a path to the right ascending through the '*Wolfshöhle*' in 20 min. to the *Rondel* ('crescent'), whence a broad road to the left leads to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Kanzel* ('pulpit': p. 210). About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther the descent to the left is to be avoided; then (1 M.) the *Molkencur*, ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the *Castle*, and ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Great Terrace*. In returning, descend by the *Burgweg*, cross the *Kornmarkt*, passing the *Heilig-Geistkirche*, where a road to the right leads to the bridge (p. 211), and walk through the town to the (20 min.) station.

Few towns can vie with Heidelberg in the beauty of its environs and its historical interest. Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach (1228-53) transferred the seat of his government from Stahleck (p. 103), near Bacharach, to Heidelberg, which thus became the capital of the Palatinat, and continued so for nearly five centuries, until the Elector Charles Philip in 1721, owing to ecclesiastical differences with the Protestant citizens, transferred his seat to Mannheim. Since 1802 Heidelberg has belonged to the Grand-Duchy of Baden. After the completion of the railways the town extended rapidly. It now contains 22,000 inhab. ($\frac{1}{3}$ Roman Catholics), and carries on a considerable trade. This venerable seat of the Muses has therefore now lost much of that poetic charm with which it was so long invested.

Heidelberg forms, as it were, the key of the mountainous valley of the Neckar, which below the town opens into the plain of the Rhine. The castle-hill, a spur of the loftier *Königsstuhl*, leaves but little space between its base and the river for the farther extension of the town, which consists of the so-called *Haupt-Strasse*, a street about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, with several less important

cross and parallel streets and some new buildings near the station. On the N. side flows the Neckar.

On the S. side of the town, extending from the *Station* (Pl. B, C, 6) along the Leopold-Straße, runs the *Anlage*, or public promenade, planted with trees, and flanked with modern hotels and handsome dwelling-houses. [The path to the *Rondel* (see p. 205) ascends directly from the Hôtel Victoria.] Near the centre of the Anlage, and near the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. 5) built in 1852, is a *Statue of the Bavarian Field Marshal Prince Carl v. Wrede* (Pl. 21 : 1767-1833) by Brugger, erected in 1860 by Lewis I., King of Bavaria.

Near the E. end of the Anlage, on the left, is the Protestant **Church of St. Peter**, where Jerome of Prague, the companion of Huss, expounded his doctrines in 1406; the building, which has lately been entirely restored, has a fine open-work Gothic pyramidal tower. From this point the new and winding *Schlossfahrweg*, commanding a fine view, ascends to the *right* in 20 min. to the entrance of the Schlossgarten at the Elisabeth-Pforte (see p. 209). Pedestrians should take the old road called the 'Schlossberg', which is the shortest way from the station to the castle; it is twice intersected by the new road. Turning to the *left* at St. Peter's Church into the town, we reach the **LUDWIGS-PLATZ**, in which are situated the *University Buildings* (Pl. 19), erected in 1693.

The **University** (700 stud.), the famous *Ruperto-Carola*, the cradle of science in S. Germany, and after the universities of Prague and Vienna the oldest in Germany, was founded in 1386 by Elector Rupert I. Its period of greatest prosperity was in the latter half of the 16th, and the beginning of the 17th cent., when, under Electors Otho Henry, Frederick III., and Frederick IV., it was the centre of 'Humanism', and the chief Reformed seat of learning in Germany. During the stormy times of the Thirty Years' War and the devastation of the Rhenish Palatinate by the French it survived with difficulty. It is indebted for its modern development to Charles Frederick of Baden, who in 1802 provided it with eminent professors and scientific collections. The lectures on Natural Science are delivered in the *Laboratory* and *Clinical Institution*; but all the others are given in the University Buildings.

The *Library*, in a separate building, contains 300,000 vols. 70,000 pamphlets, 1800 MSS., and 1500 diplomas. It is open daily 10-12, and on Wed. and Sat. 3-5 also. Scarcely one-third of the MSS. in the famous *Bibliotheca Palatina*, which was transferred to Rome as a present from the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria after the capture of Heidelberg by Tilly, have been returned. (Thirty-eight were restored in 1814, and eight hundred and thirty-eight in 1816, including some original MSS. of Luther.) The collections and scientific institutions (*Archaeological Institute*, with a small but excellent collection of casts, near the University; *Zoological Museum*, and the extensive *Collection of Minerals*, both in the *Friedrichshau*, Pl. 16) possess little interest for the passing traveller.

The *Jesuitenkirche* (Pl. 11) has lately been decorated with fine

polychromic ornamentation by Mayerhauser of Carlsruhe, and contains a new marble pulpit by Steinhäuser.

In the MARKET PLACE rises the Gothic **Stiftskirche**, or **Heilig-Geistkirche** (Pl. 10), erected at the beginning of the 15th cent. under Count Palatine Rupert. In 1705 the Roman Catholic Count-Palatine Johann Wilhelm caused the nave to be separated from the choir by a wall, in order that the Roman Catholics might worship in the latter (now used by the 'Old Catholics'), while the Protestants retained the nave. The choir contains the tomb of King Rupert (see below) and his wife Elizabeth, sister of the first Elector of Brandenburg. Opposite the church is the inn **Zum Ritter**, erected in 1592 in the Renaissance style, one of the few houses which escaped destruction during the devastations of 1693.

A few paces hence is the Neckar Bridge (p. 211).

The last of the side-streets to the right of the Market Place is the *Oberbad-Gasse* (between the 'Falke' and the 'Prinz Carl'), from the end of which we may reach the new ROAD TO THE CASTLE (p. 203). — PEDESTRIANS continue to follow the Hauptstrasse, cross the *Kornmarkt* (Pl. B, 2) diagonally to the right, and ascend the *Burgweg*, which leads in 12 min. (passing under a long vaulted gateway near the top) to the great balcony (p. 209) and the court of the castle (p. 208).

Another very pleasant ROUTE TO THE CASTLE is the following: continue to follow the Hauptstrasse beyond the Kornmarkt, pass the *Carls-Platz*, planted with trees (good view of the castle from below), ascend the third side-street to the right (*Friesenberg*, Pl. B, 1), turn to the left beyond the last house, and follow the shady footpath winding upwards past the arches to the great *Terrace* (p. 210).

The *** Castle (670 ft. above the sea-level; 330 ft. above the Neckar), situated on a wooded spur of the Königsstuhl, was founded by the Count Palatine *Rudolph I.* (1294-1319), who erected his new château below the old castle on the Jettenbühl (p. 210). The building was extended by *Rupert I.* (1353-90) and *Rupert III.* (1399-1410), who was elected Roman king at Rhense in 1400. The castle was then strongly fortified by the electors *Frederick I.* ('the Victorious') (1449-76), and *Lewis V.* The palatial parts of the edifice were afterwards erected by the electors of the 16th and 17th cent., particularly *Otto Heinrich* (1556-59), *Frederick IV.* (1583-1610), and *Frederick V.* (1610-21), King of Bohemia (husband of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England). In 1622 Heidelberg was taken by Tilly, but the castle escaped almost uninjured. It was afterwards restored by *Carl Ludwig* (1631-80), during whose reign the country also recovered from the other disasters of the Thirty Years' War. After the death of *Carl* (in 1685), the last Protestant Elector, Louis XIV. preferred a claim to the Palatinate, and began the cruel and destructive war which involved the Castle of Heidelberg and so many others in one common ruin. On 24th Oct. 1688 the town and castle capitulated to *Count Mélac*,

the French general, who spent the following winter here. On the approach of the German armies, however, he determined to evacuate the place, and on 2nd March, 1689, he caused the whole of the fortifications to be blown up, the palace to be burned down, and part of the town to be set on fire. Those parts of the castle and town which escaped on this occasion were destroyed four years later.

In 1764 the Castle was struck by lightning and almost entirely destroyed. The walls are of vast extent, and form the most magnificent ruin in Germany. The ivy-clad ruins are moreover linked with innumerable historical associations, and the striking contrast here presented between the eternal rejuvenescence of nature and the instability of the proudest of human monuments has called forth many a poetic effusion. As the external walls (with the exception of that on the N. side, facing the town and the Neckar) served only for purposes of defence, all architectural ornament was reserved for the inner façade towards the **Schlosshof*, or castle-yard.

Those who wish to inspect the interior of the Schloss procure tickets at the corner marked 14 in the plan: Charge, including the 'Great Tun', for 1 pers. 1 fl. , 2 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. , 3 pers. or more 50 pf. each. We then traverse the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, ascend the octagonal tower, pass from the Ruprechts-Bau by the extensive, partly subterranean passages to the 'Thick Tower', and inspect the castle chapel and cellar. Charge for seeing the 'Great Tun' only, for 1 pers. 20, two or three pers. 30, more than three pers. 10 pf. each.

The **Otto Heinrichs-Bau* (Pl. 15), erected in 1556, the finest example of Renaissance architecture in Germany, next attracts the eye and merits careful inspection. The façade, partly of the Ionic and partly of the Corinthian order, rises in three stories above a lofty cellar floor, and is richly adorned with beautiful sculpturing. The cornice of the magnificent portal, to which a double flight of steps ascends, is supported by Caryatides. Above it is the bust of the founder, the Elector Otto Heinrich, with armorial bearings and inscription. In the niches of the façade are a number of statues by Colins of Malines, all having a symbolical meaning: in the four lower niches are Joshua, Samson, Hercules, and David; in the middle niches, allegorical figures of Strength, Justice, Faith, Charity, and Hope; in the upper niches, Saturn, Mars, Venus, Mercury, and Diana; on the parapet, Apollo and Jupiter. The medallions in the window arches represent the heads of eminent men of antiquity.

The **Friedrichs-Bau* (Pl. 9), dating from 1601-4, consists of four stories (Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, and Corinthian), and in architectural magnificence perhaps surpasses the Heinrichs-Bau, though it is heavy and overladen with ornament. In the niches are statues of 16 Electors Palatine, from Otho of Wittelbach (1183) to Frederick IV. (1697), some of which were injured by shots in 1693.

In the corner to the left is the entrance to the cellar containing the famous *Heidelberg Tun*, a monster cask capable of holding 49,000 gallons. The tun was originally constructed in 1664 under Elector Lewis, but in its present form belongs to 1751, when Elector Charles Philip almost en-

tirely renewed it, in repairing the damage it had received in 1688 and 1693. By the tun stands a grotesque wooden figure of Perkeo, court-jester of Elector Charles Philip. Another large tun bears humorous inscriptions.

The ***Graimberg Gallery** in the Friedrichsbau (entrance Pl. 14, adm. 50 pf. ; for parties of 6 and upwards, 30 pf. each), contains an extensive collection of portraits of princes, chiefly of the Palatinate, documents, coins, relics, ornaments, etc., all more or less connected with the history of the castle and the town.

A vaulted passage leads under the Friedrichsbau to the ***Great Balcony**, constructed in 1610, which commands a beautiful view. The footpath (*Burgweg*; p. 207) to the town begins at the base of this platform.

Adjoining the Friedrichsbau on the left is the so-called *Ruprechts-Halle*, or *Bandhaus* (Pl. 8), probably erected by Rupert I., but afterwards altered. Farther back is the so-called *Alte Bau* (Pl. 7), the remains of a building erected by Rudolph I.

Beyond the Alte Bau is the *Ruprechtsbau* (Pl. 6), a simple Gothic structure erected in the reign of Rupert III., and recently restored. The imperial eagle with the arms of the Palatinate recall the election of that prince to the sceptre of the Roman kingdom. Over the entrance is a rosary borne by two angels. The large apartments in the interior were once used as banquet-halls.

Opposite, adjoining the *Ludwigsbau*, which was erected by Ludwig V., is a covered *Fountain* (Pl. 23), with four columns of syenite (perhaps from the Felsberg, p. 201), which once adorned the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim, and were brought here by the Count Palatine Ludwig.

Passing through the gateway under the square *Watch Tower* (Pl. 5), and crossing the bridge over the castle moat, we reach the ***SCHLOSSGARTEN**, which has been laid out since 1804 on the ruins of the fortifications, and is used as a nursery of forest-trees in connection with the university. These pleasant grounds contain many different species of pines.

To the right of the bridge is the *Elisabethen-Pforte* (Pl. 1), erected by Frederick V. in honour of his consort (p. 207). (Shortest route to the station, down the 'Schlossberg', see p. 206.) This gateway forms the entrance to the *Stückgarten*, an old bastion, which together with the corner-tower, the so-called *Dicke Thurm* (Pl. 2), defended the castle on the W. side. Between the Dicke Thurm and the Friedrichsbau is the *Englische Bau*, or *Elisabethenbau* (Pl. 3), which was also erected by Frederick V.

The '*Gesprengte Thurm*' (blown-up-tower) at the E. angle of the castle, in the fosse to the left of the exit from the castle-yard, is of so solid masonry, that, when the French blew it up in 1689, the result was, that one-half became detached and fell in an unbroken mass into the moat, where it still remains. The tower is 93 ft. in diameter, the walls 21 ft. thick; beneath it are long casemated passages.

One of the finest points in the Schlossgarten is the *Great Terrace to the N.E., constructed in 1613, commanding a beautiful view of the Castle itself. Between the Castle and the terrace is a Restaurant, where a band generally plays on summer afternoons. Behind the terrace is the *Schloss Hôtel* (p. 204).

The ROUTE TO THE MOLKENCUR (20 min.) ascends the steps opposite the Gesprengte Thurm, between ivy-clad walls, passes through a small gate, and reaches the road which passes at the back of the castle (finger-post). We may now either ascend by the road or by the zigzag footpath. If we follow the latter we may after a few minutes either diverge by the 'Friesenweg' to the right, where an inscription has been placed to the memory of Ernst Fries (d. 1841), a young painter of Heidelberg, or we may continue to follow the zigzag path. (Several finger-posts.)

The *Molkencur (960 ft. above the sea-level; 195 ft. above the castle) is a small restaurant which commands an admirable view, and is the only point from which the castle is seen from above. It stands on a spur of the *Geisberg*, or *Jettenbühl* as it was formerly called, near the site of the old castle of the Counts Palatine, which was destroyed by an explosion in 1537, and of which few traces are left. It is said to have been inhabited in the 12th cent. by Conrad of Hohenstaufen, brother of Barbarossa.

The **Königsstuhl**, also called *Kaiserstuhl* in commemoration of the visit of the Emperor Francis in 1815, 90½ ft. higher than the Castle, and 1847 ft. above the sea-level, is reached from the Molkencur by an easy and shaded path (indicated by a guide-post on the road to the Schloss, behind and to the E. of the Molkencur) in ¾ hr., or by the carriage-road in 1 hr. The tower on the top, 93 ft. in height, commands a most extensive view of the Rhine, Neckar, Odenwald, Haardt Mts., Taunus, the Black Forest as far as the Mercuriusberg at Baden, and even the cathedral of Strassburg (?). Inn on the summit.

A road leads from behind the Molkencur to the S., and after a few yards reaches a point where four roads meet (finger-post). That on the left descends to the Schloss, the one straight on leads to the Königsstuhl, while that to the right descends to Heidelberg, which it reaches at the Klingenthor near the church of St. Peter (p. 206). From the last, after 1 M., a road diverges to the left and ascends in 6 min. to a *Bench*, commanding an excellent view of the upper part of the town and of the Schloss. A few paces farther on is the **Kanzel** ('pulpit'), a small projecting platform, with a parapet, affording a prospect of Heidelberg and the plain. The **Rondel** (reached hence in 5 min.), an open space in front of a covered seat, is also a charming point of view. From the Rondel a broad path (indicated by a guide-post 'nach dem Bahnhof') leads by the Wolfsöhle to Heidelberg, emerging at the Victoria Hôtel (p. 204: and Pl C,5).

To the E. of the Castle a road, with charming views, leads to the **Wolfsbrunnen** (2 M.), once a favourite resort of Frederick V. and his wife (p. 207). According to tradition, the enchantress Jetta was here killed by a wolf, whence the name. The five ponds fed by the spring contain trout, a dish of which may be had at the inn. In the vicinity is the reservoir supplying the water for the new aqueduct.

About 1½ M. from the Carlstor, on the high road ascending on the

left bank of the Neckar, is situated a new Gothic building (formerly known as the *Hausacker*), the property of Herr Carl Metz, containing a *Collection* of interesting weapons, suits of armour, ecclesiastical and domestic utensils, etc., many of the objects very rare and valuable (always accessible; adm. 50 pf.).

The handsome ***Bridge** (Pl. A, 2) over the Neckar (toll 3 pf.; carriage 10 pf.), constructed by Elector Charles Theodore in 1786-88, is embellished with statues of the Elector and of Minerva.

On the right bank of the Neckar is the ***Philosophenweg**, a beautiful walk extending 2 M. along the slope of the *Heiligenberg*, chiefly through vineyards, commanding splendid views of the town, castle, valley, plain of the Rhine with the cathedral of Speyer, and the picturesque outlines of the S. Haardt Mts. It is reached by a road through the first side-valley to the left, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the bridge, passing the well-known students' tavern '*Zur Hirschgasse*', (comp. Pl. A, 1), where duels still take place; the road then descends to *Neuenheim* (p. 200); or the walk may be taken in the opposite direction (comp. Pl. A, 5, 6). A new bridge, opened in 1877, has been built from this point to the Sophien-Strasse, near the station.

EXCURSIONS. The ***Valley of the Neckar** above Heidelberg affords many pleasant excursions. *Comp. Map*, p. 214. *Carriages*, see p. 205; *Railway*, station at the *Carlsthör* (Pl. A, B, 1).

Ziegelhausen (*Adler*), a village frequently visited from Heidelberg, 3 M. from the Neckar Bridge, lies on the road on the right bank of the river, passing the picturesquely situated *Stift Neuburg*. The road continues over the hill to *Schönau*, see p. 202. Opposite Ziegelhausen, on the left bank, is *Schlirbach* (Pension and Restaurant *Völcker*), which is reached from the *Carlsthör* ($\frac{3}{2}$ M.) by railway in 7 min.

Further up the valley, on the left bank, lies *Neckargemünd* (*Pfälz*), 5 M. from Heidelberg, at the point where the Neckar is joined by the Elsenz, the valley of which the railway now follows. Ferry to the right bank of the Neckar. Beyond it, on a wooded eminence to the right, rises the castle of *Dilsberg*, unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly during the Thirty Years' War. It was used as a state-prison down to the beginning of the present century, and the following anecdote shows how rigorous was the confinement to which the prisoners were subjected. One day when the castle was visited by strangers who desired to see the cells, they were told by the officer in command that he could not oblige them, as the prisoners were then making a tour in the Odenwald and had taken the keys with them. The next place of note is the old town of —

Neckarsteinach (*Harfe*, with garden), on the right bank of the Neckar, 8 M. from Heidelberg, once the seat of the valiant race of the Steinachs, who became extinct in 1653. The four old castles still bear testimony to their power. The church contains numerous monuments of the family, several of whom bore the surname of *Landschaden* ('land-scourge'), perhaps from the perpetual feuds in which they were engaged. One of the castles has been restored in the mediæval style and provided with a park by its present proprietor Baron v. Dorth. The highest of them, *Schadeck*, popularly called the 'Swallow's Nest', frowns above a deep quarry. A good view of the pleasing valley of the Neckar is obtained from the tower.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Neckarsteinach is —

Hirschkorn (**Zum Naturalisten*), most picturesquely situated at the foot of the handsome and loftily situated old castle of the once powerful, but now extinct barons of Hirschkorn, or Hirzhorn. In 1406 one of the Hirschkorns erected a Carmelite monastery at the foot of the hill, the original chapel of which, built in a tasteful style, with pointed towers,

still contains many monuments of the family. The *Erschheimer Capelle*, rising above the river, a building in the latest Gothic style, erected in 1517, also contains monuments of the *Hirschhorns*.

About 5 M. farther up the romantic valley of the Neckar, and also situated on the right bank (diligence from Neckargemünd, 15 M.), lies —

Eberbach (**Leininger Hof*; **Krone*, on the Neckar, R. 1 M. 40, B. 70 pf.), an old town, belonging to the Prince of Leiningen, and carrying on a brisk trade in timber. From this point we may in 2 hrs. (guide not absolutely necessary) ascend the *Katzenbuckel* (1959 ft.), the highest of the Odenwald Mts., composed of red sandstone, through which dolerite protrudes at the top. The tower (key kept by the forester at *Katzenbach*, a hamlet on the way up) commands a fine view of the valley of the Neckar, part of the duchy of Baden, and Wurtemberg as far as the Alb and the Black Forest. — To Eberbach, see p. 201.

Above Eberbach the valley still continues to be picturesque.

Stolzeneck, on the left bank, the ruins of a castle of the 13th cent.

Zwingenberg, on the right bank, lying close to the river, is commanded by a picturesquely situated castle of the Margraves of Baden, which was rebuilt in the 16th cent., and has lately been restored and rendered habitable. Five of the eight towers are still preserved. — The Katzenbuckel may also be ascended hence.

Neckargerach, on the right bank. On the hill above are the ruins of the *Minneburg*, which was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The valley now expands.

On the left bank is the *Reiherhalde*, so called from the flocks of herons (Reiher) which have established themselves here.

Obrigheim, on the left bank, a little above which is the ruin of *Dauchstein*.

At *Diedesheim*, on the right bank, the river is crossed by a bridge-of-boats.

Neckarelz (*Ale Post*, or *Löwe*), on the right bank, at the influx of the *Elz* into the Neckar, 15 M. above Eberbach, contains a late Gothic lodge of the Templars. Opposite the town rises the *Neuburg*. Railway from Neckarelz to Heidelberg (32 M.) in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 4 M. 10 pf. 2 M. 75. 1 M. 75 pf.

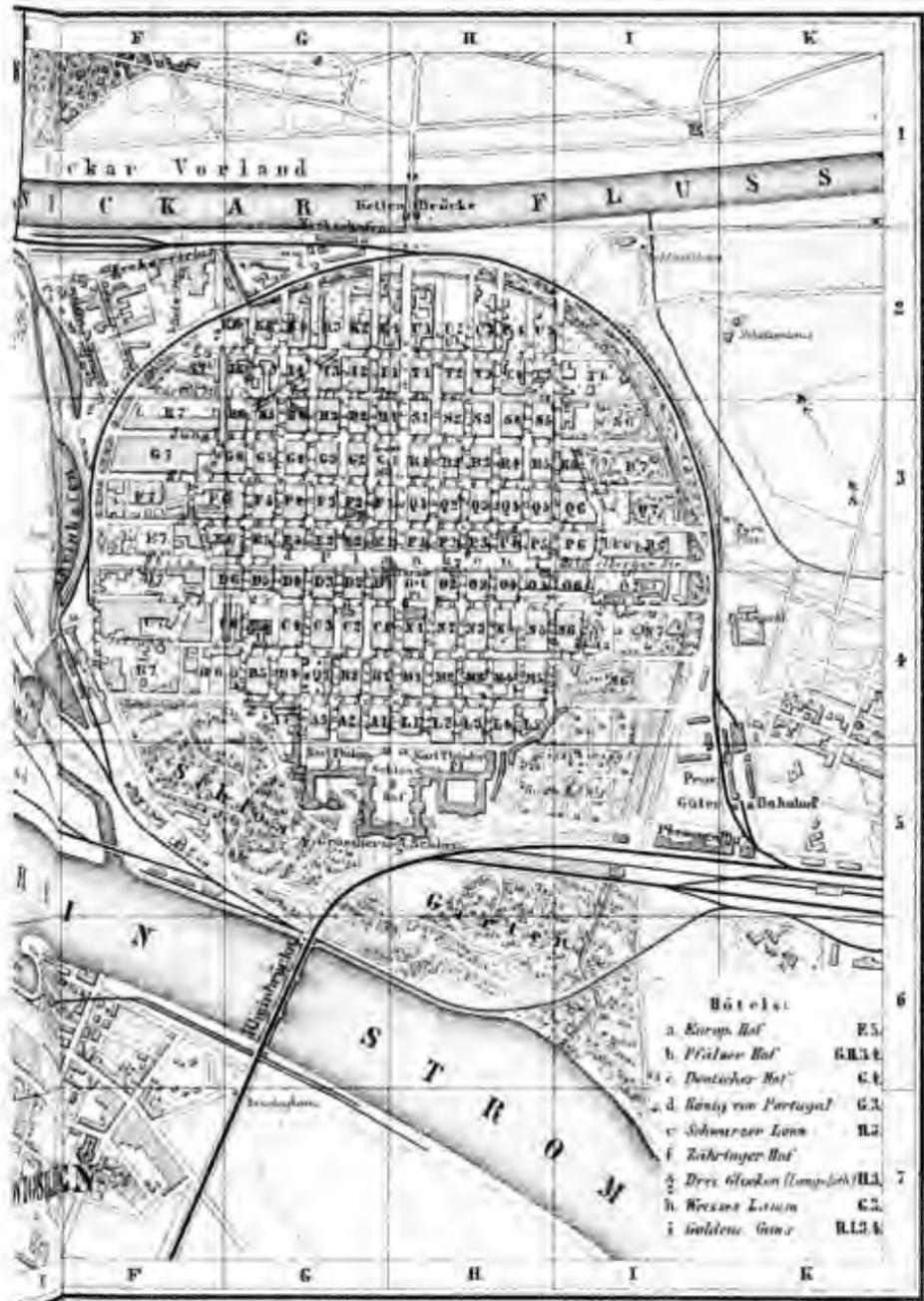
FROM HEIDELBERG TO SCHWETZINGEN, 6 M., railway in 20 min. (fares 80, 55, 35 pf.); to SPEYER R. 17 M., in 1 hr. (fares 1 M. 60, 1 M. 75, 1 M. 75). Stations: 4 M. *Eppelheim*, 5 M. *Plankstadt*.

6 M. **Schwetzingen** (*Erbprinz*, *Hirsch*, and *Adler* by the entrance to the château; *Hôtel Hassler*, at the station), a pleasant little town with 4000 inhab., attracts numerous visitors from Heidelberg. The *Schloss*, erected by Elector Karl Ludwig in 1656, and destroyed by Molac in 1689, but afterwards restored, was the residence of the electors at the beginning of the 18th century. The "GARDENS (comp. Plan of Mannheim) were laid out by Elector Karl Theodor in the middle of the 18th cent. in the style of the grounds at Versailles, and the beautiful old avenues have since been surrounded with grounds in the English style. The gardens cover an area of 117 acres, and are embellished with statues, temples, artificial ruins, a mosque with lofty minarets and other objects in the taste of the 18th century. The fountains play daily from the middle of April to the middle of October. The visitor is recommended to turn to the right on entering. A walk round the whole of the gardens takes about 2 hrs.

Schwetzingen is the junction of the Speyer line with the railway to Mannheim and Carlsruhe (p. 211). The former runs hence to the W., and then to the S.W., and crosses the Rhine by means of a bridge of iron pontoons (comp. p. 225).

Speyer, see p. 226. The *Rhine Station* (15 M.) is near the cathedral; the *Principal Station* (17 M.) is reached in 10 min. more.





31. Mannheim.[†]

Hotels. *PFÄLZER HOF (Pl. b), at the corner of the Parade-Platz and of the Planken, R. from 2*M.* B. 1*M.*, A. 50 pf.; *DEUTSCHER HOF (Pl. c), commercial; *KÖNIG VON PORTUGAL (Pl. d), and HÔTEL LANGELOTH (Pl. g), near the Strohmarkt, less expensive; RICHARD'S HÔTEL, near the station. Second-class: HÔTEL FALKENSTEIN (E. 4, 8), DALBERGER HOF (D. 6, 2), SCHWARZER LÖWE (Pl. e), all well spoken of; ZÄHRINGER HOF (Pl. f); WEISSES LAMM (Pl. h), and GOLDFENE GANS (Pl. i), unpretending.

Restaurants. Stern (B. 2, 4), near the theatre; Cuisi Français, A. 3, 1; Rosenstock, near the Kaufhaus; Restaurant in the Schlossgarten. — **Beer:** Rothes Schaf (C. 1, 10), Grosser Mauerhof (E. 4, 12).

Cabs: in the town, per drive for 1 pers. 50. 2 pers. 60, 3 or 4 pers. 80 pf.; to Ludwigshafen, including bridge-toll 1*1/2 M.*; box 20 pf.

Steamboat. The landing-place is below the bridge over the Rhine, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station at Ludwigshafen, and 1 M. from the Mannheim station. Comp. the Plan. Steamboat to Mayence, viâ Worms, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Post and Telegraph Office in the Planken (Pl. 7; H, 3, 4).

Mannheim (276 ft.) was founded in 1606 by Elector Palatine Frederick IV., and destroyed by the French in 1689. For its subsequent importance it was indebted to Elector Charles Philip, who owing to ecclesiastical differences transferred his residence from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1721.

Mannheim (pop. 46,400, $\frac{1}{2}$ Prot.), situated at the confluence of the Rhine and the Neckar, is the most regularly built town in Germany, being divided into 110 square sections like a chess-board, and is connected with *Ludwigshafen* (p. 214), on the opposite bank of the Rhine, by a railway-bridge, which also serves for carriages and foot-passengers. It is the most important commercial town of the Upper Rhine, tobacco, madder, spelt, and fruit being the staple commodities. The harbours of the Rhine and Neckar and the new Baden railway station, a handsome structure, designed by Helbing of Carlsruhe, are connected by rails for the goods traffic.

The spacious **Schloss** (Pl. 8), erected in 1720-29, and partially destroyed in 1795, occupies the whole of the S.W. side of the town; entrance at the E. side, opposite the Friedrich-Strasse. It contains (in the gateway) a number of *Roman Monuments*, with interesting inscriptions, statues, small Etruscan sarcophagi, &c.; on the first floor of the left wing a *Picture Gallery* with a few good Dutch pictures, a considerable collection of *Engravings* and *Casts*, and a *Natural History Cabinet*.

PICTURE GALLERY (open daily, 8-12, and 2 till dusk, adm. 1*M.*; on Sun. 11-1, and Wed. 3*M.* gratis). Ante-Chamber: Casts of ancient busts; engravings. — Room I.: Modern Baden artists: *Karl Kuntz* (d. 1830), and *Rud. Kuntz* (d. 1848). Several cattle-pieces; *Kobell* (d. 1799), Two large landscapes; 313. *Kirner*, Italian countryman at home. *Marie Ellenrieder*, 300. Head of a child, 307. *Christ*. *Fohr*, 301. Party on the Chiemsee, 302. The Castle of Eberstein. — II.: *L. Cranach*, 31. Dying Mary, and the Visitation, 35. The Nativity and the Annunciation, 24. *Holbein*, Portrait of himself; 25. *Ross*, Senator of Frankfort; 19. *Hamilton* (d. 1754), Game. — III.: 60. *Hondekoeter*, Poultry. — IV.: *119. *Rubens*, Portrait of his first wife, Isabella Brandt; 87. 88. *Ruysdael*, Landscapes. — V.: *Brouwer*, A surgical operation. *Rembrandt*, 123. Christ before Pilate, 122. Two clergymen, 124. A philosopher, 126. The Woman taken in

adultery (in shades of brown). 127. *Potter*, Cattle; 128. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a woman. 141. *Ruysch*, Fruit; 163. *Wenix*, Game. *Terburg*, 183. Singing lesson; 182. Lace-maker. *190. *Wouwerman*, Plundering. — VI.: *Teniers*, 193-196. Scenes of low life; 200. *Van Ostade*, Boors. *Teniers*, *201. Rustic wedding. 205. Boors playing, 219. Scissors-grinder, 222. Peasants singing. 223. *Everdingen*, Landscape; 235. *Joseph Vernet*, Calm sea. *Ostade*, 225. Butcher. 230. Village School. 253. *Le Brun*, Portrait of a counsellor. — VII.: 259. *Cignani*, Joseph and Potiphar. — VIII.: Casts of ancient sculptures.

The **Theatre** (Pl. 10), built last century, restored in 1854, and admirably decorated, is one of the best in S. Germany. Schiller's first pieces, the 'Robbers', 'Fiesco', and 'Cabal and Love', were performed here under his own direction. — **Schiller's Monument** (Pl. 4), which adorns the Schillerplatz, in front of the theatre, was erected in 1862. Adjacent, on the right and left, are the statues of *Iffland* (d. 1814), a distinguished actor who began his career at Mannheim, and *Von Dalberg* (d. 1806), intendant of the theatre down to 1803, both by Widmann, and erected by King Lewis I. of Bavaria in 1864 and 1866.

The following buildings may also be mentioned; the *Jesuits' Church* (Pl. 5), richly decorated with marble and gilding, erected in 1733; the *Observatory*, the *Arsenal* (Pl. 11), and the *Kaufhaus* (Pl. 6), all erected about the middle of last century; the long and handsome magazines of the *Freihafen*; the new *Synagogue*, in the Byzantine style, richly decorated with gilding and arabesques. In the Parade-Platz (Pl. II., 4), in front of the Kaufhaus, is a curious allegorical *Monument*, representing peace and war.

The *Market Place* is adorned with a *Monument* (Pl. 1) to the Elector Charles Theodore. Farther N. in the same direction is the *Suspension Bridge* over the Neckar, constructed in 1845.

The **Railway Bridge** (Pl. G, 6) across the Rhine, with its handsome portals, completed in 1872, connects Mannheim with Ludwigshafen on the opposite bank. The handsome gates were designed by *Durm*, and furnished with groups of figures by *Moest*.

Ludwigshafen (*Deutsches Haus*, in the town; *Straub*, moderate; *Railway Restaurant*; good beer at *Pschorr's* brewery), a place with 9000 inhab., the former *Rheinschanze*, was originally only the *tête-de-pont* of Mannheim. During the revolutionary war it was several times the scene of sanguinary contests. The town, which is daily increasing in commercial importance, was begun in 1843. The *Wharf* is one of the finest on the Rhine. The two new churches, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, are well worthy of inspection.

Ludwigshafen is the central junction of the Palatinate railways, which radiate hence in various directions: to Neustadt, see p. 224; to Worms, p. 216; to Speyer, p. 227. Passengers to and from Mannheim change carriages here.

FROM MANNHEIM TO CARLSRUHE (39 M.) by direct railway (*Rhine Valley Railway*) in 1½ hr. (fares 5 M., 3 M. 30, 2 M. 15 pf.). Scenery uninteresting. 9 M. *Schwetzingen*, see p. 212. 14 M. *Hockenheim*. 30½ M. *Neutassheim*.



Topo. 2. Distance of mls.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Neustadt

10

Eng. miles

Geographical chart from the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society

$19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Waghäusel*, where the Baden insurgents were signally defeated on 21st June, 1849. $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wiesenthal*. 25 M. *Graben-Neudorf*, where the line is intersected by a branch-line between *Rheinsheim* and *Bruchsal*, which passes the ancient imperial fortress of *Philippensburg*, dismantled by the French in 1800. $29\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Linkenheim*. 39 M. *Carlsruhe* (p. 270).

32. From Mayence to Ludwigshafen (*Mannheim*). Worms.

40 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $11\frac{1}{3}\cdot 2$ hrs.: fares 5 M 40, 3 M 60, 2 M 30 pf. (express 6 M 45, 4 M 40 pf.). *Hessische Ludwigsbahn* as far as Worms (in 50-80 min.) and beyond it the *Pfälzische Bahn*.

Mayence, see p. 126. — The train passes under the Darmstadt line, intersects the fortifications, and passes the village of *Weisnau*. — 2 M. *Laubenheim*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bodenheim*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nackenheim*, wine-producing villages, lie on the vine-clad hills to the right, at some distance from the Rhine.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nierstein* (*Anker), a village with 2800 inhab., is noted for its careful vine-culture. The private chapel of the v. *Herding* family contains six large frescoes by Götzenberger. On the hill to the right rises an old wat-h-tower.

12 M. **Oppenheim** (**Hôtel Ritter*), a manufacturing town with 3000 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill rising above the river, is commanded by the red church of St. Catherine and the ruined castle of *Landskron*. The town is mentioned in the Roman itineraries as *Bonconica*; it afterwards became a city of the empire and enjoyed the patronage of the Franconian emperors, particularly Henry IV.; and at a still later period it was an important member of the league of the Rhenish towns. In 1689 the town was destroyed by the French. The Protestant **Catharininenkirche* is a fine Gothic edifice. The E. choir was begun in 1262, and the body of the church was erected in 1317. The W. choir (abbey church), which was consecrated in 1439, has been in ruins since its destruction by the French. The E. part of the church, a cruciform edifice with a tower over the centre and two W. towers, was restored in 1838-43. The windows contain beautiful tracery. In the interior we observe stained glass and tomb-stones of the 15th cent., bearing the arms of the Dalberg, Sickingen, Greiffenclau, and other distinguished families. The finest of the monuments are those of Johann v. Dalberg (d. 1415) and his wife, and their daughter Anna (d. 1410). The sacristan lives on an upper floor to the left of the steps at the principal S. entrance (40 pf.).

Higher up, and connected with the town by a wall and by subterranean passages, rise the ruins of the once famous imperial fortress of *Landskron*, which was burned down by the French. It was erected in the reign of the Emp. Lothaire, and restored by Emp. Rupert, who died here in 1410. Extensive view from the top.

A column of syenite excavated on the *Landskron*, and probably

one of those quarried on the Felsberg (p. 201), has been erected at Oppenheim in memory of the war of 1870-71.

16 M. **Guntersblum** (*Krone*), a small town which formerly belonged to the Count of Leiningen, possesses a Romanesque church with helmet-shaped towers. On the N. side of the town is the château of the count with its gardens. In the plain between Guntersblum and Oppenheim the Salic Conrad II. was elected emperor on 4th Sept. 1024.

18 M. *Altsheim*; 20 M. *Mettenheim*; 22½ M. *Osthofen*.

27½ M. **Worms**, see below

From Worms to Darmstadt by the junction-line to the Rhine and via *Rosengarten*, see p. 197.

From Worms to Monsheim (Bingen, Dürkheim, etc.), see p. 222. — *Pfeddersheim*, the halfway station, possesses ancient fortifications.

32 M. **Frankenthal** (*Hôtel Kauffmann*; *Otto*), a busy, regularly-built town with 5600 inhab., possessing a number of manufactories and considerable nursery gardens, was founded by Calvinists who were banished from the Netherlands by the Spaniards in 1554. The portal of the late Romanesque *Abbey Church*, situated at the back of the Roman Catholic church, founded in 1119, and consecrated in 1224, is worthy of inspection. Frankenthal is connected with the Rhine, which is 3 M. distant, by a canal constructed in 1777. — 38 M. *Oggersheim*. The Loretto church here is a fine building. A memorial tablet on a house in the Schiller-Strasse records that Schiller resided here in 1781. He was at that time engaged in writing his ‘*Kabale und Liebe*’.

40½ M. **Ludwigshafen**, see p. 214. — Passengers for Mannheim, Heidelberg, etc. generally change carriages here. *Route to Speyer, Neustadt, Landau, etc.*, see p. 223.

Worms (**Europäischer Hof*, at the station, with restaurant, R. 2-2½, B. 1.//, D. 2.// 50 pf.; **Alter Kaiser*, Andreas-Str., near the cathedral; **Hôtel Hartmann*, Kämmerer-Str.; these of the first class. *Bellevue*, opposite Luther's Monument; *Rheinischer Hof*, on the river, ¾ M. from the town; *Railway Restaurant*; *Worrel's restaurant*), one of the most ancient, and in the middle ages most important, towns in Germany, lies in the rich plain of the *Wonnegau*, ¾ M. from the Rhine. It contains 15,000 inhab. (9000 Protestants, 5000 Roman Catholics, and 1000 Jews), whose chief occupation is the culture of the vine (pp. 218, 219), but who of late years have also established a number of leather and other manufactories.

Worms is the *Civitas Vangionum* of the Romans, which, after the period of the migrations of the barbarian hordes, became the capital of the kingdom of the Burgundians, who had descended from the Baltic Sea (431). The Franconian kings, and afterwards Charlemagne and his successors, frequently resided at Worms. The war against the Saxons was planned here in 772, and here the great contest concerning the investiture of the bishops with ring and staff was adjusted by the Concordat between the Emp. Henry V and Pope Calixtus II. As a free city of the Empire, Worms, in the disputes between the emperors and the princes, always

espoused the cause of the former, and was specially faithful to the unfortunate Henry IV. Its fidelity was rewarded by the grant of various privileges, chiefly of a commercial character. The union between Worms and Mayence was the foundation of the Confederation of Rhenish Towns. At Worms, in April 1521, was held the Imperial Diet, at which Luther defended his doctrines before the Emperor Charles V., six Electors, and a large and august assemblage, concluding with the words: 'Here I stand, I cannot act otherwise, God help me! Amen.'

In the time of Frederick Barbarossa the town contained 70,000 inh., but at the beginning of the 17th cent. the number had dwindled to 40,000. The Thirty Years' War proved very disastrous to Worms, which was repeatedly occupied and laid under contribution by Mansfeld and Tilly, the Spaniards, and the Swedes. In 1689 the town was treated with savage cruelty by Mélac and the young Duc de Créqui. After having been pillaged, it was set on fire, and, with the exception of the cathedral and synagogue, soon became one smouldering heap of ruins. The town retained its independence down to the Peace of Luneville in 1801, and after the short-lived French supremacy was annexed to Hessen-Darmstadt in 1815, when its inhabitants numbered about 5000.

Proceeding straight from the railway-station by the Carmeliter-Strasse, flanked by new houses with gardens, we reach the *Luther-Platz*, situated at the entrance to the town, and occupying the place of the former ramparts. It is embellished with ***Luther's Monument**, designed by *Rietschel*, partially modelled by him, and completed after his death by *Kietz* and *Dondorf* of Dresden (erected in 1868).

This imposing memorial of the great Reformer of Germany, the execution of which occupied nine years and cost about 17,000*l.*, merits examination. A massive platform, 16 yds. square and 9½ ft. high, bears in its centre a large pedestal, surrounded by seven smaller ones. The central base or pedestal is surmounted by another pedestal in bronze, adorned with reliefs from Luther's life, and medallion portraits of his contemporaries who contributed to the Reformation. On it stands Luther's *Statue in bronze, 11 ft. in height, a commanding figure. In his left hand he holds a Bible, on which his right hand is placed emphatically; while his face, on which faith is admirably pourtrayed, is turned upwards. 'He is surrounded by a row of bold spirits, who before, or along with him had fought the last struggle for the freedom of the Reformation, or were privileged to promote it in various positions of life.' At the corners of the chief pedestal, in a sitting posture, are four precursors of the Reformation: in front, r. *Huss (d. 1415), l. *Savonarola (d. 1498); at the back, r. Wickliffe (d. 1387), l. Petrus Waldus (d. 1197). On the side-pedestals in front are Philip the Generous of Hessen on the right, and Frederick the Wise of Saxony on the left; at the back McLanchthon on the right, and Reuchlin on the left (each 9 ft. in height). Between these, on lower pedestals, are allegorical figures of the towns of (r.) *Magdeburg (mourning), (l.) Augsburg (making confession), and (at the back) Speyer (protesting). Between these figures are the arms of the 24 towns of Germany which first embraced the reformed faith.

The monument is surrounded with tasteful pleasure-grounds.

A little to the S. of the Luther-Platz is the SCHLOSS-PLATZ, on the N. side of the cathedral, the site of the *Bischofshof*, or episcopal palace, in which Luther made his defence in 1521. The building was destroyed by the French in 1689, and again in 1794. On its massive sub-structure the handsome *Heil'sche Haus* has been erected in the late Renaissance style. *Heil's Garden*, a pleasant resort, is open from 11 to 5.

The **Cathedral** is a building of very ancient origin, but nothing

now remains of the original structure. The W. towers, the oldest part of the present building, date from the beginning of the 12th cent., having been consecrated in 1110. The remainder of the building was consecrated in 1181. The S. portal, richly adorned with sculptures of scriptural subjects and allegorical figures of the Church and the Synagogue, dates from the 14th century. With its four elegant towers (the one at the N.E. angle restored in 1472), two domes, and double choir, the Cathedral ranks, like those of Speyer and Mayence, among the finest examples of Romanesque architecture in Germany. The exterior in particular is strikingly effective.

The *Interior (Entrance on the S. side; fee to the sacristan, for whom a boy may be sent, 50 pf.). 111 yds. long, 29 yds. wide, across transept 40 yds. wide, nave 105 ft. high, has been recently restored. The tawdry decoration of the E. choir with marble and gilding dates from the 18th century. The *Sculptures* representing Daniel in the lions' den, in the first S. chapel on the right, and the *Tombstone of the three Franconian Princesses* of the 14th cent., now in the N. aisle, are interesting.

The *Baptistery*, on the left side of the S. Portal, contains some large stone *High-Reliefs, dating from 1187 and 1188, admirably executed, and in excellent preservation. They were presented by noble families of Worms and placed in the old cloisters of 1484, but on the demolition of the latter in 1813 were removed to their present position; they represent the Annunciation, Descent from the Cross, Resurrection, Nativity, and Genealogy of Christ. Here, too, is the *Tombstone* of the knight Eberhard von Heppenheim (d. 1559), a well-executed kneeling figure in armour. The font is from the ancient chapel of St. John, which was taken down in 1807. The paintings of the two patron saints of the church, St. Peter und St. Paul, with other saints on the back, alone escaped the French conflagration.

It may interest those versed in German lore to know that the space in front of the cathedral was the scene of the quarrel between Brunhilde and Chriemhilde, recorded in the 14th Adventure of the *Nibelungenlied*. A little to the S., in the Andreas-Platz, is the late Romanesque *Andreaskirche*, near which is the *Luginsland*, a watch-tower of the 13th century. The vicinity of the Luginsland and the 'Catterloch', to the S. of the Speyerer Thor, yield a highly esteemed wine.

The roads to the W. lead from the cathedral to the MARKET-PLACE, which contains the *Dreifaltigkeitskirche*, or church of the Trinity. The streets leading out of the market-place, the Kämmerer-Strasse on the N., and the Speyerer-Strasse on the S., intersect the whole town from the Mainzer to the Speyerer Thor.

Near the Mainzer Thor, in the Judengasse, which diverges to the right of the Kämmerer-Strasse, is situated the *Synagogue*, an insignificant building dating from the 11th cent., but completely remodelled in the 13th cent. and now quite modernised. The Jewish community of Worms is one of the oldest in Germany.

In the Mainzer suburb, which was destroyed by the Swedes and French, the late Gothic **Liebfrauenkirche* (*Church of our Lady*), 1/2 M. from the Mainzer Thor, alone escaped. The church, which has been lately restored, is in the shape of a cruciform basilica,

with a triforium and two W. towers. It replaces an older edifice, and was consecrated in 1467; the keystone of the vaulted roof bears the arms of the different corporations of Worms who caused it to be built. The only object of interest in the interior is a curious old painted sculpture of the Entombment, with life-size figures, to the right of the principal entrance. The stained glass is modern. The W. Portal is enriched with sculpture. The wine called *Liebfrauenmilch* (see Introd.) is yielded by vineyards near the church.—To regain the station ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) we turn to the right (W.) in front of the door.

The Rhine anciently flowed round a meadow known as the **Rosengarten**, on the right bank of the river, opposite Worms (now the terminus of the Darmstadt railway, p. 197). To this spot attach many ancient traditions, preserved in the Nibelungen and other heroic poems. Worms is, indeed, the centre of these romantic legends.

Three miles to the N.W. of Worms lies *Hernsheim*, with the château of the Dalbergs, one of the most ancient and illustrious families in Germany.

33. From Mannheim to Neunkirchen (*Saarbrücken*).

71 M. RAILWAY (*Pfälzische Eisenbahn*) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 9 M 50, 6 M 30, 4 M 10 pf. (express 10 M 80, 7 M 60 pf.).

The train crosses the Rhine by the new Railway Bridge (p. 214), which affords a pleasing glimpse of the river, to (2 M.) *Ludwigshafen* (p. 214), beyond which it runs for an hour through fields of corn and tobacco. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rheingönheim*. $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mutterstadt*. 9 M. *Schifferstadt* (junction for *Speyer*, p. 227, which may be reached in 15 min., fares 55 and 35 pf., and *Germersheim*, p. 229). The *Haardt Mts.* are now approached. 12 M. *Böhl-Iggelheim*. $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hassloch*.

20 M. **Neustadt** (p. 224) is the junction of the line to Dürkheim (R. 34) and to Landau (R. 35). The *Saarbrücken* line now enters the mountain-district of the *Westrich*. For an hour the train winds up the wooded ravine of the *Speyerbach*, and penetrates the variegated sandstone rocks by means of 12 tunnels. Beyond Neustadt, on a hill to the right, stand the red ruins of the *Wolfsburg*.

$24\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Lambrecht-Grevenhausen* (**Klein*), two villages founded by French emigrants, with extensive cloth-factories. On a neighbouring height, the ruins of *Neidenfels*. At (31 M.) **Frankenstein** (*Gaffen*) the valley is remarkably picturesque; above the tunnel is a fine old ruined castle; to the right is the rock called the *Teufelsleiter* ('devil's ladder'). In a secluded valley to the right lies the ruin of *Diemerstein*, with private pleasure-grounds. The tunnel is 1487 yds. in length.

$34\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hochspeyer*, the highest station on the line, and the junction for the *Alsenzbahn* to *Münster am Stein* and *Kreuznach*, see p. 139.

41 M. Kaiserslautern (**Zum Karlsberg; *Schwan; Hôtel Krafft*), one of the chief towns in the Palatinate, situated in the hilly tract of the Westrich, with over 18,000 inhab., and considerable spinning factories, iron-works and breweries, was once a residence of Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, who erected a magnificent palace here in 1153. The building was destroyed during the Spanish War of Succession, and the site is now occupied by a house of correction. His memory is still revered here, as he presented the town with a wood, worth 30,000 fl. annually. The *Protestant Church* with its three towers owes its foundation to the same monarch, but in its present form belongs wholly to the 13th and 14th centuries. The *Fruchthalle*, or corn-hall, is a large and handsome building. A battle was fought at Kaiserslautern in 1793 between the Prussians and the French.

Diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Kaiserslautern to (7 M.) *Otterberg*, with a Cistercian abbey founded in 1134 and now suppressed. The abbey church, an imposing structure in the transition style, was probably completed in 1225.

Between Kaiserslautern and Homburg the line runs near the 'Kaiserstrasse', a road constructed by Napoleon, and skirts the *Landstuhler Bruch*, an extensive moor at the base of wooded hills.

50½ M. Landstuhl (*Engel*), was once a seat of the Sickingen family, whose castle, with its huge walls, 25 ft. thick, lies in ruins above the town. Franz von Sickingen was besieged here by the Electors of the Palatinate and Trèves in 1523, and lost his life by the falling of a beam. His remains were interred in a vault under the church, but the monument erected to his memory was destroyed by the French. Another has recently been erected, and the paths about the castle have been repaired. Keys at the forester's. The Roman Catholic *Orphan Asylum* was erected in 1853.

FROM LANDSTUHL TO **CUSSEL** 18 M. branch-railway in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 M. 50 pf., 1 M.). The line intersects the *Landstuhler Bruch* (see above). **3 M Ramstein.** At (83½ M.) *Glan-Münchweiler* the attractive valley of the *Glan* is entered, and followed as far as (15 M.) *Altenglan*. The line then turns in a sharp angle towards the W., and enters the *Cuseler Thal*. **Cusel** (*Zum Mainzer Hof*), a busy little town with cloth and other factories, was burned down by the French in 1791, on suspicion of being concerned in a forgery of 'assignats'. In the neighbourhood are considerable basalt quarries.

54½ M. Hauptstuhl. **57 M. Bruchmühlbach.** **63 M. Homburg** (*Dünnuler*), a small town with a handsome Roman Catholic Church, built in 1840. The 'Bergschloss Homburg' has entirely disappeared. The castle of *Curtisberg*, on a hill $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E., was built by Duke Charles II. of the Zweibrücken Palatinate in 1780, and destroyed by the French in 1793.

BRANCH LINE (23 min.; fare 65 or 45 pf.) by *Schwarzenacker* (junction for St. Ingbert, 12 M.) and *Einod* to —

7 M. Zweibrücken (*Zweibrücker Hof; Pfälzer Hof*), formerly the residence of the Dukes of the Zweibrücken-Palatinate, and known to the literary world as the place where the *Editiones Bipontinae* of classical authors were published. It is now one of the largest towns in the Rhenish Palatinate and contains the chief court of the district, which

occupies the old castle. To the left of the E. entrance to the town is the new prison. When Charles X. (Gustavus) of the Zweibrücken family ascended the Swedish throne, the Duchy became subject to Sweden, which it continued to be till the death of Charles XII. in 1719. The *Alexanderkirche* contains the burial vaults of the ducal house. — To *Landau*, see p. 229.

Beyond ($67\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bexbach* the line enters a productive coal district in the Prussian dominions.

71 M. **Neunkirchen**, and thence to (85 M.) **Saarbrücken**, see p. 142.

34. From Bingen or Mayence to Alzey and Neustadt.

RAILWAY FROM BINGEN TO ALZEY, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $3\frac{3}{4}-4\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 M. 75, 1 M. 85, 1 M. 20 pf.). **FROM MAYENCE TO ALZEE**, 27 M., in $4\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 M. 45, 2 M. 30, 1 M. 50 pf.). **FROM ALZEE TO NEUSTADT** ("Hessische Ludwigsbahn" to *Monsheim*, and beyond it "Pfälzische Bahn"), 37 M., in $1\frac{1}{4}-2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (2nd cl. 3 M. 20 pf.). Frequent change of carriages. The route from Mayence to Neustadt via Ludwigshafen is preferable.

FROM BINGEN (p. 106) **TO ALZEY**. The train leaves the Rhine at (2 M.) *Kempten*, and turns southwards. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Büdesheim-Dromersheim*, wine-producing places; 7 M. *Gensingen-Horrweiler*; 10 M. *Sprenzlingen*; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gaubickelheim*; 14 M. *Wallertheim*; 16 M. *Armsheim*, with a fine Gothic church of 1430 (branch-line to *Flonheim*); $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albig*; $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Alzey*.

FROM MAYENCE (p. 126) **TO ALZEY**. — 1 M. *Gartenfeld*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gonsenheim*, favourite resorts of the Mainzers. A tower on the *Lenneberg*, 1 hr. from Gonsenheim, commands a fine view. To the left is the Roman aqueduct of *Zahlbach*; to the right lies *Finthen*. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marienborn*; 10 M. *Klein-Winterheim*; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nieder-Olm*; $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nieder-Saulheim*; 19 M. *Wörrstadt*; $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Armsheim* (see above); $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albig*; 27 M. *Alzey*.

Alzey (*Hôtel Maschmann*), a Hessian town with 5500 inhab., on the *Selz*, possesses a late Gothic church and the ruins of a castle destroyed by the French in 1687.

FROM ALZEY TO LANGMEIL (for *Kaiserslautern*). 22 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 M. 95, 1 M. 30 pf.). 3 M. *Wahlheim*; 7 M. *Morschheim*; 10 M. **Kirchheimbolanden** (*Hôtel Decker*, or *Traube*; *Bechtelsheimer*), a busy little town, with a château of the former princes of Nassau-Weilburg, restored after a fire in 1861. — 13 M. *Marnheim*, etc., see p. 222.

FROM KIRCHHEIMBOLANDEN TO THE DONNERSBERG. A good road ascends from the town to (4 M.) *DANNENFELS* (**Gümbel*, **Lander*, both unpretending; *Pension Donnersberg* in the Villa Decker), situated on the slope to the S. of the road, in the midst of beautiful old chestnut-trees, and visited as a summer resort. The *Donnersberg* (2244 ft.), the *Mons Jovis* of the Romans, French *Mont-Toussire*, is ascended hence in 1 hr. (guide with the key of the tower, 1 M.). The tower on the summit, 98 ft. in height, commands an extensive view, embracing the course of the Rhine upwards to a point near Speyer, the Haardt Mts. towards the S., and the Odenwald and Taunus to the E. — **FROM ROCKENHAUSEN** (p. 139), a railway-station on the W. side of the mountain, the ascent occupies the same time. A road leads thence to (4 M.) the village of *Marienthal*, where the handsome modern Gothic church contains good monuments of Counts of Falkenstein (one, with seven children, who died in 1556-63) from an earlier church. From Marienthal to the tower (with guide and the key) 1 hr. — The *Donnersberg* may also be ascended from *Winnweiler* (p. 139; through the Falkenstein valley, steep, 3 hrs.), or from *Marnheim* (see p. 222; 2 hrs.).

FROM ALZEBY TO NEUSTADT. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kettenheim*; 5 M. *Eppelsheim*; 7 M. *Gundersheim*; $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Niederflörsheim*; 12 M. *Monsheim*, the junction for Worms (p. 216) and for Marnheim and Langmeil.

FROM MONSHEIM TO LANGMEIL, 22 M. — 2 M. *Wachenheim*; 4 M. *Harzheim-Zell*, on the Pfriembach, with extensive vineyards; $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albsheim*; 9 M. *Marnheim*, where the Alzey line diverges (p. 221).

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Göltheim-Dreisen*. — The village of *Göltheim* lies $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E. of the station. Near it rises the *Hasenbühl*, where Emperor Adolph of Nassau was defeated and slain by Albert of Austria on 2nd July, 1298. At the S.W. end of the town is a modern *Chapel* designed by Voit, into the walls of which is built the old 'Königskreuz', a figure of the Saviour in red sandstone, erected on the battle-field in the 14th cent. Below the cross is the inscription: '*Anno milleno trecentis bis minus annis Julio mense Rex Adolphus cadit ense*', with an addition to the effect that the monument was restored by Count Lewis of Nassau in 1611.

18 M. *Börstadt*; 22 M. *Langmeil*. The Alsenz line, see p. 139.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hohensülzen*; $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bockenheim*; $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albsheim*.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Grünstadt** (*Hôtel Hagen*; *Pfälzer Hof*) was the residence of the Counts of Leiningen down to the time of the French Revolution. The ruins of their old châteaux of *Alt-* and *Neu-Leiningen*, which were destroyed by the French in 1690, lie on a hill in the distance to the right.

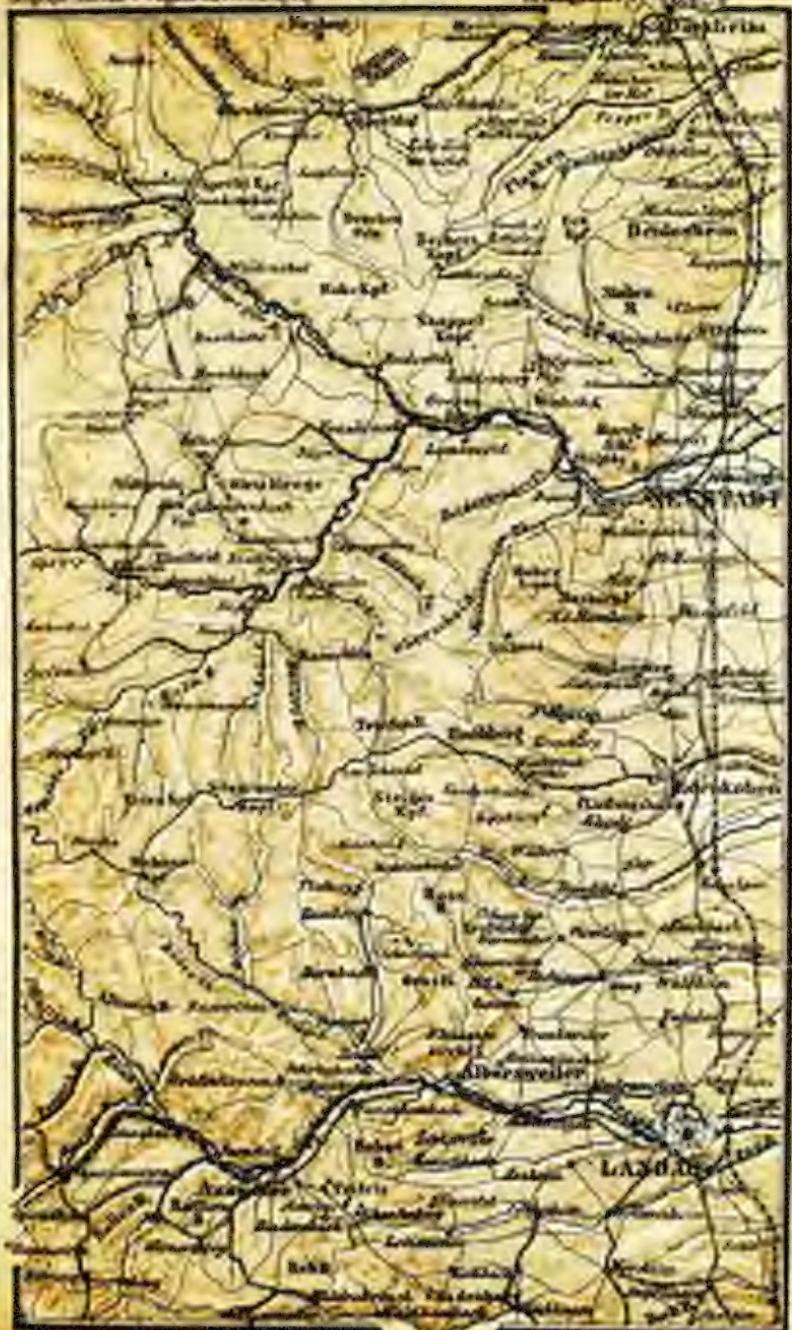
20 M. *Kirchheim-an-der-Eck*; $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Freinsheim*; 24 M. *Erpolzheim*. Extensive vineyards in every direction.

27 M. **Dürkheim** (**Vier Jahreszeiten*, on the E. side, dear; **Häusling*, not far from the station, R. 1 // 80, B. 70 pf.; *Zum Haardtgebirge*, unpretending), with 7000 inhab., one of the busiest towns in the Palatinate, with its conspicuous new Gothic spire, is beautifully situated among the vineyards of the Haardt Mts. The town was almost entirely rebuilt after the destruction of the castle of the Counts of Leiningen by the Elector Palatine Frederick in 1471, and again after the ravages of the French in 1489. It afterward enjoyed great prosperity as the residence of the Princes of Leiningen-Hartenburg, whose handsome palace, in which I Island once acted, and which was burned down by the French in 1794, occupied the site of the present town-hall. The neighbouring salt-baths of *Philippshalle*, which attract visitors in spring, are managed by the municipality. The town, which is surrounded by pleasant promenades, is much visited in autumn for the grape-cure.

On an abrupt eminence at the entrance to the *Isenachthal*, about 1 M. from Durkheim, lie the picturesque ruins of the Benedictine Abbey of ***Limburg**, once a château of the Salic Count Conrad the Elder, who was elected king of Germany in 1024 (Conrad II.). His eldest son Conrad having perished while engaged in hunting, the king determined to convert his ancestral castle into a religious house for the welfare of his son's soul. On 12th July, 1030, at 4 a.m., as the chroniclers inform us, he and his queen Gisela accordingly laid the foundation stone of the church, and at a later hour on the same day he is said to have also laid the first stone of the Sprey cathedral. The Abbey of Limburg was completed twelve years later and presented to the Benedictines, who soon acquired large possessions. The abbots placed themselves under the protection of the Hartenburg Counts of Leiningen, but having quarrelled with them, their abbey was taken and destroyed by Count Emich VIII. in 1501. The buildings were partially re-created between 1515 and 1554,

HAARDT.

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but the abbey having been suppressed by Elector Frederick III. in 1574, they gradually fell to decay. The ruins of the imposing **BASILICA**, which now belongs to government, and affords an admirable example of the style of the 11th cent., are surrounded with pleasant grounds. The S.W. tower, dating from the beginning of the 16th cent., commands a fine view (137 steps). Part of the original cloisters and the burial chapel, which is open at the top, are still preserved. Charming view in three different directions. (*Turvern* at the top.)

We may now proceed towards the W., either by a hilly path along the heights, or by *Hausen*, to the ***Hartenburg**, the conspicuous red ruins of which are situated in the Isenachthal, 2 M. from the Limburg. This extensive castle was erected by the Counts of Leiningen about the year 1200, and was afterwards enlarged; in 1510 it was restored in the Renaissance style, and in 1791 was blown up by the French. The ruin is surrounded with pleasant promenades. On the E. side, on the path from the Limburg, there is a large grass-plot where tournaments were once held, planted with fine lime-trees, and commanding a pleasing survey of the valley. At the foot of the castle lies the village of *Hartenburg* (*Hirsch*), 3 M. from Dürkheim. A visit to the two castles in the reverse direction is recommended (an excursion of about 4 hrs. in all, including stoppages, carriage with one horse from Dürkheim to the village of Hartenburg $3\frac{1}{2}$ M.).

To the N.W. of Dürkheim rises the wooded **Kastanienberg**, the summit of which is enclosed by a rude stone rampart, 57-100 ft. broad, 7-13 ft. high, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. in circumference, called the **Heidenmauer**, and probably, like the similar structure on the Altkönig, of ancient Germanic origin. On the right the rampart is overtopped by the **Tenfelstein**, a rock 13 ft. in height. The 'heathens' wall and the abbey of Limburg furnished Cooper with the materials for one of his novels. The paths are provided with finger-posts, which indicate the way to several good points of view. One of the finest of these is the *Peterskopf* (1630 ft.), 1 hr. from the Teufelsstein; at the foot of it is the forester's house *Weilach*.

On the hill to the right, beyond Dürkheim, we observe the Limburg, and nearer the railway rises the 'Flaggenturm' (view). — $29\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Wachenheim** (*Dalberger Hof*); on the hill lies the ruined **Wachtenburg**, or *Geiersburg*, once the property of the Salic dukes, and afterwards that of the Counts Palatine, destroyed in 1689. The handsome country-houses and gardens here belong to wealthy wine-merchants. To the left lies *Forst*, a village which yields excellent wine. — $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Deidesheim** (**Bayrischer Hof*) is another wine-producing place and the residence of many extensive vineyard proprietors. $34\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mussbach*; on the hill to the right lie the long villages of *Königshofen* and *Gimmeldingen*.

37 M. *Neustadt*, see p. 224.

35. From Ludwigshafen to Weissenburg and Strassburg.

RAILWAY to Weissenburg (48 M.) in $13\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 6 M. 20, 4 M. 10, 2 M. 65 pf.; express, 7 M. 10 pf., or 4 M. — Express from Ludwigshafen to Strassburg (49 M.) in $31\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 13 M., 9 M. 20 pf.

Ludwigshafen, see p. 214. The train traverses the fertile plain of the Rhine, with its extensive vineyards and fields of corn and tobacco. — 3 M. *Rheingönheim*, 5 M. *Mutterstadt*. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schifferstadt*, the junction for Speyer ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.; fares 55, 30 pf.) and Germersheim (see p. 229).

The train approaches the Haardt Mts. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bühl-Iggel-*

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heim; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. Hassloch; 19 M. Neustadt, junction for the lines to Dürkheim, Alzey (R. 34), and Kaiserslautern-Neunkirchen (R. 33). Carriages generally changed here.

Neustadt an der Haardt (**Löwe*, at the station, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$. //; *Goldene Krone*, in the town; *Schiff*, near the church; *Pfälzer Hof*, *Weisses Lamm*, and *Saalbach Hôtel and Restaurant*, at the station; *Bender*; *Railway Restaurant*), situated at the entrance to the valley of the *Speyererbach*, the largest town in the Haardt district (10,500 inhab.), possesses several manufactories, and carries on a considerable wine-trade. (Palatinate wines, see Introd.) The handsome Gothic *Abbey Church*, founded in 1354 and completed in 1849, contains the tombstones of several of the Counts Palatine, the founders of Neustadt. The Rom. Cath. *Ludwigskirche*, a modern Gothic Church, was consecrated in 1862. The *Stadthaus*, formerly a Jesuit college, was built in 1743. Fine view from the *Schiesshaus*, 5 min. from the station.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Neustadt lies the small village of **Haardt**, the way to which is indicated by a finger-post just outside the town. Near it rise the ivy-clad ruins of the castle of *Winzingen*, or 'Haardter Schloss', with pleasant grounds (not accessible). Beyond the village, near the church, are the * *Wolf'schen Anlagen* (open to the public), the upper part of which, by the Eremitage, commands an admirable survey of the valley of the Rhine (evening light best).

FROM NEUSTADT TO THE MAXBURG, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — From the road between the station and the town we turn to the S., passing the *Schiesshaus* on the left. At (25 min.) *Oberhambach* we ascend the steep paved path to the right; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., finger-post; 25 min., the top (custodian 40 pf.). The ***Maxburg**, or *Hambacher Schloss*, formerly called the *Kestenburg* ('chestnut castle'), is conspicuously situated on a spur of the Haardt 1080 ft. above the sea, and about 650 ft. above the plain. The handsome château was re-erected in the Gothic style by *Voit*, by order of *Max II.* of Bavaria, but is in a neglected condition. Large fragments of Roman walls are still exposed to view, this having probably been the site of one of the *castra stativa* which commanded Germania Superior. The mediæval castle, which is said to have been built by *Henry II.*, came into the possession of the Bishops of Speyer in 1100. In the Peasant War of 1525 the castle was pillaged and destroyed, but a few years later was restored at the expense of the peasantry. In 1552 it was burned down by Margrave *Albert Alci-biades* of Brandenburg, and, like most of the castles in the Palatinate, was finally destroyed by the mercenaries of the 'most Christian' Grand Monarque in 1688. On 27th May, 1832, the 'Hambacher Fest', the first great public meeting in Germany, took place here.

A steep path descends from the Maxburg to (1.4 hr.) *Diedesfeld* and (1.2 hr.) the railway-station of *Maikammer* (see below). — Or from the Maxburg we may proceed to (1.2 hr.) *Maikammer*, (1 hr.) *Edenkoben*, (1.2 hr.) *Rhodt*, and the *Villa Ludwigshöhe* (see below).

Neustadt is a terminal station. The train next skirts the extensive vineyards of the Haardt district, commanding beautiful views, especially by morning light. — $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Maikammer*; to the right rises the Maxburg (see above), which may be reached hence in 1 hr.; farther distant is the *Kalmit* (2230 ft. above the sea-level), which may be ascended in 2 hrs., with a belvedere at the top. On a height more to the S., by the village of *St. Martin*, 2 M. from Maikammer, are the ruins of the *Kropsburg*, which once belonged to the Dalbergs.

24½ M. **Edenkoben** (**Schaaf*, with pleasant garden; *Pfälzer Hof*), a cheerful little town, with a sulphur-spring, is much frequented for the grape-cure in autumn. Near the thriving village of *Rhodt*, 3 M. from Edenkoben, is seen the royal *Villa Ludwigs-höhe*, above which rises the ruined *Rietburg* or *Rippburg*. The villa, built for Lewis I. by Gärtner, commands a charming view.

Stations *Edesheim*, *Knöringen*. The train crosses the *Queich*, which formed the boundary between Alsace and the Palatinate down to 1815, and still separates the Vosges and Haardt Mts.

30½ M. **Landau** (**Pfälzer Hof*, in the market, R. 1½-2 hr.; **Schwan*, or *Post*; *Zur Gewerbehalle*; *Körber*, at the Franzö. Thor, unpretending; omnibus into the town 25 pf.), a town with 7000 inhab. (½ Protestants), was a fortified place at an early period. In the Thirty Years' War it was besieged and taken seven times; in 1680 it was captured by Louis XIV., and in 1686 was fortified by Vauban. From the Peace of Rastatt (1714) down to 1815 it remained in the hands of the French, after which it was annexed to Bavaria. In 1867 the fortifications were removed.

From Landau to *Germersheim*, see p. 230

From Landau to *Anweiler* and *Zweibrücken*, see p. 230.

About 5 M. to the N.W. of Landau (diligence once daily) is the village of *Gleisweiler* (1066 ft. above the sea-level), which lies at the foot of the *Taufelsberg* (1950 ft.: "View of the Vosges"), with a large *Hydropathic Establishment*, with whey, grape, and 'cow-house air' cures (also a *Hotel*; pension, including medical attendance, 30-50 M. per week). Pleasant walk of 1½ hr. to the S.W. to the ruin of *Scharfeneck*, with fine views.

To the right are visible the Madenburg, the Trifels, the Münzberg, and the Rehberg (comp. p. 231). — 35½ M. *Rohrbach*; 38 M. *Winden*, junction for *Maxau* and *Carlsruhe* (see p. 273), and for *Bergzabern* (p. 232; 6 M., in 25 min., fares 55, 25 pf.).

42½ M. *Schaidt*, the last Bavarian station. The train enters Alsace and crosses the *Lauter*. To the left are the Bienwald and the Geisberg (see below).

48 M. **Weissenburg** (**Engel*, in the town; *Europäischer Hof*, at the railway station), a very ancient town with 7000 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the Merovingian kings, was the seat of an independent abbey, founded by Dagobert II., down to 1534. The **Abbey Church of St. Peter and St. Paul* is a noble example of the early Gothic style (13th cent.), with a tower above the centre of the transept. In the interior are fine stained-glass windows, of the 13th (Romanesque; on the S. side), 14th, and 15th centuries. It is adjoined on the N. side by handsome Gothic cloisters, which have been recently restored and converted into a Museum for Antiquities found in the vicinity of Weissenburg.

On 4th Aug., 1870, part of the German army under the Crown Prince of Prussia gained a decisive victory here over the French under Douay. The town and the *Geisberg*, 2 M. to the S., were occupied by the French, but were attacked by Prussians from the E. and Bavarians from the N., and both taken after a severe struggle. In order to form an idea of the nature

of the ground, the traveller should follow the Lauterburg road, turn to the right about 1 M. from the station, cross the railway, and proceed by a footpath to the château of *Geisberg*, now occupied by peasants. The front of the building still bears marks of the bullets and other projectiles with which it was showered. Douay fell at the top of the hill, on the way to which numerous graves of the fallen are passed. The traveller may now return by the Hagenau road on the W. side, a round of 2 hrs. in all.

On quitting Weissenburg the train describes a circuit round the *Geisberg*, passes stations *Riedselz*, *Hundsbach*, and *Hoffen*, and reaches —

58 M. **Sulz unter dem Walde** (**Goldner Apfel*; **Rössle*; carriage to *Reichshofen* and back, 14-16 fr. besides gratuity), the best starting-point for a visit to the battle-field of 6th Aug. 1870.

Leaving the station, the traveller follows the road as far as the middle of the village, and then turns to the left. Beyond the village the road to (12½ M.) *Reichshofen* leads to the left to *Kützenhausen* and *Merckweiler*. On the right, a little farther, lies *Preusendorf*, whence the 5th Prussian corps marched on the morning of 6th Aug. At the point where the road begins to descend into the valley of the *Sauer*, a few paces beyond a finger-post (4½ M. from Sulz), which indicates the road of *Tiefenbach* to the left, and *Goersdorf* to the right, an admirable view of the entire battle-field is disclosed (the Crown-Prince was stationed on the fields to the right): in the valley opposite the spectator lies *Wörth*, with its ancient castle-tower, which with *Fröschweiler* and *Elsasshausen* to the left also situated on the hill, formed the centre of the French position. By noon the Germans had possessed themselves of *Wörth*, but the height of *Fröschweiler* held out against them until the 11th corps advanced from *Gunstett* behind the woods and stormed *Elsasshausen*, and the Bavarians marched up from *Langensulzbach*, the red roofs of which peep through the woods on the right. From *Wörth* (following the road to the right in the village) to *Fröschweiler* is a walk of 20 min. The church of *Froeschweiler* was destroyed, with the exception of the outer walls, but a new one has been built. From *Fröschweiler* to *Reichshofen* (p. 240), 2½ M.; and on to *Niederbronn* (p. 240), 1½ M. more.

The line now traverses part of the *Forest of Hagenau*, which is 45,000 acres in extent.

63½ M. *Walburg*, a small village in the forest.

68½ M. **Hagenau** (*Post*; *Schwan*; *Wilder Mann*), with 11,300 inhab., was once a free town of the German Empire and a fortress, the works of which are partially preserved. The walls were erected by Emp. Frederick I. in 1164. Part of the conspicuous *Church of St. George* dates from the 12th century.

Railway to *Saargemünd*, *Metz*, and *Saarbrücken*, see p. 240.

71 M. *Marienthal*, with a nunnery, dissolved in 1789; 78 M. *Bischweiler*, with cloth manufactures.

About 7 M. to the E. of *Bischweiler* lies *Sesenheim* (p. 230). Omnibus once or twice daily to *Suffenheim* (*Krone*), 1½ M. to the N. of *Sesenheim*.

The train now crosses the *Zorn*. — 78½ M. *Hördt*.

78 M. *Vendenheim* (*Zur Guten Hoffnung*), junction for the *Saarburg-Zabern* line (R. 40).

Then several unimportant villages, in the neighbourhood of which are some of the new outworks of *Strassburg*. — 89 M. *Strassburg*, p. 233.

36. From Mannheim to Speyer, and to Strassburg via Germersheim and Lauterburg.

87 M. RAILWAY in 4-4½ hrs.; fares 10 M. 70, 1 M. 10, 1 M. 60 pf. (to Speyer, 14 M., in 1½-¾ hr.; 1 M. 80, 1 M. 20, 75 pf.). This line, opened in 1876, affords the shortest route between Cologne, Frankfort on the Main, and Strassburg (express train from Cologne to Strassburg in 9 hrs.; from Frankfort to Strassburg in 5½ hrs.) — From *Schwetzingen* (*Heidelberg*) to Speyer, see p. 212.

From *Ludwigshafen* (*Mannheim*, p. 213) to (7½ M.) *Schifferstadt*, see p. 223. The line to Speyer diverges here to the left from the Landau line (R. 35).

14 M. **Speyer**. — *Omnibus* into the town 30 pf. The central station is about ¾ M. from the cathedral, to which the road leads in a straight direction; the Rhenish station is only ¼ M. from the cathedral.

Hotels: *WITTELSBACHER HOF, or POST; *RHEINISCHER HOF, R. 2 M., B. 1 M.; PFÄLZER HOF, by the cathedral, R. and B. 2½ M., D. with wine 2½ M. *Restaurants of Deutsch* and others. Beer-gardens at the station and on the Rhine. *Café Kern* in the Hauptstrasse.

Speyer or *Spires* (325 ft.), the capital of the Bavarian Palatinate, the seat of government, with 13,000 inhab. (2/5 Prot.), lies near the left bank of the Rhine at the influx of the *Speyerbach*. It was the Roman *Augusta Nemetum*, became an episcopal see in the 4th cent., and was frequently the residence of the German monarchs. The city prospered greatly under the Salic kings, who repeatedly granted privileges to the loyal inhabitants, embellished the old palace, and built the celebrated cathedral, which was regarded as the burial-church of the German emperors for nearly five centuries. As a free city of the empire Speyer enjoyed a high reputation. Of the numerous imperial diets held here the most important was that of 1529, under Charles V., after which the princes and estates who had espoused the cause of the Reformation received the name of *Protestants*, from their protest against the resolution of the hostile majority. The city was destroyed by the French in 1689, and has only recently begun to prosper again.

The ****Cathedral**, the great attraction here, is open 9-11 a. m., and 2-6 p. m.; admission to the choir and crypt by card only (40 pf.), obtained from the sacristan. Tickets for the cartoons (40 pf.) are sold at the entrance, where visitors desirous of ascending the tower also apply.

The cathedral was founded in 1030 by Conrad II. (d. 1039) as a burial-place for himself and his successors, and continued by his son Henry III. (d. 1056) and his grandson Henry IV. (d. 1106), all of whom found a resting-place within its precincts. The remains of Henry IV., who had been excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII., were not deposited here till five years after his death, during which period his body remained unburied in the Chapel of St. Afra, on the N. side of the cathedral, which he himself had erected. His son Henry V. (d. 1125), the last of the Salic imperial family, is also interred here, as well as Philip of Swabia (d. 1208), Rudolph of

Hapsburg (d. 1291), Adolph of Nassau (d. 1298), and Albert I. of Austria (d. 1308), by whose hand Adolph fell at Göllheim (p. 222). After the murder of Albert I., the Emp. Henry VII. caused the remains of the rival monarchs to be deposited in the same vault. Here, too, lie the remains of Gisela, the pious consort of Conrad II., Bertha, queen of Henry IV., and Beatrice, wife of Barbarossa, with her daughter Agnes.

The cathedral suffered much by fire in 1450, but was soon restored. On 31st May, 1689, the town and the cathedral were ravaged with fire and sword by the brutal hirelings of 'his most Christian majesty' Louis XIV., under Louvois, Montclar, and Mélac. The tombs of the emperors were ransacked, the town was committed to the flames and completely destroyed, and other atrocities were committed. The desecration of the imperial monuments was repeated in 1693 by order of the French intendant *Henz*. By a singular coincidence, on the same day, exactly 100 years later, the spoliation of the tombs of the French kings at St. Denis was perpetrated under the direction of one *Hentz*, a representative of the people. The church was subjected to devastation for the third time on 10th-20th Jan., 1794, and was converted into a magazine. It was not till 1822 that it was at length restored to its sacred purposes. The interior was decorated by order of Lewis I., King of Bavaria, in 1845-53; and the re-erection of the W. façade, particularly of the towers and the Kaiser-Halle, under the superintendence of *Hübsch* (p. 270), took place in 1854-58.

The church is a simple, but vast and imposing Romanesque basilica. Length 147 yds., length of transept 60 yds., breadth of nave 15 yds., height of nave 105 ft., height of W. towers 240 ft.

There is no doubt that the founders of the church intended it to be of its present dimensions, as parts of the enclosing walls date from the 11th cent. when the edifice was founded. The vaulting of the aisles and crypt also obviously belongs to the original structure, but it was long a matter of dispute whether the nave was originally vaulted or covered with a flat roof. The question has finally been determined in favour of its having been vaulted.

The Façade has three portals. Over the central one is the imperial double eagle, over the side entrances the lion of the Palatinate. The large rose-window in front has a head of the Saviour crowned with thorns in the centre, on a gold ground, and in the corners the emblems of the four Evangelists. The handsome arcade at the top runs round the whole building.

In the *Kaiser-Halle*, or entrance hall, are niches of gilded mosaic, in which stone statues of the emperors interred in the *Kings' Choir*, by *Dietrich* and *Fernkorn*, were placed in 1858. The four reliefs are by *Pitz*: Conrad laying the foundation of the cathedral; Rudolph and the priest with the host; Rudolph receiving the tidings of his election to the throne; the same emperor taking the cross from the altar in default of a sceptre at his coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle. Over the principal inner portal is represented the dedication of the

church to the Virgin, on the left St. Bernard and St. Stephen, on the right John the Baptist and the painter Schraudolph.

The **Interior** is adorned with **FRESCOES BY SCHRAUDOLPH**, 32 in number, which owe their origin to the artistic taste of Lewis I. and Max II., kings of Bavaria, and are among the finest specimens of modern German art. They were executed by *Joh. Schraudolph* (b. 1806), assisted by *C. Schraudolph* and others, in 1845-53; decorations by *Jos. Schwarzmänn*.

NAVE. N. Wall: 1. Adam and Eve; 2. Abraham's promise; 3. David's vision; 4. Birth of the Virgin; 5. Her betrothal; 6. Salutation; 7. Adoration of the Magi; 8. Circumcision; 9. Mary finds Jesus in the Temple; 10. Joseph's death; 11. Jesus teaching; 12. The risen Saviour. **S. Wall:** 1. Noah's thank-offering; 2. The burning bush; 3. Prophesying of Isaiah; 4. Mary's sacrifice; 5. Salutation; 6. Nativity; 7. Simeon's prophecy; 8. Flight to Egypt; 9. Jesus at Nazareth; 10. Marriage at Cana; 11. Crucifixion; 12. Descent of the Holy Ghost.—On the **DOME**: the Lamb, Abel, Abraham, Melchisedech, the Manna, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, and the Evangelists. — **S. SIDE-CHOIR:** Stoning of Stephen; above it, Stephen before the council; (1.) Consecration of the deacons, and Stoning of the Martyr Stephen; on the wall at the back, Prayer of the same saint. — **N. SIDE-CHOIR:** Vision of St. Bernard; above it, Arrival of St. Bernard at Speyer; on the right, his Prayer at the altar, and under it. Presentation of the banner of the Cross; on the back part of the wall, Miraculous cure of a boy, Departure of the saints. — **COLLEGIALE CHOIR:** Mary and John; Death of Mary; her Interment, Assumption, Coronation. — The coloured **SKETCHES** and **CARTOONS** are exhibited in a room above the (S.) baptistery; entrance from the S. side choir. — In the **KINGS' CHOIR**, on broad pedestals, stand two large **STATUES**: right, *Rudolph of Hapsburg*, in Tyrolese marble, by Schwanthaler, in a sitting posture, with a sword in his right hand and a helmet at his feet, as the restorer of order and peace after the sad interregnum; left, the Emp. *Adolph of Nassau* (p. 222), in sandstone, by Ohnmacht, in a kneeling position. — On the right and left of the passage of the principal choir two reliefs, formerly in the vaults, are built into the walls, each containing likenesses of four emperors (on the left, Conrad II., Henry III., Henry IV., Henry V.; on the right, Philip of Swabia, Rudolph I., Adolph of Nassau, Albert I.), partially gilded, and bearing ancient inscriptions. — The crypt beneath the choir and the transept, restored in 1857, is architecturally interesting. It belongs in its entirety to the old building, consecrated in 1039, and contains the ancient tombstone of Rudolph of Hapsburg.

An ascent of the towers is recommended; also a walk round the external arcade (see p. 227). Sacristan's fee 75 pf.

The ancient **Churchyard** is now a promenade. In front of the W. side of the church is the *Domnapf*, or cathedral-bowl, a large vessel of sandstone, once marking the boundary between the episcopal and civic jurisdiction. Every new bishop was obliged, after binding himself to respect the liberties of the town, to fill the Napf with wine, which was then drunk to his health by the townspeople. At the back of the cathedral is a bronze bust of the astronomer *Schwerdt*. — From among the trees to the E. of the choir rises the *Heidentürmchen* (Heathens' Tower), the substruction of which is supposed to be of Roman origin. It probably belonged to the town-wall built in 1080 by Bishop Rudger. The Rhenish station lies a few hundred paces to the right of this point (see p. 212.)

The broad Maximilians-Strasse is bounded on the E. by the cathedral, on the W. by the **Altpörtel**, a fine old gate-tower, the sole relic of the once free imperial town.

The devastations of the French have left few notable buildings of antiquity at Speyer. A mouldering wall by the Protestant church is all that remains of the ancient *Retscher*, an imperial palace where the diets were held.

A recently founded *Museum* contains numerous Roman antiquities found in the environs.

From Speyer the railway proceeds past *Berghausen*, *Heiligenstein* and *Lingenfeld* to (28 M.) **Germersheim** (*Elephant*; *Salm*, D. with wine $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.), an old town at the confluence of the *Queich* (p. 225, and below) and the Rhine, strongly fortified since 1835.

FROM GERMERSHEIM TO LANDAU, 13 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (1 M. 70, 1 M. 15, 75 pf.); stations *Westheim*, *Lustadt*, *Zeiskam*, *Hochstadt*, and *Dreihof*. *Landau*, see p. 225.

Farther on, the line runs at a short distance from the left bank of the Rhine. — 31 M. *Sondernheim*, 35 M. *Bellheim*, 37 M. *Rützheim*, 40 M. *Rheinsabern*, 42 M. *Jockgrim*, 45 M. *Wörth* (junction of the Carlsruhe-Landau line, p. 273), 48 M. *Hagenbach*, 50 M. *Neuburg*, 51 M. *Berg*.

52 M. **Lauterburg**, on the left bank of the *Lauter*, the first place in Alsace. — $54\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mothern*, 58 M. *Selz*, 64 M. *Roeschwoog*. — 67 M. *Sesenheim* or *Sessenheim*, the scene of Goethe's intimacy with Frederica Brion (1770-71); the rectory has since been rebuilt. — 70 M. *Drusenheim*, 73 M. *Herlisheim*, $75\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gambshiem*, 79 M. *Wanzenau*, 84 M. *Bischheim*, 87 M. *Strassburg*, p. 233.

37. From Landau to Zweibrücken. The Vosges of the Palatinate.

The picturesque mountainous district to the S. of the *Queich*, which belongs to the *WASGAU*, is well worthy of a visit, and may be explored in three days. First Day: Railway to *Anweiler*, walk to the *Trifels* and the *Medenburg*. Second Day: Railway to *Kaltenbach*, diligence to *Schloss Dahn*, *Schönau*, and *Wegeburg*. Third Day: From *Schönau* to *Bergzabern*, or through the *Lauterthal* to *Weissenburg* or *Niederbromm*.

The RAILWAY FROM LANDAU TO ZWEIBRÜCKEN, completed in 1875 (45 M. in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 5 M. 80, 3 M. 85, 2 M. 45 pf.), greatly facilitates a visit to the S. Palatinate. — Leaving the principal station at Landau, the train stops again on the W. side of the town, and then ascends the valley of the *Queich*, which soon contracts. — $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Godramstein*; 5 M. *Siebeldingen*; $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Albersweiler*; $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Annweiler*, see below. The narrow green valley of the *Queich*, at this point known as the 'Aunweiler Thal', is enclosed by wooded hills, from which the variegated sandstone protrudes in picturesque and fantastic forms. — 12 M. *Rinnthal*; $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Willgartwiesen*, with a handsome church by Voit; 17 M. *Hauenstein*; 23 M. *Kaltenbach*, whence there is a diligence twice daily to *Dahn* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M., see p. 232). — The line now crosses the watershed between the tributaries of the Rhine and of the *Nahe*. —

28 M. *Rödalben*; 30 M. *Biebermühle*, where a branch-line diverges to *Pirmasenz* (Greiner); 42½ M. *Tschifflik*; 45 M. *Zweibrücken*, see p. 220.

Annweiler (*Välcker*, at the station) is a small and ancient town of 2800 inhab., with a Rathhaus by Voit, built in 1844.

At the E. entrance of Annweiler (in the direction of Landau) a road, diverging to the S. from the high-road, ascends the valley of the *Bindersbach*, and from it a footpath ascends to the left through wood, and generally along the W. slope of the hill, to the Trifels in 1 hr. (descent ½ hr.).

The ancient imperial fortress of *Trifels (1516 ft.) was founded as early as the 10th cent., but the present scanty ruins date from about the middle of the 12th century. Trifels was not unfrequently occupied by the German emperors. Its walls protected the unhappy Henry IV., when excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII. in 1076, and deserted by his nobles. It also served as a prison for Adalbert, Archbishop of Mayence, who was confined here by Henry V., but released by the citizens of Mayence. It was here that Richard Cœur de Lion is said to have been confined for more than a year by the Emp. Henry VI., until his liberation was effected by the faithful Blondel. After the Thirty Years' War the castle fell to decay, and nothing is now left but the recently restored tower (32 ft.) and fragments of the walls. The view resembles that from the Madenburg (see below), but is less extensive.

The hill occupied by the Trifels is the most northerly eminence of a range 1 M. in length, the two other summits of which bear the ruins of *Anebos* and *Scharfenberg*, the latter, with its square tower 66 ft. in height, being usually known as the *Münz*. A pleasant path, provided with several finger-posts, skirts the S.W. slope of this range, passing these ruins. Farther on it descends, but afterwards again ascends, leading through fragrant woods of beech and pine. The traveller should observe that he must go round the *Wetterberg* to the right. In 1½ hr. we reach the *Madenburg (*Maidenburg*, *Marienraut*, locally *Eschbacher Schloss*), situated above the village of Eschbach to the S., the grandest ruin in the Rhenish Palatinate, formerly belonging to the counts of Leiningen, afterwards to the bishopric of Speyer, and burned down by the French general Montelar in 1689. It commands a noble prospect, one of the finest in the Palatinate, comprising the plain of the Rhine from Strassburg to the Melibocus, and the heights of the Odenwald and Black Forest in the distance. The spire of Strassburg, and the towers of Carlsruhe, Speyer, Mannheim, and Worms, are all visible. A peculiar attraction is the view of the adjacent Vosges, with their numerous volcanic and forest-clad peaks, from many of which protrude bald and grotesquely formed masses of variegated sandstone.

The tower on the *Rehberg (1880 ft.), 1½ hr. to the S. of

Annweiler, is another beautiful point of view. The path to it diverges from the high road to the left opposite the 'Trifels' inn. View of the plain less extensive than from the Madenburg, that of the mountains more imposing.

The pleasant excursion to the *HILL DISTRICT OF DAHN, can be best accomplished from the station *Kaltenbach-Hinterweidenthal* (p. 230). — Diligence twice daily to (4½ M.) Dahn.

Dahn (*Zur Pfalz*) is a small town, situated in a romantic and hilly district. On the heights around it the rock-formations are very imposing and grotesque.

To the E. of Dahn (2 M.) rise the ruins of **Schloss Dahn*, also locally called the '*Erfweiler Schloss*', after the village lying at the foot of it to the N. The steps and passages are partially hewn in the solid rock. Good view from the top. The descent may be made by the E. side.

The Kaltenbach road, passing Dahn, follows the course of the Lauter to (5¼ M.) *Bruchweiler*. One mile beyond Bruchweiler the Lauterthal is quitted by a road to the right to (1 M.) *Rumbach*, traversing the picturesque valley of that name, and (3¾ M.) *Schönaeu* (**Löwe*, rustic), a village on the *Sauer*, with iron-works. Then (guide advisable) by the village of *Hirschthal* and the castle of *Fleckenstein*, in 2 hrs. (or by the direct route in 1 hr.) to the ***Wegelburg**, a castle destroyed by the French, and the finest point in the excursion. The path to it is easily found; we take the first turning to the left, and the second to the right. The ruins are insignificant, but the *VIEW is magnificent and extensive, probably the finest in the Palatinate. A mountain indicator at the top.

From the Wegelburg a broad path ascends to *Nothweiler* (Inn) in 40 min., then by (3 M.) *Niederschlettenbach*, with the ruined Gothic church of St. Anna, to (2 M.) *Erlenbach*, on a height near which rises *Schloss Bärbelstein*. High-road thence by *Birkenhördt* to (9 M.) *Bergzabern*.

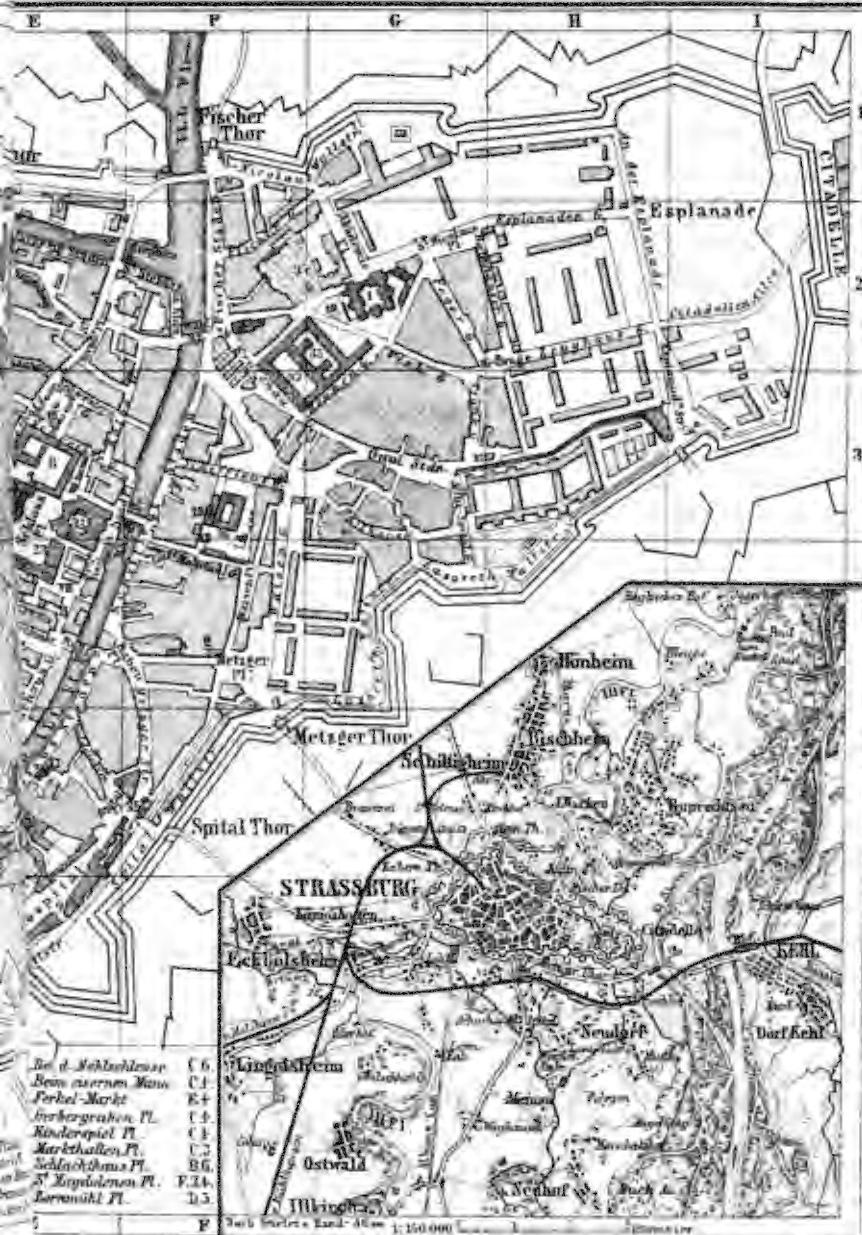
(From Erlenbach to the N. by *Vorder-Weidenthal* to the **Lindelbrunner Schloss*, 6 M.; thence past *Gossersweiler* and *Völkersweiler* to Annweiler, 5 M.)

Or from Niederschlettenbach, we may descend the valley of the Lauter a short way by the *Weissenburg* road (a place 7½ M. distant), and then, turning to the left, proceed by *Reisdorf*, *Bollenhorn*, and the *Lohmühle* to —

(9 M.) **Bergzabern** (*Rössle*), an old town, with partially preserved fortifications, connected by a branch-line with *Winden* (p. 225).

Travellers intending to proceed from Schönaeu to Alsace may go by *Obersteinbach*, on the *Weissenburg* and *Bitsch* road (near which is the ancient castle of *Wasgenstein*, or *Wasenstein*, mentioned in the old German Waltheriuslied, loftily situated among the woods), to *Niederbronn* (p. 240) in 4½ hrs. Guide necessary as far as halfway to Obersteinbach.





STRASSBURG.

1: 15,000
100m 200m 300m

1. Akademie (jurist. naturw. math. Fakultät)	G 5
2. Bahnhof	B 7
3. Botan. Garten	F 2
Denkmäler	
4. Gutenberg	B 4
5. Kleber	C 8
6. Lessing-Kunst	B 2
7. Helvétia	B 6
8. Enz. Kraemer	E 3
9. Martini	E 6
10. Justizpalast	C 2
Kirchen	
11. Kirche	A 6
12. Dom (Münster)	B 2
13. Johannes	B 6
14. Ludow.	B 5
15. Magdalenen	F 3
16. Neu Kirche	D 1
17. St. Ursula	E 3
18. Peter's (ältere)	R 5
19. Peter's (jüngere)	C 2
20. Reformierte	B 3
21. Synagoge	B 4
22. Thomas	B 5
23. Ursule & Faustine Kirche	F 4
24. Wilhelm's	F 2
25. Kornhalle	B 6
26. Marthalsche	C 2
27. Münze	B 3
28. Post	E 4
29. Präfektur	D 2
30. Schlachthaus	B 6
31. Seminare (protest.)	B 5
32. Stadthaus	B 2
33. Tabak-Fabrik	F 2
34. Theater	B 2
35. Universität (dienst. Bibliothek) (Fakultät für theoret. phys. & prakt. Technologie)	E 3
36. Medizin. Fakultät	F 2
37. Universitäts	F 2
38. pri. Gymnasium	B 3

4. Stadt Paris	C 9
5. Englischer Hof	H 4
6. Römerhaus	A 3
7. Reichstag	C 2
8. Hotel de France	F 3
9. Stadt Wien	F 1
10. Alte Operen-Bau	F 2
11. Brandenb. Hof	F 2

38. Strassburg.

Arrival. The Central Railway Station (Pl. 2; B, 3), for all trains, is at the E. side of the town. Omnibuses belonging to the larger hotels and cabs (with luggage 1 fr.) are in waiting. The line to Kehl has also a station at the Metzgerthor (comp. Plan).

Hotels. *VILLE DE PARIS (Pl. a), in the Broglie, R. from 2 M 50, B. 1 M/20 pf., table-d'hôte (12½ and 6 o'clock) 3 and 4 M; *MAISON ROUGE (Pl. e), Kleber-Platz, R. from 2 M, D. 3 M; EUROPÄISCHER HOF, Blau-Wolkengasse 19; *HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE (Pl. b), opposite the station, R. 2½-3 M; VIGNETTE (Pl. d), Lange-Str. 67; HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. e), Junge St. Peters-Platz; VILLE DE LYON, Kinderspielgasse; STADT WIEN (Pl. f), at the station; OURS NOIR and BADISCHER HOF (Pl. h) in the Metzger-Str.

Cafés (also restaurants): *Globe*, *Broglie*, both in the Broglie; *Mésange*, Meisen-Str.

Restaurants. *Valentin*, Alter Weinmarkt, dear; *Taunzapfen*, Kleber-Platz; *Lippe*, Neukirchgasse 8; *Railway Restaurant* (shut at 11 p.m.). — **Beer** (Strassburg beer highly esteemed). *Taverne Alsacienne*, *Estaminet Piton*, both in the Gewerbeläuben; *Zum Felsenkeller*, Lange-Str. 139; *Stern*, with rooms to let, in the Gerbergraben; *Alemannia*, Alter Weinmarkt 13; *Münchener Kindl*, Brandgasse.

Public Gardens. *Lips*, and *Tivoli*, both outside the Judenthor, on the N.E. side of the town; military music several times a week.

	During the day.	In the evening (6-10 p.m.)	At night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.)
<i>Per Drive:</i>			
Drive within the town, to Tivoli, the Citadel, and the Metzger Thor Station	— M 60 pf.	— M 80 pf.	1 M 20 pf.
To the Kehl Station	1 " 20 "	2 " 20 "	4 " — "
To Kehl	2 " -- "	2 " 80 "	4 " 80 "
To Dorf Kehl	2 " 40 "	3 " 40 "	5 " 60 "
<i>By Time:</i>			
Per 1 ¼ hr.	— " 60 "	— " 80 "	1 " 20 "
" 1 ½ hr.	1 " — "	1 " 20 "	1 " 60 "
" 2 ¼ hr.	1 " 20 "	1 " 60 "	2 " — "
" 1 hr.	1 " 60 "	2 " — "	2 " 40 "
Each 1 ¼ hr. additional	— " 32 "	— " 40 "	— " 48 "

For more than 2 pers. the charges are one-fifth higher. Luggage (above 12 lbs.), in the town and to the railway stations, each article 20 pf.

Baths. *Kleberbad*, at the Lezay-Marnesia Quay (Pl. E, 2; also vapour baths); *Rosenbad*, in the Sand-Platz (Pl. E, 3). *River Baths* at the Kehl bridge; omnibus from the Metzgerthor; in summer trains also, thrice daily.

Theatre (Pl. 34; p. 239), five times a week.

Military Music in the Broglie, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 4 to 5, 5 to 6, or 6 to 7 p.m., according to the season.

Post Office (Pl. 28), in the Schloss-Platz, opposite the cathedral — **Telegraph Office**, Pariser-Staden 4 (nearly opposite the central railway station), and at the post-office.

Pâtes de foie gras. *L. Henry*, Münstergasse 5; *A. Henry*, Grosse Kirchgasse; *Doyen*, Münstergasse; *Hummel*, Lange-Str.; *Müller*, Judengasse; *Schneegans-Reeb*, Münstergasse 27. Price 5 to 40 fr. The geese livers occasionally weigh 2-3 lbs. each.

Principal Attractions: Cathedral (ascend tower); Church of St. Thomas (p. 238); Monuments of Kleber (p. 239) and Gutenberg (p. 238), and the Broglie (p. 239).

Strassburg, the capital of Alsace and German Lorraine, the seat of the president of that province, the head-quarters of the 15th Corps of the German army, and the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, with 94,300 inhab. (more than 1/2 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the

Ill., 2 M. from the Rhine, with which it is connected by a small and a large canal. As a medium of communication between Germany, France, and Switzerland, Strassburg has long enjoyed extensive commercial relations. Recently it has also become a manufacturing place of some importance, the chief industries being brewing, engine-building, and tanning.

The town was founded by the Romans and named *Argentoratum*, and in the middle ages became one of the most prosperous and powerful of the free cities of the German Empire. On the occasion of imperial processions the citizens enjoyed the proud distinction of having their banner borne second only to the imperial eagle. Their love of independence and skill in the arts of war enabled them successfully to maintain their position in spite of the frequent attacks of the bishops and the nobility of the country (as at the battle of Oberhausenberg in 1262), and in 1145 they gained a victory over 50,000 Armagnacs who invaded Alsace under the Dauphin of France. On 30th Sept., 1681, in a time of peace, Louis XIV., who had already conquered the rest of Alsace during the Thirty Years' War, seized the city of Strassburg, and France was confirmed in its possession by the Peace of Ry-wyck in 1697. By the Peace of Frankfort, 10th May, 1871, the city was restored to the Empire of Germany.

The *University*, founded in 1621, was closed at the time of the French Revolution, but was re-opened in 1872. Many distinguished men have been educated here, and Goethe, after a prolonged course of study in the society of Herder, Stilling, and other talented fellow students, graduated here as a doctor of laws in 1771. In 1794 the National Convention suppressed the university as being a stronghold of the German element in Alsace, and in 1803 it was converted into a French academy, which in its turn was closed in 1870.

Strassburg has always been regarded as a place of the utmost strategical importance, and in a letter of Emp. Maximilian I. is termed the bulwark of the Holy Roman Empire, and commended for its old German honesty and bravery. Strassburg artillery was famous in the middle ages. The fortifications were much strengthened by the French, who constituted Strassburg their third great arsenal. The siege of 1870 began on 13th Aug., the bombardment on 18th Aug.; and after a determined and gallant resistance the town capitulated on 27th Sept. The pentagonal *Citadel* at the E. end of the town, on the side next the Rhine, erected by Vauban in 1682-84, was converted into a heap of ruins, while the *Semtor* on the N. and the *Weisseturmthor* on the W. were almost entirely destroyed. The quarters of the town adjoining these suffered fearfully; but almost all traces of the havoc have disappeared.

The German fortifications will consist of an extensive girdle of thirteen strong outworks, some of them 4-5 M. from the town (comp. p. 226 and p. 241). The present ramparts are to be carried farther out on the W. and N. sides, so that the Contades and the Orangerie (p. 239) will fall within the precincts of the city.

The city, in spite of a foreign domination of nearly 200 years, has maintained in many respects, both in external appearance and in the language and customs of its inhabitants, the character of a German imperial city. As we traverse the generally narrow and crooked streets we observe many mediæval dwellings with Gothic gables or façades, embellished with wood-carving, which justify the epithet of 'most beautiful city' applied to Strassburg in an old 'Volkslied'. In the centre of the city rises the —

***Cathedral** (Pl. 12; closed from 12 to 2 o'clock), to which the stranger naturally first directs his steps. The history of the building of the present structure extends from the 12th to the 15th century. The ancient edifice, said to have been originally founded

in the time of Clovis (6th cent.), was repeatedly injured by fire during the 12th century. It was accordingly determined to erect a new church, the building of which was begun in 1179 under *Bishop Conrad I.*, but progressed slowly and with prolonged interruptions. To this period, in which the Romanesque style still flourished, belong the choir-niches and the transept. Towards the end of it, however, Gothic architecture had become established in France, and of course exercised an influence on all buildings in course of construction. The N. façade of the transept (now altered) is tolerably pure Romanesque, while the S. façade presents pointed arches and rose-windows approaching the newer style. The rebuilding of the nave was begun about the middle of the 13th century, after the completion of the E. portions of the church. The architecture here is exclusively Gothic, with the exception of some traces of the older style in the pillars. The architect of the nave, according to the latest researches, seems to have been one *Meister Wehelin*. At all events this part of the church was completed in 1275 (or on St. Ursula's Day, 1277, if we may believe an inscription in the cathedral of doubtful origin, now removed), after which the façade was taken in hand. It is in connection with the latter that we encounter the name of *Erwin von Steinbach* for the first time. Of the origin and training of this master we know nothing, and even the accuracy of his surname is questioned. We can gather, however, from analogies of style that he had been a diligent student of French architecture (such as that of the churches of St. Denis, and of St. Urbain at Troyes). He was, however, by no means a mere servile copyist, but a thoughtful and original master, who pre-eminently surpassed his contemporaries in his keen sense of symmetry. He flourished about the year 1318. His work includes not only the façade up to the termination of the rose-window, but also the restoration and heightening of the body of the church after the fire of 1298, in particular the upper windows, the triforium, and the vaulting. The upper parts of the façade and the towers were completed after Erwin's death in accordance with quite different designs. The office of cathedral architect long remained in Erwin's family. At the beginning of the 15th cent. the work was superintended by *Ulrich von Ensingen* of Ulms, who constructed the platform between the towers. *Johann* and *Wenzel*, the two '*Junker von Prag*', members of a Prague building-society which about this time was dissolved, were the architects of the octagonal story of the tower, with its lofty windows, and of the perforated staircase-turrets. Lastly, the heightening of the octagonal tower by another low story, and the completion of the work in 1439 by a singular spire, also consisting entirely of open-work, are attributed to *Johannes Hultz* of Cologne (1439).

The **Façade* by Erwin of Steinbach is justly the most admired part of the edifice, and presents a singularly happy union of the

style of N. France (interrupting galleries, horizontal members, and fine rose-window, 42 ft. in diameter) with the perpendicular tendency peculiar to German cathedrals. The walls are covered with delicate tracery, and the entire building is embellished with numerous sculptures (many of them restored). Those of the three *Portals, representing scenes from the history of the Creation and Redemption, are among the finest Gothic works in existence. The niches of the gallery of the first story contain equestrian figures of Clovis, Dagobert, Rudolph of Hapsburg (all dating from 1291), and Louis XIV. (erected in 1823). In 1793 several hundred statuettes were barbarously torn down and destroyed, and the beautiful spire only escaped the same fate from having been provided with a red republican cap made of metal as a protecting badge.

The Romanesque *S. Portal also merits examination. The sculptures with which it is adorned are assigned by an inscription of doubtful origin to a certain Sabina, who during the 16th cent. was supposed to be a daughter of Erwin, but not only her supposed relationship to that master, but her very existence as a sculptress are probably entirely mythical. Of the reliefs over the doors the Coronation of the Virgin is nearly perfect, while the Death of Mary has been to a great extent restored. King Solomon between the doors is also modern. The female figures on the right and left are mediæval symbols of Christianity and Judaism. The Statues of *Erwin* and *Sabina*, by Kirstein, were erected in 1840.

On the N. side is the *Chapel of St. Lawrence* with recently restored sculptures from the martyrdom of the saint, built in front of the Romanesque façade of the transept.

The *INTERIOR, consisting of nave and aisles, with transept and a somewhat shallow choir, is 121 yds. in length and 45 yds. in width; nave 14 yds. in width and 99 ft. in height. It differs from that of other German cathedrals in possessing greater width in proportion to its height, and surpasses them in harmonious effect. The subdued light enters through stained glass windows of the 15th cent., some of which are admirably executed. The Magi with the Virgin in the N. aisle are modern. The pillars and columns are slender, but of massive construction. The *Pulpit of 1485, richly sculptured in stone, is by *Hans Hammerer*. The Font in the N. transept dates from 1453. The *Chapel of St. John*, dating from the 13th cent., to which a few steps descend to the left of the choir, contains the *Monument of Bishop Conrad of Lichtenberg* (d. 1290), executed in Erwin's studio, in a (closed) court beyond which is the *Tombstone of Erwin*, his wife, and one of his grand-children. The *Chapel of St. Andrew*, to the right of the choir, dates from the end of the 12th, with additions made in the following century. The '*Erwinspfeiler*', a pillar in the S. transept, is adorned with Gothic sculptures.

The large astronomical *Clock in the S. transept was constructed in

1838-42 by *Schwilgué*, a clockmaker of Strassburg. It replaces a similar clock by *Dasipodus*, constructed in 1571, which was in use down to 1789, and which in its turn formed a substitute for a still older clock, mentioned as early as the 13th century. Only a few parts of the interior and some of the decorative paintings of the old clock were used in making the present one. The exterior attracts spectators at all times, especially at noon. On the first gallery an angel strikes the quarters on a bell in his hand; while a genius at his side reverses his sand-glass every hour. Higher up, around a skeleton which strikes the hours, are grouped figures representing boyhood, youth, manhood, and old age (the four quarters of the hour). Under the first gallery the symbolic deity of each day steps out of a niche, Apollo on Sunday, Diana on Monday, and so on. In the highest niche, at noon, the Twelve Apostles move round a figure of the Saviour. On the highest pinnacle of the side-tower, which contains the weights, is perched a cock which flaps its wings, stretches its neck, and crows, awaking the echoes of the remotest nooks of the cathedral. The mechanism also sets in motion a complete planetarium, behind which is a perpetual calendar. — The most wonderful feature of this piece of mechanism is that it is calculated to regulate itself and adapt its motions to the revolution of the seasons for an almost unlimited number of years.

Opposite the clock are a *Statue of Bishop Werner*, executed by Friedrich in 1840, and the Plan of the Cathedral (beginning of the 11th cent.). Two old Latin inscriptions on the S.W. pillar at the angle formed by the transept and the nave commemorate the zeal and piety of *John Geiler of Kaisersberg* (d. 1510), one of the most profound scholars and undaunted preachers of his age. The *Chapel of St. Catherine*, at the E. end of the S. aisle, was added in 1349 and revaulted in 1547. Opposite, at the E. end of the N. aisle, is the *Chapel of St. Martin*, constructed in 1515-20.

During the siege of 1870 the interior of the cathedral fortunately sustained little injury, apart from numerous broken windows. The exterior was more damaged, numerous pieces of sculptured decoration having been carried away by projectiles, but the work of restoration has been almost completed. The choir and transept are to be adorned with appropriate frescoes by *Steinle* of Frankfort and *Steinheil* of Paris, and the construction of a tower in the Romanesque style above the cross is also contemplated.

The *CATHEDRAL TOWER (p. 235) rises from the W. façade to a vast and dizzy height. Adjoining the right portal, round the corner, is a door leading to the dwelling of the custodian, from whom a ticket is procured (to the platform 12 pf., up to the turrets 40 pf.; tickets for the not altogether safe ascent to the top, 1 // 20 pf., can be obtained only in the Rathhaus). The visitor ascends a tolerable staircase of 330 steps to the *Platform*, 216 ft. above the street, which affords a fine view of the town and its promenades. To the E. is seen the Black Forest from Baden to the Blauen; W. and N. the Vosges Mountains; S. the isolated Kaiserstuhl (p. 292), rising from the plain; beyond, it in the extreme distance, the Jura range. Innumerable names are engraved on the parapet of the platform and on the tower itself. Among them are those of *Goethe*, *Herder*, *Lavater*, and other celebrated men, on a stone to the right of the small E. door of the tower leading to the gallery.

Voltaire's is also to be found in the neighbourhood among many others.

From the platform to the summit of the tower is a height of 249 ft.; the entire height is therefore 465 ft. (one of the highest buildings in Europe; the new Nicolaikirche at Hamburg, 471 ft.; St. Martin's at Landshut in Germany 462 ft., St. Peter's at Rome 435 ft., St. Paul's at London 404 ft.). The spire having been injured by lightning in 1833, it is now surrounded with a network of conductors. The still unfinished turrets at the four corners, which seem to cling precariously to the principal structure, contain winding staircases, leading to the '*Lantern*', an open space immediately below the extreme summit. The massive cross on the top was bent by a projectile during the siege of 1870, but has since been restored.

The Münster-Platz, in front of the W. front of the cathedral, contains several ancient examples of timber architecture. In the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, 3, 4), which lies on the S. side of the Münster, is situated the *Lyceum* (Pl. 8), or grammar-school.

The *Episcopal Palace*, opposite the S. portal of the Münster, completed in 1741, was purchased by the town during the first Revolution, afterwards converted into an imperial palace, and is now employed as a **University Building** (Pl. 30). In the portico is a colossal *Bust of Goethe*. The building contains various lecture-rooms (comp. 239), the archæological museum, and a new *Library* recently founded to replace the town-library which was destroyed during the siege, and now containing 400,000 volumes. On the ground-floor to the right is the university reading-room.

The *Maison de Notre Dame*, or *Liebfrauen-Stift* (Pl. 23; entrance, Schloss-Platz 3), built in 1581, contains an ancient plan of the cathedral, the model of the spire, several Gothic sculptures transferred from the cathedral, designs for the tower, and remains of the old clock. The airy *Winding Staircase, in the latest Gothic style, merits attention.

From the cathedral the traveller may next proceed to the church of St. Thomas, crossing the Gutenbergs-Platz, so called from the **Statue of Gutenberg** (Pl. 4), the inventor of printing, who made his first experiments at Strassburg about the year 1436. The four bas-reliefs are emblematical of the blessings of the invention in the four quarters of the globe, and comprise likenesses of many celebrated men. The Gutenbergs-Platz is bounded on the S. by the *Handelsgericht* (or Chamber of Commerce), formerly the town-hall, built in the Renaissance style by Daniel Specklin in 1585, but completely remodelled at the end of last century. — No. 16 Alter Fischmarkt, the house where Goethe lived when a student at Strassburg (1770-71), is indicated by a marble slab.

The Protestant *Church of St. Thomas (Pl. 22) is accessible only by tickets obtained at the stationers, No. 1 Thomas-Platz,

40 pf. each. It is a plain Gothic edifice constructed in 1275-90 on the site of an older church; the nave with its double aisles is said to have been erected in 1313-30.

The choir contains a magnificent *Monument* in marble, erected by Louis XV. to Marshal Saxe (d. 1750), son of Augustus I. of Poland and the beautiful Countess Aurora v. Königsmark. It was executed by Pigalle, who completed it in 1776 after twenty years' labour. The marshal is in the act of descending into the tomb opened for his reception by Death, while a female figure representing France strives to detain him, and Hercules at the side in mournful attitude leans upon his club; on the left are the Austrian eagle, the Dutch lion, and the English leopard, with broken flags beneath, commemorating the marshal's victories over these three powers in the Flemish wars. The whole is an allegory in the questionable taste of the age, but as a work of art masterly and original. The stone sarcophagus of Bishop Adeloch (d. 821), in one of the niches of the choir, deserves notice. The church also contains busts and monuments of celebrated professors of the University, and the sarcophagus of a Count Ahlefeldt, who died in 1669 while attending Strassburg University.

The *Temple Neuf*, or *Neukirche* (Pl. 16) of the 13th cent., and the adjacent *Town Library* were entirely burned down during the siege of 1870. The former is being rebuilt.

The *Broglie* (Pl. D, 2, 3), a Platz to the N.W. of the cathedral, named after a marshal of that name who laid it out in 1742, is bounded on the N.E. by the *Theatre* (Pl. 34), built in 1805-21, also burned down in 1870, but since restored, and re-opened in 1873. A military band often plays here in the afternoon (p. 233).

Opposite the theatre, on the right (E.) is the former *Préfecture* (Pl. 29), now the office of the president of the province, at the N. corner of which is a bronze statue of the prefect *Marquis de Lézay-Marnésia* (1810-14), by Grass, erected in 1857.

The Blauwolkengasse, issuing from the S. end of the Broglie, runs in a W. direction and joins the *Stein-Strasse*, which was totally destroyed during the siege of 1870, but has since been rebuilt in a handsome style.

The KLEBER-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3, 4) is adorned with a bronze ***Statue of Kleber** (Pl. 36), by Grass, erected in 1840, at the foot of which reclines an Egyptian sphynx. At the sides are two reliefs. The inscriptions give a brief account of the career of the general, who was a native of Strassburg. — The so-called *Aubette*, on the N. side of the Platz, formerly contained the municipal picture-gallery, which was totally destroyed by the bombardment of 1870. The building has been tastefully restored, the former façade having been retained. The upper floor is to be devoted to the *Conservatorium of Music*.

On the right bank of the Ill, on the way to the citadel, is situated the handsome *Academy Building* (Pl. 1), erected in 1825, where the university lectures on law, natural history, and mathematics are now delivered. The upper floor contains the extensive *Museum of Natural History*.

The *Orangerie*, a pretty and well-kept public garden, situated in

the Ruprechtsau, on the right bank of the Ill, 1 M. to the N. of the Fischerthor, is a pleasant resort for promenaders. — FROM STRASSBURG TO KEHL (p. 285) is also a pleasant walk. The road leads from the Metzgerthor (Pl. F, 5) to the (2 M.) Rhine, and across the bridge-of-boats, 275 yds. in length, to Kehl. Beyond the bridge over the 'Kleine' Rhine, on the Sporeninsel, to the right of the road, is a monument erected by Napoleon I. to General Desaix, who fell at Marengo in 1800. Railway, see p. 288.

39. From Strassburg to Metz or Saarbrücken.

RAILWAY to Metz (124½ M.) in 5¹/₂-8¹/₂ hrs. (fares 16 M., 10 M. 60, 6 M. 80 pf.); to Saarbrücken (84 M.) in 3¹/₂ 6 hrs. (fares 10 M. 70, 7 M. 20, 4 M. 70 pf.). (To Metz via Saarburg, see R. 40.)

From Strassburg to Hagenau, 20½ M., see p. 225. At Hagenau the line diverges to the N.W. from that to Weissenburg, passes (23 M.) Schweighausen, and traverses part of the forest of Hagenau (p. 225). 27½ M. Merzweiler, a busy little place with iron-works. 28 M. Mietesheim, 30 M. Gundershofen. — 32 M. Reichshofen (Bellevue, at the station; excursion to the battle-field, see p. 225), situated on the road from Wörth to Bitsch, by which the remnant of Mac Mahon's army effected their retreat on the evening of 6th Aug., 1870. The line enters the mountains, and passes through several cuttings.

34 M. Niederbronn (*Zur Goldenen Kette*), with 3300 inhab., in the pretty valley of the *Falkensteiner Bach*, possesses mineral bath well fitted up and much frequented. Pleasant walks in the public grounds. The *Wasenberg*, which rises abruptly to the W. of the town, is crowned with the ruins of the *Wasenburg*, erected in the 14th cent., commanding a fine view, and easily ascended in 1 hr. Other excursions may be made to the *Jägerthal*, the *Bärenthal*, the ruin of *Falkenstein*, etc. The *Wasenstein*, see p. 232.

38 M. Philippsburg-Bärenthal. 42 M. Bannstein.

48 M. Bitsch (*Hôtel de Metz*), a small town and fortress with 2700 inhab., situated on the N. slopes of the Vosges, and commanded by *Fort Bitsch*, the fortifications of which, partially hewn in the rock, are deemed almost impregnable. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 Bitsch was enclosed by the Germans from the middle of August, 1870, till 7th March, 1871, and only capitulated after the preliminary articles of the peace had been signed.

53½ M. Lemberg (with crystal, fayence, and tobacco-pipe manufacturers); 61 M. Rohrbach; 65½ M. Bliesbrücken.

72½ M. Saargemünd, French *Sarreguemines* (*Hôtel de Paris*; *Goldene Löwe*), a small town at the confluence of the *Blies* and *Saar*, the latter of which here forms the boundary between German Lorraine and the Rhenish Province of Prussia, possesses extensive manufactures of plush, velvet, fayence, and earthen-ware, and is the principal dépôt of the papier-maché boxes (chiefly snuff-boxes) made in the environs, 100,000 dozen of which are exported annually. — From Saargemünd to Saarburg, see p. 243.

At Saargemünd the line divides: that to the N. runs by *Hanweiler* (station for the small bath of *Rilchingen*) and *Klein-Blittersdorf* to (84 M.) **Saarbrücken** (p. 142); that to the W. by *Hundlingen*, *Farschweiler*, and *Beningen* to (124 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Metz** (see p. 143).

40. From Strassburg to Saarburg (and Nancy).

The N. Vosges Mts.

RAILWAY in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 5 M. 60, 3 M. 80, 2 M. 10 pf. To Metz via Saarburg same time and fares as via Hagenau (R. 39). To Nancy, 93 M., in 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

As far as Zabern the scenery is uninteresting. At (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vendenheim* the line to Mayence diverges to the right (p. 225). The train crosses the *Zorn*, and passes five small stations.

27 M. **Zabern** (610 ft.; *Sonne*, D. 3, S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Schwarzer Ochse*), also called *Elsass-Zabern* to distinguish it from *Rhein-Zabern* and *Berg-Zabern* (p. 232), the French *Saverne*, the *Tabernae* of the Romans, and formerly the capital of the Wasgau, is now a dull town with 6400 inhab., lying at the entrance of the *Zaberner Senke* (p. 243), a narrow defile of the Vosges, watered by the *Zorn*, and close to the base of the beautifully wooded lower hills. The *Rhine-Marne-Canal* also traverses the pass and intersects the town. The conspicuous *Schloss*, constructed of red sandstone by Egon v. Fürstenberg, Bishop of Strassburg, in 1667, on the site of an old episcopal palace, is now used as a barrack. The principal façade is turned towards the garden. An *Obelisk* in the planted square in front of the *Schloss*, erected in 1666, records the distances of 100 different towns from Zabern in German miles.

Ascending the *Haupt-Strasse* we reach the *Hauptkirche*, chiefly in the late Gothic style of the latter half of the 15th century. The pulpit dates from 1497; the four Scenes from the Passion, in the Virgin's Chapel at the extremity of the left aisle, are ascribed to Hans Wohlgemuth. The court-gateway, to the N. of the church, leads to a *Museum*, in which are preserved Roman, Gallic, Celtic, and Franconian antiquities found in the neighbourhood.

EXCURSIONS IN THE N. VOSGES. Zabern is a good starting-point for several of these. To the W. of the town, on the summit of a lofty, wooded hill, to the right of the entrance of the narrower part of the valley of the *Zorn*, rises the tower of the ancient fortress of *Greiffenstein* (1257 ft.). From Zabern we follow the high-road for $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. as far as the kilomètre-stone 1,7 (or along the bank of the canal). We now cross the *Zorn* and the railway, pass a pleasant-looking country-house, and ascend through the wood to the left. The path (indicated by finger-posts) takes us hence to the summit in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The ruins consist of two separate parts, chiefly dating from the 12th and 13th centuries, and command a pleasing view. On the slope to the S.W. of the fortress, and about 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. distant, is the natural *Grotto of St. Vitus* (1280 ft.), formerly a chapel and hermitage to which pilgrimages were made. Back to Zabern in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

On the S. side of the Zornthal rises the ruin of "Hoh-Barr, which also occupies a wooded eminence. Starting from Zabern, we follow the 'Hohbarre Strasse', opposite the palace, and then take a road to the

right, which runs along the S. bank of the canal, and afterwards turns to the left, leading to (1 M.) the entrance to the wood, where there is a bench. Continuing straight up the hill, we reach (25 min.) the entrance to the fortress, which was built in the 11th and 12th cent., enlarged at a later period, and restored in 1583. The extensive ruins almost appear to grow out of the fantastic coloured sandstone and conglomerate rocks. The small Romanesque chapel, in the court, is probably of the 11th century. Refreshments may be obtained of the forester. The highest, and otherwise inaccessible, point of the huge rocks may be reached by a ladder. Extensive view over the Vosges, and the plain of the Rhine.

Farther on in the same direction, towards the top of the hill (finger-post), we reach (20 min.) the ruin of *Gross-Geroldseck* (1518 ft.), the huge tower of which, only half preserved, bears in the interior the date 1022; the extensive Rittersaal is also still traceable. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on (finger-post) is the unimportant ruin of *Klein-Geroldseck*, commanding a fine view.

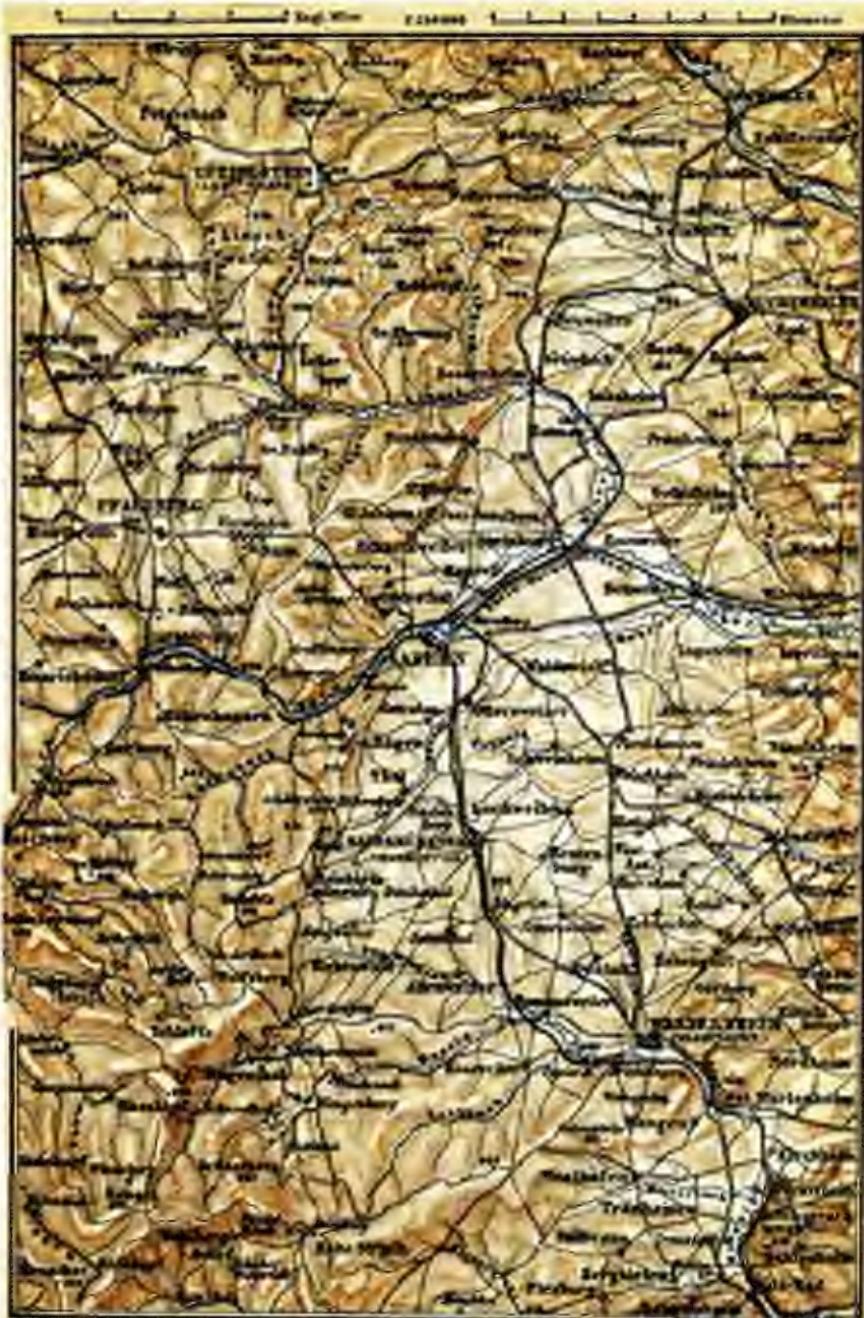
A more extended and very interesting walk among the hills may be combined with a visit to Hohbarr and the two castles of Geroldseck. A few paces before regaining the last-mentioned finger-post we diverge by a path to the left leading down the hill in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to a small open space in the wood, where notices on the trees indicate the routes into the Zornthal, to St. Gallen to the left, and straight on to the forester's house of (20 min.) *Schäferplatz* (1267 ft.). Thence we follow the road which descends in nearly the same direction (S.) as we have been following, and which $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther (way-post) terminates in a road coming from *Reinhardsmünster*. By the latter we ascend to the right, and after 10 min. reach another road coming from Reinhardsmünster, which leads in 10 min. to the forester's house of *Haberacker* (1569 ft.). Refreshments in a house nearly opposite. The ruin of *Ochsenstein* (1937 ft.), which rises above the forester's house, consists of three different towers, the remains of which look like parts of the rocks. The summit of the rock, on which stands the first castle, rendered accessible by a ladder erected by the 'Vosges Club', commands a fine view.

The path, often difficult to trace (guide advisable; fee for the whole day, from Zabern, 4-5 fr.) continues through wood, and passes the hamlets of (40 min.) *Au der Hardt*, beyond which is a deep ravine, and *Auf der Huëb*, the church of which has been conspicuous for some time. We now descend rapidly and then ascend again by forest-paths, in 1 hr., to the *Dagsburg* (1677 ft.), a lofty, isolated rock, commanding an excellent view. The castle, 'hewn in a rock and inhabited by certain Counts of Leiningen-Dagsberg' (Merian, 1663), was destroyed by the French in 1675. On its site stands a chapel, erected in 1828, in honour of Pope Leo IX., who was born here (?). At the foot of the castle-hill lies ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the village of *Dagsburg* (Dietenschneider, poor).

The traveller is recommended to proceed from Dagsburg to (8 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Lützelburg. The road follows the N.E. slope of the *Ballerkopf* to (3 M.) *Schäfershof* and (1 M.) *Neumühl*, where it reaches the valley of the rapid Zorn, a beautiful dale enclosed by wooded mountains. Passing several mills we come to (2 M.) *Sparsbrot*. The road is next reached near the railway-brige ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.), and then, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, the station of Lützelburg (see p. 243).

Those who desire to proceed farther S. after visiting Hohbarr and Geroldseck, descend to the left of the finger-post beyond the forester's house of Schäferplatz (see above) to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Reinhardsmünster* (see p. 250).

FROM ZABERN TO PFALZBURG, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. (omnibus thrice a day in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., back in 1 hr.), an interesting road up the steep slopes of the 'Pfalzburger Steig'. Pedestrians turn to the left and pass the *Karlsprung*, a precipitous rock, above which they regain the road. *Pfalzburg* (1034 ft.; *Stadt Basel*) is a small town, situated in an unattractive lofty plain, and fortified down to 1872. It possesses a monument to Marshal Mouton, one of Napoleon's officers, who was born here in 1770.



About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. N.E. of Zabern lies the village of St. Johann, Fr. *St. Jean-des-Choux*, formerly the seat of a Benedictine Abbey, the Romanesque church of which, re-consecrated in 1127, but partly disfigured in the 18th cent., deserves notice. The *St. Michel'scapelle* near this commands a fine view. Neuweiler (693 ft.; *Mathis*), $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.E. of St. Johann, contains two interesting churches, the Protestant late Romanesque *St. Adelphikirche*, dating from the 12th cent., and the Roman Catholic *Peter- und Paulskirche*, Romanesque but with additions of a later period.

Near Zabern the railway enters the narrow and picturesque valley of the Zorn, and intersects the Vosges range at its narrowest point, the Zaberner Senke, or low-ground between Zabern and Sarburg, which separates the Central from the Lower Vosges. The line runs parallel with the high road, the brook, and the Rhine-Marne-Canal. Bridges, lofty embankments, viaducts, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession.

33 M. Lützelburg (*Zur Eisenbahn*), the only station on this part of the line, is a pleasant village, the first in Lorraine. It is separated by the Zorn from a bold rock crowned with the ruins of the *Lützelstein*, or *Lützelburger Schloss*, a castle dating from the 11th century, under which runs a railway tunnel 270 yds. in length.

From Lützelburg to Pfalzburg, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., see p. 242; to Dagsburg, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see p. 242.

The line soon quits the valley of the Zorn. A handsome bridge spans the river with one of its arches, and with the other the Rhine-Marne-Canal, which here turns to the right side of the valley. The railway and the canal then penetrate the last of the obstructing hills by means of the curious *Arzweiler Tunnel*, 2945 yds. in length.

43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Saarburg (*Hôtel du Sauvage*), on the Saar, a small and ancient town enclosed by walls and gates, which must not be confounded with the place of that name in the district of Trèves, forms the boundary between the two languages, French being spoken in the upper, and German in the lower part of the town; but the line of demarcation is less strongly defined than formerly.

FROM SAARBURG TO SAARGEMÜND, 34 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fares 4 M. 40, 2 M. 90, 1 M. 90 pf. The line follows the course of the Saar, which it crosses several times. Stations: Berthelmingen, 10 M. Finstingen, Nieder-Stinzel, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. Wolfskirchen, Pisdorf, $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. Saarwerden; 18 M. Saar-Union (*Hôtel du Boeuf*), a place consisting of the two small towns of Bockenheim and Neu-Saarwerden; Schopperten, Keskastel, Saar-Alben, Willerwald, Hambach, Neuscheuern. — 34 M. Saargemünd, see p. 240.

Beyond Saarburg the main line leads to Hemmingen, Rixingen or Réchicourt, Avricourt (the German frontier-station and seat of the custom-house), Embermenil, Marainviller, Lunéville, and Nancy (p. 147).

41. From Strassburg to Bâle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 248, 260.

89 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY, express in 3 hrs. 7 min., ordinary trains in 5 hrs. (fares 11 M. 50, 7 M. 40, 4 M. 90 pf.). Travellers in the opposite direction undergo the German custom-house formalities at Bâle.

The line describes a wide curve round the town and then proceeds towards the S. Near Königshofen the junction-line to

Kehl (p. 285) diverges to the left. On the left the tower of the cathedral long remains visible, on the right we observe the new fortifications of *Wolfshiem* (Fort Prince Bismarck) and *Lingolsheim* (Fort Crown Prince of Saxony). Then on the left the outworks of ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Illkirch* (Fort Werder) and of *Grafenstaden* (Fort v. d. Tann), the first station, a place with important machine-factories. 7 M. *Geispolsheim*; $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fegersheim*; $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Linnersheim*; $13\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Erstein*, a town with 3700 inhabitants.

The line now runs nearer the mountains. The Odilienberg, with its white convent, is long a conspicuous object. The land is fertile and well cultivated, tobacco being one of the principal crops. The hill slopes are covered with vineyards, the best wine being produced at Rappoltsweiler, Türkheim, Thann, etc.

The banks of the Rhine between Bonn and Bingen are not more thickly studded with castles than these E. slopes of the Vosges. The line, however, runs at such a distance from the mountains that the general outlines only are discernible. Most of the villages lie 1-3 M. distant from their stations. Some parts of the line, however, are very attractive, especially that between Schlettstadt and Colmar. — $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Matzenheim*; 18 M. *Benfeld*; $21\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Kogenheim*; $24\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Ebersheim*. On a hill to the right of the entrance to the Leberthal rises the old castle of Ortenburg (see p. 257).

28 M. **Schlettstadt** (**Adler*; *Bock*; *Goldnes Lamm*, the nearest to the station, well spoken of), a town with 10,000 inhab., the dullest on the line, once a free city of the German Empire, attained the height of its prosperity during the 13th-15th centuries. It was fortified by Vauban after its capture by the French, but was taken by the Germans on 25th Oct. 1870, without serious difficulty. The church of *St. Fides*, founded in 1094 by the Hohenstaufen, but not completed till a later period, an edifice in the Romanesque and transitional styles, with a porch, is a memorial of the town's former importance. So, likewise, is the cathedral of *St. George*, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Alsace, a cruciform church with an octagonal tower, founded at the beginning of the 13th cent., and lately restored. The choir was begun in 1415.

From Schlettstadt to Markirch, see p. 256.

Farther on, halfway up the hill, we see, the ruined castle of *Kinzheim* (p. 257). 32 M. *St. Pitt*; the village (Krone) is about 3 M. from the station, and is commanded by the ruins of the lofty *Hohen-Königsburg* (p. 258).

$34\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Rappoltsweiler**, also 3 M. from the station, lies at the foot of the mountains. Above it rise three castles (p. 259). *Omnibus* 40 c.

$36\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Ostheim*; 38 M. *Bonweier*, to the right of which is the opening of the Weissthal (Kaysersberg, see p. 261).

COLMAR.

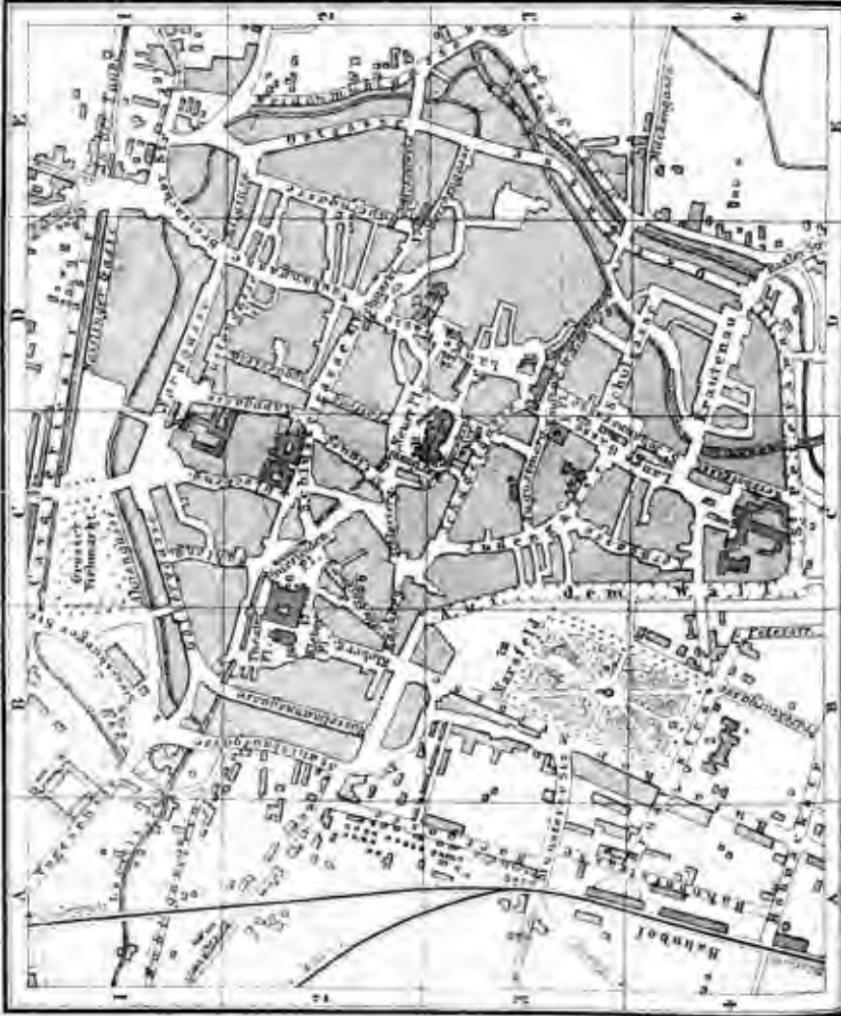
11° 12' 20" E.
48° 15' 30" N.
Unterlinden
Münster

metr.

- 1. Appelationen verschiedener
Zuckerwarenfabriken
- 2. Brotkrautfabrik
- 3. Caffemani
- 4. Chocolatier
- 5. Fabrik
- 6. Fleischfabrik
- 7. Kaffee
- 8. Käsefabrik (Lactaria)
- 9. Landwirtschaft
- 10. Lederwaren
- 11. Münzstrichfabrik
- 12. Mehlkasten
- 13. Pfeifer und Schönecker
- 14. Schuhmacher
- 15. Weinhause
- 16. Zigaretten-
- 17. Zigarrenfabrik

- 1. Alte Bauten
- 2. Biedermeierhaus, 1817
- 3. Bogenbrücke, 1661
- 4. Barfüßerkirche, Ende 1400
- 5. Renaissance-Palais, 1517
- 6. Haus nach Wasser-Klopfenbach
- 7. Rittersturmkirche
- 8. Alter Kaufhof

- 1. Gasthöfe
- 2. Den Schlössern
- 3. Das Kino
- 4. Kino de l'Europe



42 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Colmar [**Deux Clefs* (Pl. x), R. from 3, D. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, S. 3 fr.; *Drei Könige* (Pl. y); *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. z). *Café Taron* opposite the W. side of the Monument of Marshal Rapp; *Schmutz's Brewery*, *Judengasse*], a town with 23,000 inhab., is the capital of Upper Alsace and the seat of the court of appeal for Alsace and German Lorraine. It is situated on the *Lauch*, a tributary of the Ill, and the *Logelbach* (p. 263), which flows through the town, and is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the mountains and 10 M. from the Rhine, nearly in a straight line with Freiburg in the Breisgau. It was declared a free town of the Empire by the Emp. Frederick II. in 1226, and became so powerful that in 1474 its inhabitants refused admittance to Charles the Bold, who by a treaty with Archduke Sigmund of Austria had become master of Alsace, the Breisgau, and the Sundgau from 1470 to 1476. In the Thirty Years' War it was occupied by the Swedes, and in 1673 by the French. In 1697 it was awarded to Louis XIV. by the Peace of Ryswyck. *Pfeffel*, the writer of fables (d. 1807), Marshal *Rapp* (1772-1821), and Admiral *Bruat* (d. 1855) were natives of Colmar, and are also interred here.

In the local history of art Colmar is a place of some importance, as the scene of the labours of *Martin Schongauer* (b. about 1420, probably at Colmar; d. 1488 at Colmar), a descendant of an Augsburg family of artists. He was surnamed 'Hirsch Martin' from his beautiful (*hirsch*) paintings, a sobriquet afterwards converted into 'Martin Schön'. He was still more eminent as an engraver than as a painter, and was certainly the greatest German artist of the 15th century.

The road from the station leads direct to the pleasant grounds in the *Champ de Mars*, or *Marsfeld*, in which a **Fountain Monument* (Pl. 5), a statue in bronze on a lofty stone pedestal, surrounded by figures representing the four quarters of the globe, by the Colmar sculptor F. A. Bartholdy, was erected to Admiral Bruat in 1857. The large building to the S. is the *Bezirkspräsidium* (Pl. 2), or office of the President of the province (formerly the *Préfecture*). The *Monument of Marshal Rapp* (Pl. 9) is also by Bartholdy.

In striking contrast to this quite modern part of the town is the inner town with its narrow, picturesque streets, and numerous handsome secular buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries (the most important are marked in the plan). In the centre rises the *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 11), a fine cruciform Gothic building, with marks of French influence, begun in 1287. The choir dates from 1350. Of the two W. towers, that on the S. alone is partially completed. The S. side-portal, with interesting sculptures, merits examination. The sacristy, adjoining the choir on the right, contains a 'Madonna in an arbour of roses' by *Martin Schongauer*, an excellent, though somewhat crude work, the most important production of the master. It has been partially painted over.

The buildings of the old Dominican Monastery of *Unterlinden*, founded in 1232, famous in the history of the German Mysticism of the 13th and 14th cent., and suppressed during the French Revo-

lution, were restored in 1849-58, and, together with the early Gothic church, have been tastefully converted into a *Museum (Pl. 12; open 8-12 and 2-6, on Sun. and Thurs. gratis, at other times a fee).

We first enter the fine early Gothic *CLOISTERS, which contain a collection of Romano-Gallic and mediæval architectural specimens, tombstones, inscriptions, etc. In the centre is a fine *Monument to Schongauer* by Bartholdy. Adjoining the cloisters on the E. is a room containing plaster casts.

The chief point of interest in the museum is the *COLLECTION OF EARLY GERMAN PICTURES, partly brought from the Monastery of Isenheim (p. 266), and now preserved in the choir of the church to the S. of the cloisters. The following are the principal works: *Martin Schongauer*. Two small, well-preserved altar-wings: inside, the 'Virgin adoring the Child' and 'St. Anthony'; outside, the Annunciation. The sixteen scenes from the Passion, every three or four of which are enclosed in one frame, are also said to have emanated from Schongauer's studio, and were probably executed chiefly by his pupils. The portrait of Schongauer is perhaps a copy by Burgkmaier. A second cycle of scenes from the Passion is by *Caspar Isenmann*, an elder contemporary of Schongauer. By an *Unknown Master*: Virgin with the dead body of Christ; on the wings belonging to the same picture, Annunciation and Adoration of the Infant Christ. The three finely painted carved wooden 'Figures of SS. Anthony, Jerome, and Augustine,' were part of the famous altar at Isenheim. The paintings by *Mathias Grünewald* (d. after 1529), which formed the wings of the same altar, are also preserved here: inside, 'Temptation of St. Anthony, SS. Paul and Anthony in the wilderness,' St. Sebastian, and 'St. Anthony'; outside, Virgin and Child (Monastery of Isenheim in the background), the Resurrection of Christ, and Christ on the Cross, surrounded by SS. Magdalene, Mary, John the Evangelist, and John the Baptist. Another piece of painted wood-carving, of Christ and the Apostles (according to the inscription by *Des. Beychel*, 1493), is also from Isenheim. — The nave of the church contains some cork-models of buildings in Alsace, and a number of modern paintings. — On the upper floor of the monastery is a collection of smaller antique objects, including Gallic gold and silver ornaments found at Drei Aehren and Ensisheim (1873), a *Natural History Collection*, a *Cabinet of Engravings*, and the *Library*.

From Colmar post-omnibus twice daily to Altbreisach, where it reaches the railway mentioned on p. 292; railway in progress.

Beyond Colmar we observe on the right the castle of *Hohenlandsberg* (see p. 264).

45 M. **Egisheim.** Above the village, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, stands the castle of *Hohen-Egisheim*, or *Dreien-Egisheim*, with its three towers, which have been for some time visible in the distance: the *Dagsburg*, of the 12th, and the *Wahlenburg* and *Wekmund* of the 11th cent., known as the '*Dreien-Exen*', and claiming (like the Dagsburg near Zabern, p. 242) to be the birthplace of Pope Leo IX., who was a Count of Egisheim and Dagsburg. The route from the station to the castle is by the village of *Häusern*, from which a rough footpath ascends through wood. The descent may be made to the S. by the Augustinian abbey of *Marbach*, founded in 1094, of which a tower, part of the choir of the church, and a few Romanesque columns of the cloisters are still extant. (Comp. p. 264).

47 M. **Herlisheim.** — $50\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Rufach (Bär)**, the *Rubeacum* of

the Romans, has sprung up around the castle of *Isenburg*, one of the oldest in Alsace, once frequently occupied by the Merovingian-Franconian kings. The *Church of St. Arbogast*, a cruciform vaulted basilica with an octagonal tower over the centre of the cross, was erected at the close of the 12th cent., partly in the transition, and partly in the Gothic style, and was lately restored. The choir dates from the beginning of the 14th century.

Sulzmatt, a small bath in a pretty side-valley, lies 5 M. to the W. of Rufach. Diligence twice daily in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The water resembles that of Selters.

53 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Merrheim**. — 58 M. **Bollweiler**, the junction for *Gebweiler* (see p. 266).

Post-omnibus thrice daily in 1 hr. from Bollweiler to **Ensisheim**, a small town with 3000 inhab., lying to the E. It was once the capital of the Austrian possessions in Alsace, and is interesting for its specimens of secular edifices of the 15th and 16th centuries, chiefly in the Renaissance style, especially its handsome Rathaus and the *Hôtel zur Krone*.

The *Thur* is now crossed. — 61 M. **Wittelsheim**; 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Lutterbach** (junction for Wesserling, p. 268). Here the train leaves the mountains, turns to the E., and reaches (67 M.) **Dornach**, a suburb of Mülhausen, with numerous manufactories. The photographs of Hr. Braun, whose studio is here, are well-known in France and Germany.

69 M. **Mülhausen** (**Hôtel Romann*, R. 3, D. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., with good restaurant; *Hôtel Wagner*, R. 2 fr.; *Hôtel des Etrangers*, to the right of the station, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Café Moll*. *Cabs* 2 fr. per hr.), once a free city of the German Empire, and from 1515 to 1798 connected with the Swiss Confederation, is now the most important manufacturing town in Alsace (cotton goods, chemicals, paper, iron-wares, machinery, etc.), and is advantageously situated on the Rhine-Rhone-Canal. It is the seat of government for the district, with a provincial tribunal, and contains 57,000 inhabitants.

Leaving the station, which lies on the S. side of the town, and proceeding a few paces towards the right, we cross the canal, and enter the NEW QUARTER of the town, which contains numerous pretentious but unattractive buildings, many of which have wide, arched porticoes on the ground-floor, in the style of the latest Parisian edifices. In the Börsen-Platz is situated the large building of the '*Société Industrielle*', an association formed in 1825 for the promotion of industrial and scientific interests of all kinds. The building contains various collections and a library. — Proceeding straight on we enter the Baseler-Thor-Strasse, the main street of the OLD TOWN. A street, diverging to the left, leads to the Rathhaus-Platz, in which is the *Rathhaus*, erected in 1552 and restored in 1846, a solitary witness of the importance of Mülhausen as a free imperial city. The whole of the façade was painted by *Christian Vacksterffer* of Colmar in a style much admired in Switzerland, and transplanted thence to Alsace. Opposite

the Rathhaus is the modern Gothic *Protestant Church*, with a very showy façade.

The ARBEITERSTADT, or artizans' colony, founded in 1853 by the 'Société des Cités Ouvrières', a society established by the Mayor Dollfuss to improve the condition of the working classes, lies to the N.E. of the old town (follow the main road and then turn to the left). It now consists of about 1000 houses of one or two stories, each accommodating one or two families, and provided with a small garden. There are also large bath and washing-houses, an infant-school, etc., connected with the colony. The houses are sold to artizans almost at cost price (3000-3200 fr.), payable by instalments. Down to 30th June, 1875, the price of 417 houses, amounting to 1,130,175 fr., had been fully paid off.

FROM MÜLHAUSEN TO MÜLLHEIM, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, near Badenweiler. 17½ M., post-omnibus every morning in 3 hrs., fare 3 fr. Halfway, on this side of the Rhine, is Ottmarsheim, with a fine Romanesque octagonal chapel, consecrated in the middle of the 11th cent., and belonging to a suppressed Benedictine abbey. It is built on the model of the Carlovingian cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle. — Neuenburg, see p. 293.

FROM MULHAUSEN TO BELFORT, 30 M., railway in 1¹/₂-2 hrs. (fares 2 fr. 65, 2 fr. 15, 1 fr. 20 c.). Stations Zillisheim, Illfurth, Altkirch, Dammekirch (Fr. Dannemarie), Alt-Münster (Fr. Montreux-Vieux, the German frontier-station), Crémont (Ger. Geisenberg, the French frontier-station); then Belfort (*Hôtel de l'Ancienne Poste*, R. 3 fr.), a town and fortress on the *Savoureuse*, built by Vauban under Louis XIV., and memorable for its long siege by the Germans from 3rd Nov., 1870, to 16th Feb., 1871.

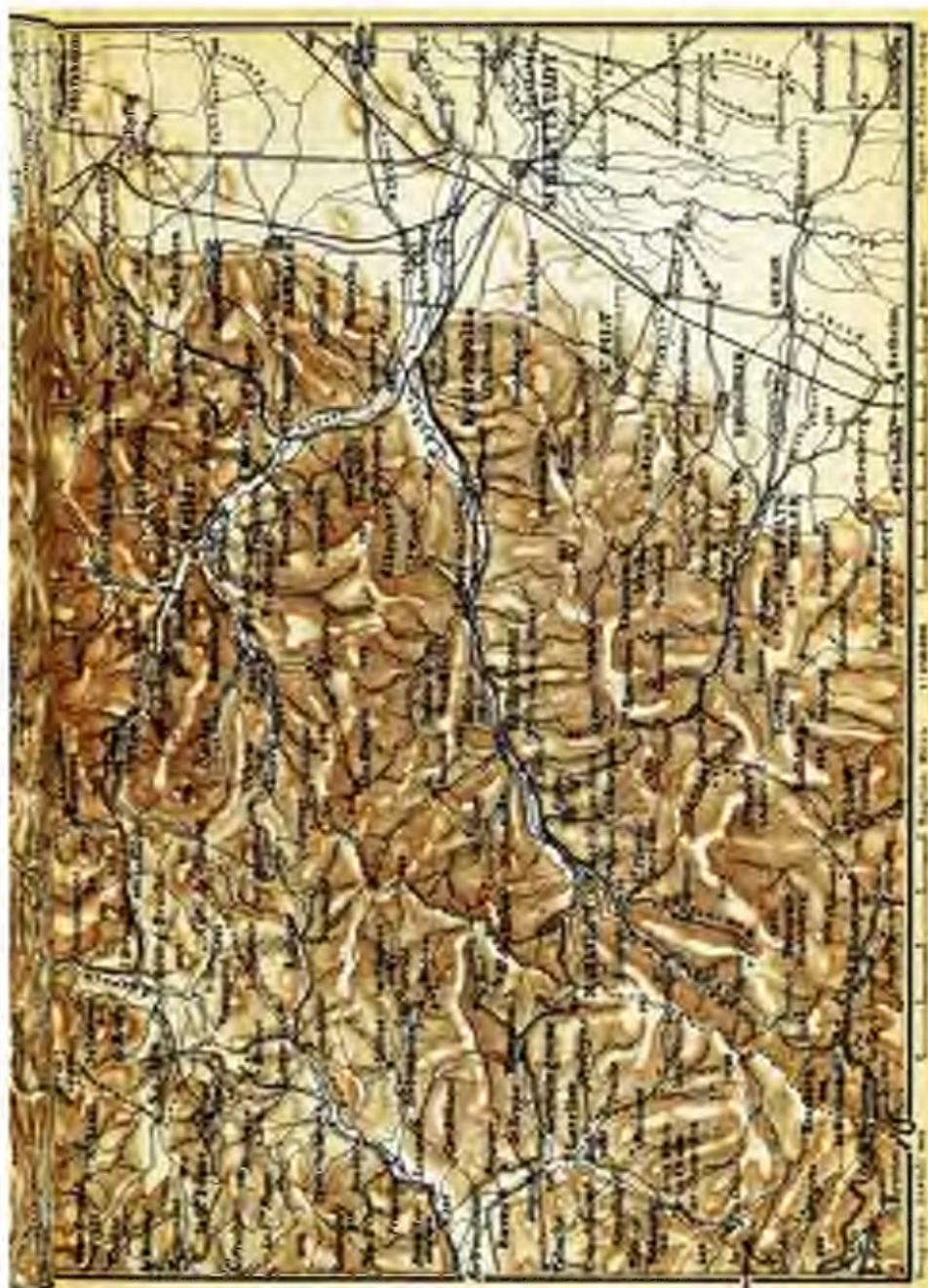
As far as (72½) Rixheim the train continues to run towards the E.; it then turns to the S.E. The soil is gravelly and sterile. 73 M. Habsheim; 79½ M. Sierentz; 81 M. Bartenheim.

To the left lies Hünigen, formerly a fortress, constructed by Vauban under Louis XIV., and dismantled by the Austrians in 1815. — 86¼ M. St. Ludwig (or St. Louis), after which the line enters the Swiss dominions, and soon reaches (89½ M.) Bâle (see p. 294).

42. The Central and Upper Vosges Mts.

The **Vosges** (Lat. *Mons Vosegus*, Ger. *Vogesen*, or more correctly *Wassigen* or *Wasgenwald*) form the western boundary of the basin of the upper Rhine, and run parallel with the Black Forest, with which they for the most part coincide in orological and geological characteristics. They are generally divided into the Upper, Central, and Lower Vosges. The **UPPER, or HIGH VOSGES MTS.** are separated from the Jura on the S. by the pass of Belfort, and on the N. extend to the Leberthal (p. 256). They are almost entirely of granitic formation, the granite being adjoined towards the N. by the red sandstone which prevails in the Central and Lower Vosges. The highest summits are the *Gebweiler Belchen* (4677 ft.; p. 267), the *Grand Ventron* (4595 ft.), the *Hoheneck* (4480 ft.; p. 265), and the *Rheinkopf* (4324 ft.; p. 266). The **CENTRAL VOSGES MTS.** stretch from the Leberthal to the Zaberner Senke (p. 243), the





highest points being the *Hochfeld* (3590 ft.; p. 256), and the *Donon* (3313 ft.; p. 251). The LOWER, or NORTHERN VOSGES run northwards from the Zaberner Senke as far as the Queich (p. 225); and they are sometimes considered to include the Haardt Mts. and the Donnersberg, and thus to extend to the Nahe.

Up to a height of about 3000 ft. these mountains are covered with luxuriant forests of beech and pine. The highest summits, on which only grass grows, afford excellent pasture, and are extensively used for cattle-rearing and dairy-farming. The slopes are thickly strewn with ancient castles, and on the side towards Alsace are covered with vineyards, yielding wine of good quality (comp. p. 244). In the densely-populated valleys, iron-working, ore-smelting, weaving, and other industries are actively prosecuted. As in the Black Forest, there are a few mineral springs here; but the Vosges Mts. can scarcely compete with the sister range in point of scenery, as they lack the abundant brooks which impart such a charm to the valleys of the latter. There are, however, several beautiful points, well worthy of a visit, particularly the following: the vicinity of *Zabern*, the *Odilienberg*, the *Hohen-Königsburg*, the castles of *Rappoltsweiler*, the *Münsterthal* with the *Schlucht*, and the *St. Amarinthal*. There are good *Inns* (R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2. B. 1, D. incl. wine $2\frac{1}{2}$ 3, S. incl. wine $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) at the points most frequently visited.

The efforts of the 'Vosges Club', instituted in 1872, are directed towards facilitating a tour among these mountains by the construction of paths, the erection of finger-posts, etc. (Complaints, however, are sometimes made of the indistinctness of the finger posts.)

a. The Central Vosges Mts.

The separate excursions from Strassburg described in this Route may easily be combined as follows so as to form an uninterrupted tour through this interesting district, the N. part of which is described at p. 241, and the S. part in Route b. (p. 256). 1st day. From Strassburg by railway to *Wasselheim*; walk in 3 (or drive in 2) hrs. to *Wangenburg* (or from Zabern over the Iohbarr to Wangenburg in 4 hrs., comp. p. 250); thence by the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Schneeburg* and *Nideck* to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Niederhauslach*, 7-8 hrs. in all. — 2nd day. On foot to *Schloss Birbaden* 3 hrs., *Odilienberg* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., *Mennelstein* and back $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., in all 7 hrs. — 3rd day. To *Hohwald* 2 hrs., to *Weiler* by the Pelage, 3 hrs., *Weiterthal* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (railway station, see p. 256). The traveller desirous of proceeding to the Hohen-Königsburg (p. 256) towards the S. will find good quarters for the night at *Weiler*.

RAILWAY from Strassburg to *Molsheim*, 13 M., in 56 min. (fares 1 ℳ 70, 1 ℳ 20, 15 pf.). — From *Molsheim* to *Wasselheim*, 9 M., in 1 hr. (fares 1 ℳ 10, 70, 45 pf.). — To *Mutzig*, 2 M., in 10 min. (fares 50, 30, 20 pf.). To *Barr*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 50 min. (fares 1 ℳ 40, 1 ℳ , 55 pf.).

The train passes seven small stations and reaches (13 M.) **Molsheim** (*Goldner Pfug*), a small town on the *Breusch*, at the foot of the Vosges, a fortified place in the middle ages. In the handsome 'Fleischhalle' here the forms of the Renaissance are combined with the articulation of Gothic architecture. The church (formerly the property of the Jesuits) is partly Gothic and partly

in the Renaissance style. — The railway now divides into three branches: N. to Wasselnheim (see below), W. to Mutzig (p. 251), and S. to Barr (p. 253).

FROM MOLSHIM TO WASSELNHEIM. 2 M. *Avolsheim*, a village with a Romanesque church of the 11th cent., the 'Dom-Petri', the nave of which has a flat roof. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sulz*, a small bath. $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Scharrachbergheim*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to the W. of which lies *Westhofen*, with a handsome Gothic church of the 14th century. $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kirchheim*; $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Marlenheim*; 7 M. *Wangen*.

8 M. **Wasselheim**, French *Wasselonne* (656 ft.; **Goldner Apfel*), a small town prettily situated on the *Mossig*, with the ruins of an old castle, and extensive stocking-factories. — Diligence to Zabern, 9 M., every afternoon; railway in progress.

FROM WASSELNHEIM TO WANGENBURG, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., carriage in 2 hrs., 15-20 fr.; a single seat 2-3 fr. (no regular communication). The road runs to the W. past (2 M.) *Romansweiler*, crosses the *Mossig*, and then ascends the wooded and confined valley watered by that stream.

FROM ZABERN TO WANGENBURG, 10 M. This excursion may be made by two routes. The first is *riâ Maursmünster*, Fr. *Marmoutier* (*Zur Post; Schlüssel*), a village halfway to Wasselnheim, as far as which the post-omnibus leaving Zabern every morning may be used. The Church of St. Maurus, which belongs to an ancient and once powerful Benedictine Abbey, now suppressed, possesses a handsome late Romanesque façade and a vaulted vestibule (a "favourite style in Alsace; comp. the church of St. Fides at Schlettstadt, and the church at Gebweiler"). — The second route between Zabern and Wangenburg is a continuation of the walk described on p. 242, via Hohbarr, Gross-Geroldseck, Klein-Geroldseck, and the forester's house of Schäferplatz. 35-40 min. after leaving which we reach *Reinhardsmünster*. We continue by the new road, which, at a point about $1\frac{1}{3}$ M. beyond Reinhardsmünster, divides into two branches, that to the right leading to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Haberacker* (p. 242), that to the left to *Obersteigen* (and Engenthal). We follow the latter, and by taking the footpath to the left at the 4th kilomètre-stone, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Reinhardsmünster, and passing the forester's house *Weiermott*, we cut off the long windings which the road describes before reaching *Obersteigen* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Reinhardsmünster). Wangenburg is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more, through wood. We descend a steep footpath to the road, turn to the left, and cross a bridge, where there are two paths, by either of which we may ascend to the road at the top, and then keep to the right.

Wangenburg (*Hôtel Weyer*, near the new church, pension $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Zur Schönen Aussicht*, at the entrance to the village), a small scattered village commanded by the ruins of the castle of that name (built in the 13th cent.), beautifully situated among meadows surrounded by pine-forest, and frequently visited in summer on account of the purity of its air (1476 ft. above the sea-level).

The route from Wangenburg to the top of the **Schneeberg** (3159 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) descends to the left near the church, passes between a conduit and a group of houses, and then ascends to the left by a footpath constructed by the Vosges Club (not to be mistaken; finger-post). Part of the route is by a somewhat fatiguing 'schlitteweg' or 'sledge-track' for the descent of timber from the mountains.

On quitting the wood ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the path proceeds to the left in the direction of the rocks. The summit ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) commands an extensive *View over Alsace (to the W.), the plain of Lorraine (to the E.), and the Vosges. — Descending to the S., we come, in 5 min., to the beginning of the wood (notice-board on a tree to the right); in 10 min. more, to an expanse covered with ferns, which encroach upon the path; and soon reach a stony road, along which we proceed to the right (or we may descend through the wood to the E., a route with several fine views) till we reach the highway. Here we turn to the left, and in 5 min. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Schneeberg) reach the forester's house of Nideck (p. 252). Thence to Nideck Castle (see p. 252), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; we turn to the right by a well near the forester's house, and follow the narrow path on the left bank of the stream, crossing a broad path, and soon reaching the foot of the castle. To Nieder-Haslach, see p. 252, and Map, p. 242.

FROM MOLSHEIM TO MUTZIG, 2 M., railway in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — **Mutzig** (*Zur Post*), a small town with 3600 inhab., formerly an important manufactory of weapons, lies on the *Breusch*, which we cross in coming from the station, and possesses a Romanesque church with a Gothic choir. — From Mutzig to Schloss Girbaden, see p. 252.

The *Breuschthal*, a moderately wide and pleasant green valley enclosed by wooded heights and sandstone rocks, is ascended by a road (diligence thrice a day) which follows the left bank of the Breusch nearly to Schirmeck. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Mutzig the road passes *Dinsheim*, and a little farther on, *Heiligenberg*, whence a short cut to Nieder-Haslach (p. 252) leads over the hill. Before *Urmatt* ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Mutzig) is reached, a finger-post, indicating the road to Nieder-Haslach, is passed on the right. The road up the Breuschthal continues past *Lützelhausen*, *Wisch*, and *Hersbach* to (14 M. from Mutzig) —

Schirmeck (*Zur Post*), a busy little place with 1400 inhab., situated at the point where the valley of the Breusch (with the road to St. Dié) is joined by the valley of Grandfontaine (through which a road leads to Raon-l'Etape). On the left bank of the Breusch, opposite Schirmeck, and almost forming one place with it, is *La Broque*. The Schlossberg at Schirmeck was once crowned by a castle.

FROM SCHIRMECK TO THE DONON, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. The Raon l'Etape road is followed as far as *Grandfontaine*, where pedestrians take a shorter way to the right, which ascends, keeping close to the brook, and rejoins the road at the *Plateforme du Donon* (Inn). The top, which is reached in 50 min. more, is marked by a pyramid of stones. The *Donon* (3313 ft.), the second highest summit of the Central Vosges, affords an extensive survey of the surrounding mountains of Alsace towards the W., and of the hills and plain of Lorraine on the E. Numerous remains of Celtic buildings were found here.

In the valley of the Breusch above Schirmeck, on the road to St. Dié, are situated (2 M.) *Rothau* (Wiedmann) and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther) *Urbach*, Fr. *Fouday*, in the former lordship of *Steinthal*, Fr. *Ban de la Roche*,

which has been a desolate and sparsely peopled district since the time of the Thirty Years' War. The places named owe their prosperity and comparative populousness to the praiseworthy philanthropic exertions of *Johann Friedrich Oberlin* (b. at Strassburg 1740, d. 1826), who is buried in the churchyard of Urbach. — The saddle of the *Hochfeld*, at a point near a finger post showing the road to Hohwald (comp. p. 256), can be reached from Urbach in about 3 hrs., viâ *Waldersbach*, where Oberlin was a Protestant pastor, and *Belmont*.

Following the road into the *Haslachthal* indicated by the above-mentioned finger-post on the road near Urmatt, we come to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

Nieder-Haslach (**Apfel, Linde*), formerly the seat of a convent. The spacious Gothic church of *St. Florian* possesses beautiful old stained-glass windows, and fine Gothic sculptures on the W. portal. The body of the church and the tower date from the 14th cent.; the *Choir was begun in 1274, and rebuilt in 1290 after its destruction by fire. To the E., in the wall of the court surrounding the church, is the tombstone of a son of Meister Erwin (d. 1330), the builder of the choir, with the inscription 'illii Erwini magistri'.

The road continues to ascend the Haslach, and at the end of ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Oberhaslach* it divides. We follow the branch to the right, leading through a beautiful and gradually contracting dale to the ($\frac{2}{1}/2$ M.) fifth saw-mill from Oberhaslach. A few paces on this side of it a broad footpath ascends to the right into the beautiful rocky and pine-clad ***Valley of the Nideck**, which vies with the finest scenery of the Black Forest. At the (1 M.) upper end of the valley the *Nideck* forms a waterfall, 80 ft. in height. High above it stands the square tower of the *Castle of Nideck*, called by an old tradition the castle of the giants, to which a zigzag path ascends to the right, crossing the brook to the left above the waterfall. From this point to the forester's house of Nideck (refreshments), 15-20 min., see p. 251.

From the forester's house to the Schneeberg, see p. 251. To Wangenburg (p. 250) we first follow the road to the left, then (20 min.) ascend to the left, and reach (20 min.) a cross-road with a guide-post. We next (5 min.) turn to the right, descend to the right at ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the hamlet of *Wolfsthal*, turn ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to the left, and arrive at ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Wangenburg.

The RUINS OF **GIRBADEN** may be visited either from Mutzig (p. 251), or Rosheim (p. 253). Starting from Mutzig we follow the Schirmbeck road as far as the guide-post ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station), where the road to ($\frac{1}{3}$ M.) *Gressweiler* diverges to the left. We thence continue, in a S.W. direction, to (4 M.) *Laubenhain*, in the valley of the *Magelbach*, from which Girbaden may be reached by a footpath in about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — Leaving the station at Rosheim we follow the principal street intersecting the village to the W. for about $\frac{1}{2}$ M., and then ascend gradually by the high-road. Beyond the (3 M.) *Bildhauerhof* we reach a finger-post, indicating the way straight on to ($\frac{4}{1}/2$ M.) *Grendelbruch*, to the left to ($\frac{1}{3}/4$ M.) *Klingenthal*, and to the right to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mollkirch*. We proceed in the last direction to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a second finger-post, which points across the bridge, to the left, to Laubenhain (see above).

Schloss Girbaden (1870 ft.), one of the oldest and most extensive fortresses in Alsace, is said once to have possessed 14 gates and 14 court-yards, and is still an imposing ruin. It was probably built in the early part of the 13th century. In the W. portion a hall, the handsome windows of which are bordered with clustered pillars, is still traceable. The *Chapel of St. Valentine*, which has been erected among the ruins beside the square W. tower, is much frequented by pilgrims. — On the crest of the hill, 10 min. to the E., is the *Girbadener Hof* (refreshments).

Travellers coming from the N. (e.g. from Wangenbourg, or the Schneeberg) and wishing to proceed to Girbaden, may do so by crossing the hill from *Nieder-Haslach* (p. 252) to (20 min.) *Urmatt* (p. 251) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Mühlbach*, where they turn to the left, at the church, up the side-valley. About 1 M. farther on, the road divides into two branches; we take that to the right to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Grendelbruch* (*Hôtel Schaller*), a favourite summer resort of the inhabitants of Strassburg. Omnibus to Rosheim once a day, see below. From Grendelbruch to Girbaden in 1 hr.; the footpath strikes off the road to Rosheim, a few hundred paces below the village, and ascends the slope. A considerably shorter footpath leads directly S. from Nieder-Haslach to Girbaden, comp. Map.

At the *Girbadener Hof* the traveller should ask the way to the small village of *Laubenrain* (p. 257), which is reached after a steep descent of 25 min. (the footpath at first not being well defined). Thence in 5 min. to a road (several guide-posts, comp. p. 252), leading to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Klingenthal* (see p. 254; ascent of the Odilienberg 2 hrs. more).

FROM MOLSHEIM TO BARR, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., by railway in 50 minutes.
— $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Dorlisheim*, with a Romanesque church.

3 M. **Rosheim** (*Krone*), a small town with 4000 inhab., once a free city of the empire, has several times suffered destruction, but the mediæval fortifications are in good preservation. At each end of the town, and also in the middle of the main street running from E. to W., the ancient tower-gates are still standing. The Romanesque *Church of SS. Peter and Paul* was consecrated in 1049; the present edifice, however, dates from the 12th cent., and has been added to in Gothic times. Several of the houses are old and picturesque. — Post-omnibus every morning to Grendelbruch (see above), by which visitors to Girbaden can go as far as Bildhauerhof.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bischofsheim*.

$6\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Ober-Ehnheim**, French *Obernai* (Wagner; *Zwei Schlüssel*; *Bär*), with 5000 inhab., and several manufactories, was raised to the dignity of a free imperial town by Emp. Frederick II. It possesses a *Town Hall* of 1523, thoroughly restored in 1849, and containing an interesting old council-chamber with fine doors; also several picturesque houses. — From Ober-Ehnheim to the Odilienberg, see following page.

$8\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Goxweiler*; 10 M. *Gertweiler*.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Barr** (**Krone*; *Weisser Hahn*; Inn and Hydropathic Establishment *Zum Bühl*; *Hecht's Café-Estaminet*), the present terminus, a busy little town of 5300 inhab., prettily situated at the

mouth of the *Kirneckthal*. The *Town Hall* in the market-place was built in 1640.

From OBER-EHNHEIM TO THE ODILIENBERG an omnibus runs in summer several times weekly in 2 hrs. (fare 3 fr.; tickets may be obtained at the station in Strassburg); carriage there and back 12-15 fr. The road leads to the W. by ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Unter-Otrott* (787 ft.) at the foot of the hill, and then winds round the eminence (1643 ft., ascended in 40 min.; footpath to the Dreistein, p. 255), which is crowned by the ruins of *Lützelburg* and *Rathsamhausen*. At ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Klingenthal* a road to ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Laubenhain (p. 252) diverges to the N. (right). The road to the Odilienberg continues through beautiful woods, and reaches the convent in 2 hrs.

Pedestrians effect a considerable saving by following the road from Nieder-Otrott to *Ober-Otrott*, and 7 min. beyond the latter (or about halfway to *St. Nabor*), taking a forest-path to the right which follows an ancient Roman causeway and leads to the top in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Another pathway leads from *St. Nabor* past *Niedermünster* (the chapel at which has been lately rebuilt; farm), also founded by *St. Odile*, and afterwards joins the road from Barr.

From BARR (p. 253) TO THE ODILIENBERG ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) the route is more picturesque than from Ober-Ehnheim. Finger-posts at doubtful points. — The road leads from the station directly to the N., via (1 M.) *Heiligenstein*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which a finger-post indicates the way (to the left) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Truttenhausen* and ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *St. Odile*. The suppressed Augustinian abbey of *Truttenhausen* (1230 ft.) was founded in 1181; the ruins of the Gothic abbey-church, dating from 1400, are now private property, but are open to the public (refreshments in the tower). — To the W., situated on the slope of the *Bloss*, of which the *Mennelstein* is the highest point, we observe the ruins of the castle of *Landsperg* (1916 ft.), erected in the 13th century. — A few hundred paces past *Truttenhausen*, at the beginning of the wood, is a finger-post, pointing in a straight direction to *St. Odile*, and to the left to *Landsperg*. Another finger-post is reached about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, in a clearing in the wood, which affords a view of the monastery above; it indicates the way to *Niedermünster* (see above) on the right, and *St. Odile* on the left. Continuing the steep ascent, we reach, welling up in a grotto close to the new road, the *Odilienbrunnen*, the water of which has been used by thousands of devotees to alleviate diseases of the eye. The convent is reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more.

The ***Odilienberg** is a long mountain with a rocky eminence (2469 ft.) in the middle, on the E. side of which stands a nunnery founded by *St. Odile*, the patron saint of Alsace. The abbey church, which is much frequented by pilgrims, and has even been visited by emperors and popes, contains the tomb of the foundress. (**Inn* at the nunnery, R. 2, D. 3, pension 5 fr.). Legend relates that *Odile*, the daughter of the Duke of Alsace, was born blind, but gained her sight on being baptised, and afterwards spent a long life here in all the colour of sanctity. The Odilienberg,

or 'Hohenburg', was fortified at a remote period. Maximian, the co-regent of Diocletian, is said to have erected a castle here against the Alemanni about the year 300. Remains of a wall of Celtic or Germanic origin, termed the *Heidenmauer*, 6-10 ft. in height, and 6½ ft. in thickness, which appears to have encircled the entire hill, are still extant. Roman coins from Augustus to Constantine have been found here. The highest point of the Odilienberg is the ***Mennelstein** (2673 ft.), which rises to the S., and may be ascended from the nunnery in ½ hr. In clear weather it commands a view embracing almost the whole of Alsace, the Breisgau as far as the Black Forest, the Vosges (to the S. the Kirneckthal, the Andlauer Schloss, and the Spesburg), the Rhine, and, towards the S., the Alps. On the left side of the Mennelstein, towards the plain, are extensive remains of the Heidenmauer. — At the N. extremity of the Odilienberg lies the ruin of *Waldsherg*, or *Hagelschloss*, which may be reached in ¾ hr. (the ruin itself is difficult of access). More to the W. is the ruin of *Dreistein*, buried in wood, consisting of two castles (once three) of the 13th century.

From the Odilienberg the traveller may proceed by a path through the woods (indicated by finger-posts), in 2½ hrs. to *Hohwald* (see below). We proceed straight from the convent along the road to Klingenthal as far as the (7 min.) first bend, where a finger-post shows our way to the left. The greater part of the route is through pleasant woods. At the forester's house of *Welschbruch* we strike the footpath traversing the Kirneckthal (see below).

FROM BARR TO HOHWALD. Post-omnibus from Barr every morning, and from Hohwald every afternoon, fare 2 fr.; carriage 10-12 fr. — The CARRIAGE-ROAD from Barr to Hohwald, 8¾ M., leads, by *Mittelbergheim* to **Andlau** (*Stadt Strassburg; Krone*), a small town with 2000 inhab., prettily situated at the entrance to the Andlau-Thal, with several old timber houses, and a Romanesque *Abbey Church* of the 12th cent., with Gothic additions, altered in 1701, and judiciously restored in 1861. The crypt (11th cent.) is borne by pillars. The façade is ornamented with rude, fantastic reliefs, and the choir-stalls are very handsome. The road then ascends the pleasant valley of the *Andlau*, through beautiful woods, passing the ruins of *Andlau* and *Spesburg* on the right, and numerous saw-mills.

PEDESTRIANS should walk through the town of Barr and from the W. end of it (2 M. from the station) ascend the road on the left bank of the Kirneck as far as the (2 M.) '*Holzplatz*', where there are several saw-mills and extensive stores of wood. The carriage-road terminates here, and a 'schlittweg' (p. 250) begins, by which the forester's house of *Welschbruch* (refreshments) is reached in 1¼ hr.; a footpath thence leads to Hohwald in another ½ hr.

Hohwald (2198 ft.); **Hôtel du Hohwald*, D. incl. wine 2¼,

S. $1\frac{1}{2}$, R. from $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; board, excl. of rooms and wine 25 fr., per week; good baths; much frequented by the Strassburgers: rooms should be engaged in advance) is a straggling village with above 600 inhab., and a Protestant and a Roman Catholic Church. Its healthy and at the same time sheltered and picturesque situation has made it one of the most frequented summer resorts in the Vosges.

The wooded ENVIRONS OF HOHWALD afford a number of pleasant excursions which are greatly facilitated by the abundant supply of way-posts. To *Bellevue* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.): we turn to the right at the first saw-mill below the hotel, cross the bridge, and skirt the wood for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., until we reach the beginning (on the left) of a narrow, partly grass-covered path, which afterwards widens and winds gradually round the mountain, chiefly through wood and keeping at nearly the same elevation. At the exit from the wood we obtain a fine view of the valley of the Breitenbach, and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther of the Weilerthal. — To the *Neuntenstein* (there in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., back in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), a group of rocks near the forester's house of Rothlach, commanding a good view: we turn to the right at the Roman Catholic Church, situated on an eminence near the hotel, and ascend by a steep footpath (numerous finger-posts). — At the entrance to the wood, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the hotel, on the right side of the road, is a guide-post, indicating the way to the *Rathsamhausenstein* (3441 ft.; there in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., back 1 hr.; view over the upper Breuschthal), the *Cascade du Hohwald* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and the *Champ-du-Feu*. — The *Pelage* (3110 ft.), another favourite point, is reached by the road below the hotel, to the W. across the bridge; it affords a picturesque view of the Weilerthal, which may be descended from the Pelage viâ Breitenbach.

The *Hochfeld*, French *Champ-du-Feu* (3590 ft.), is ascended from Hohwald in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (guide unnecessary; finger-posts, see above). It commands an extensive view. At the top is a tower used for trigonometrical surveys. The traveller is cautioned against the morasses lying on the plateau to the S.W. In returning we follow the path along the trench dug across the ridge, and in about 25 min. come to the dairy-farm of *Kälberhütte* (the Pelage is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the right, the new dairy lies on the left), whence Hohwald is reached in 2 hrs.

FROM HOHWALD TO WEILER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Follow the above described route to *Bellevue*, then descend to *Breitenbach*, and thence proceed along the road to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Weiler*.

Weiler, French *Villé* ("Zur Alten Post, moderate), with 1150 inhab., is the chief place in the valley which diverges from the Leberthal to Weilerthal. A road leads from *Weiler* by (1 M.) *Triembach*, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Moritz*, and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Thaneieler*, with a château belonging to the Vicomte de Castex, built in 1518-40 and restored last century, to (3 M.) the railway station *Weilerthal* (p. 257); post-omnibus daily from *Weiler* to *Weilerthal*, fare 75 c., carriage $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

b. The Upper, or High Vosges Mts.

FOUR DAYS suffice for a rapid glance at the Upper Vosges Mts.: By railway in the afternoon from Strassburg to *Weilerthal* (p. 257), and thence in the evening to the summit of the *Hohen-Königsburg* in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — 1st day. To *Rappoltsweiler* 3 hrs., *Kaysersberg* 2 hrs., *Orbey* $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., in all $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — 2nd Day. *Lac Blanc* 2 hrs., *Reisberg* $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr., *Lac de Daren* 1 hr., *Schlucht* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., in all 5 6 hrs. — 3rd Day. *Münster* 3 hrs., vicinity (Schlosswald) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. on foot or by omnibus to *Metzeral* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — 4th Day. Over the *Herrenberg* to *Wildenstein* in $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., *Wesserling* 2 hrs., in all $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

RAILWAY FROM SCHLETTSTADT (p. 244) TO MARKIRCH, 13 M., in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 fr. 60, 95, 55 c.).

The line ascends the *LEBERTHAL* towards the W., a picturesque valley enclosed by wooded hills, with an industrious population. —

3 M. *Kestenholz*, French *Châtenois*, a place with 3800 inhab., and a newly established mineral bath (*Bad-Bronn Hotel, D. 2½ .//), lying on the hill-side at the beginning of the narrower part of the valley. — New road to Hohen-Königsburg, see p. 258.

On the N. side of the Leberthal, opposite Kestenholz (¾ hr.), rise the ruins of *Ortenburg*, with its bold, pentagonal tower, dating from the 13th cent., and *Ramstein*, both locally known as the 'Scherweiler Schloss'.

A road leads from Kestenholz to (1 M.) *Kinzheim*, an ancient village, commanded by a castle of the same name, a ruin since the Thirty Years' War. The Hohen-Königsburg may be ascended hence in 2 hrs.

3¾ M. *Weilerthal*, French *Val de Ville*, lies at the entrance of the valley ascending to the right to Weiler (and Hohwald, see p. 256). Above it to the right, on the hill where the two valleys unite, rises the ruin of *Frankenburg*, with its massive, round tower, built in the 12th cent., and burned down in 1582. (From Weilerthal to the Hohen-Königsburg, see p. 258.)

The line continues to follow the Leberthal. — 5½ M. *Wanzell*; 8¾ M. *Leberau*, French *Lièpvre* (Grand Cerf); 11¼ M. *Heilig-Kreuz* French, *Ste. Croix-aux-Mines*.

12 M. **Markirch**, French *Ste. Marie-aux-Mines* (*Hôtel du Commerce*; *Grand Cerf*), the capital of the valley, with 12,300 inhab., has considerable wool and cotton factories. The once productive silver-mines have been long exhausted. The boundary between the French and German languages formerly passed exactly through the middle of the town, the right bank of the *Leber* or *Lièpvrette* being German, the left French, but it is now less strongly defined. The German-speaking portion embraced the cause of the Reformation and was subject to the Counts of Rappoltstein, the French inhabitants were Roman Catholic and under the sway of the Dukes of Lorraine.

FROM MARKIRCH TO RAPPOLTSWEILER, 11¼ M., there is a good road leading across the hill. The old road, diverging to the left from the new, ½ M. from Markirch, effects a considerable saving. It first passes some cherry-trees and then leads generally through a dale, rejoining the new road in about ½ hr. There are also various other short-cuts farther on. The summit of the hill (2411 ft.) is about halfway. The road then descends into the valley of the *Strengbach*, and proceeds through wood nearly the whole way to Rappoltsweiler. About 1½ M. from the summit and 3½ M. from Rappoltsweiler, a new road begins to ascend to the right (S.), leading to (3 M.) *Altweiler*, Fr. *Aubure*, which is also connected with Markirch by a direct road. The tower of the picturesque ruin of *Bilstein* (1 hr. from Altweiler) next comes in sight on a hill to the right, while to the left are the three castles of Rappoltsweiler, which may easily be reached in ¾-1 hr. by the path constructed by the Vosges Club through the *Dusenbachthal*, the entrance of which is about 1 M. on this side of Rappoltsweiler (comp. p. 260).

THE ASCENT OF THE BRESCOIR, which may be accomplished from Markirch in about 3 hrs., is a very pleasant excursion (guide advisable). We ascend the road running up the Leberthal to (½ hr.) *Eckirch* or *Eschery* (1407 ft.), to the left of which a brook, rising on the Bressoir and flowing through the *Rauenthal*, joins the *Leber*. From this point a path, at first steep and afterwards traversing wood, ascends the spur which

divides the Rauenthal from the Leberthal to the farmhouse of (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Heycot* (refreshments), whence the summit is reached in about $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — [We may also make the ascent from Eckirch either by ascending the Rauenthal or by keeping to the carriage-road up the Leberthal as far as a small inn upon a height, where we turn to the E., towards the farm of Heycot.] — The *Bressoir, or *Bludenberg* (4039 ft.), commands a most extensive view over hill and plain, including the Alps in clear weather. — The Bressoir may also be ascended from *Urbach* or *Fréland* (p. 261), or from *Altweiler* (see p. 257).

From *Weilerthal* (p. 257) a good road ascends in windings through wood to the (8 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) summit of the *Hohen-Königsburg*.

PEDESTRIANS (guide desirable) follow the road skirting the hill to the left of the railway (to the right, on the hill where the Leberthal and Weilerthal divide, rises the ruin of *Frankenburg*) as far as the (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) third road diverging to the left, where a stone indicates this as the route to the Hohen-Königsburg and *Wick* (a forester's house). About 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther another stone indicates the way to the right. The road traverses beautiful woods at the base of the Hohen-Königsburg. After 2 M. more a footpath diverges to the left (indicated by a stone with the inscription 'Hohenkönigsburg, pictons'), which ascends in 1 hr. (the last 20 min. again on the carriage-road) to the *Hohenkönigsburger Forsthaus* (Inn, unpretending, with a few beds).

Other very pleasant routes, also partly indicated by direction-posts, ascend from *Leberau* (p. 257) and *St. Pitt* (p. 244; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). A fourth road, recently constructed by the *Vosges Club*, and also provided with finger-posts, leads from *Kestenholz* to the summit in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; or via *Kinzenheim* in 2 hrs.

From the forester's house to the top is an ascent of 20 min. more. The path to the right by the huge S.W. tower leads to the principal entrance.

The ***Hohen-Königsburg**, 1679 ft. above the sea-level, is, after Girbaden, the largest castle in Alsace. Its huge walls of sandstone, towering above the dark green chestnut wood, are strikingly picturesque. The ruins are still in tolerable preservation. The W. portion served for purposes of defence, while the dwelling-rooms were in the E. part. Passing through the principal entrance, we enter a *Court-yard*, from which we pass through the *Löwen-Thor* (commemorating the dukes of the house of Hohenstaufen, p. 261), to the *Inner Quadrangle*. The handsome main building here (15th cent.) consists of four stories, the lowest of which was the kitchen, the others the dwelling-rooms. The platform of the E. tower commands a most extensive *View.

Nothing certain is known of the origin of the castle, but it has obviously been the work of several centuries. As early as 1462 the castle was partially destroyed by the Bishop of Strassburg and the Archduke Sigismund of Austria on account of depredations committed by its proprietor. It was subsequently restored, but was bombarded and burned down by the Swedes in 1633. In 1864 it was purchased by the town of Schleitstadt, and steps have since been taken to prevent its further dilapidation.

From the Hohen-Königsburg a path not easily mistaken leads to the S.W., passing a forester's house (20 min.) to the right, which has been already visible from above, to (1 hr.) *Thünnenkirch* (Lirot's Inn), a scattered village, lying at the foot of the *Thünnichel* (2975 ft.),

whence Rappoltsweiler may be reached in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., either by the road descending the valley to Bergheim, or by a footpath across the hill (at first rather steep), past the three castles of Rappoltsweiler.

The latter route ascends to the E. past the church. From the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) summit of the hill a view is obtained of Hohen-Rappoltstein. We keep to the main path, passing several boundary-stones; at stone No. 29 the road to the castles diverges to the right, while that to Rappoltsweiler turns to the left.

Rappoltsweiler (locally called *Ruppenschwier*), French *Ribeauville* (**Zum Lamm*, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; *Storch*; omnibus at the station), an old cotton-manufacturing town, with 7000 inhab., 3 M. from the station (p. 244), lies at the entrance of a short, but beautiful valley, watered by the *Strengbach*, and bounded by productive vineyards (p. 244). On the rocks above, to the right, rise the 'Three Castles' of the Counts of Rappoltstein, a family often mentioned in the mediæval history of Alsace.

The Count of *Rappoltstein* was the 'king' of all the musicians and minstrels of the upper Rhine, who recognised him as the head of their brotherhood and paid him a yearly tax, while he in return extended to them the benefit of his protection. Every year on 8th Sept. (which is still the date of a local feast), these wanderers assembled at Rappoltsweiler (afterwards at Bischweiler) to celebrate a joyous festival, called the 'Pfeifertag', and to settle all their disputes. On the death of the last Count of Rappoltstein in 1673, this singular jurisdiction, along with the title of 'king of the pipers', was conferred on the *Counts-Palatine of Birkenfeld* (afterwards *Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld*), who were in the service of France, and retained by them until they were deprived of it by the French Revolution. Max Joseph, Duke of Pfalz-Zweibrücken, a colonel in the French service (1777), and afterwards King of Bavaria (d. 1825), resided in the château named below down to 1782.

The ancient town-walls of the 14th-16th cent. are still partly extant. A long street, containing many fine old houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, intersects the town from E. to W. The *Metzgerthurm*, in the market-place, is a remnant of the inner fortifications, which once separated the four adjacent parishes, now forming the town of Rappoltsweiler. The tower bears the coat-of-arms of the counts. Near it is a handsome fountain, and farther up a modern one, with a figure representing Alsacia, by Friedrich. The old *Château of the Counts-Palatine of Zweibrücken* has been a girls' school for upwards of half a century. The Gothic *Parish Church* was completed in 1473. Philip Jacob Spener, the eminent theologian (1635-1705), was a native of Rappoltsweiler.

In order to visit the three castles we traverse the town to the upper gate, where the Markirch road (p. 257) issues, and then ascend to the right along the town-wall. In 5 min., at a point where the road begins to descend, we strike off by a footpath ascending to the left, and a few paces farther on again turn to the left. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more we reach the ***St. Ulrichs-Burg**, the most modern of the three castles, erected about the middle of the 15th cent., and abandoned since the Thirty Years' War. It is remarkable for its artistic architecture (transition style), best exhibited in the

spacious 'Rittersaal', with its beautiful double windows, surrounded by niches. The castle is surrounded with grounds, and commands a romantic view. Opposite, the ruin of **Girsberg**, dating from the 13th cent., rises boldly upon a precipitous cliff. A finger-post at the entrance to the St. Ulrichs-Burg indicates the way to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Hohen-Rappoltstein**, with its lofty tower, constructed in the 14th cent. on the site of an earlier building, and affording a good view.

— From Hohen-Rappoltstein to Thannenkirch, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., see pp. 259, 258. — The best route for returning to Rappoltsweiler is through the *Dusenbachthal* (finger-post), past the ruins of the chapel of that name (end of 15th cent.), formerly much frequented by pilgrims, to the (40 min.) Markirch road (p. 257), and by it to (1 M.) Rappoltsweiler.

FROM RAPPOLTSWEILER TO KAYSERSBERG (6 M.). The road leads through vineyards on the hillside to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hunaweier*, containing a church of the 15th cent., surrounded by a wall and bastions. To the E. we observe the ancient *Zellenberg*, a village and castle. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Hunaweier we reach —

Reichenweier (Krone), a small and ancient town with 1900 inhab., containing several good specimens of mediæval architecture, and surrounded by vineyards yielding excellent wine. Its walls and gates are among the finest works of the kind in Alsace, particularly the *Oberthor*, on the W. side of the town, with its double gateway. A few ruins only now remain of the old *Château* of the Counts of Württemberg-Mömpelgart, to whom the town was subject. It was built in the 16th and 17th centuries, and a number of handsome private dwelling-houses, in the Gothic and Renaissance styles, date from the same period.

From Reichenweier to Kaysersberg, 3 M. (p. 261).

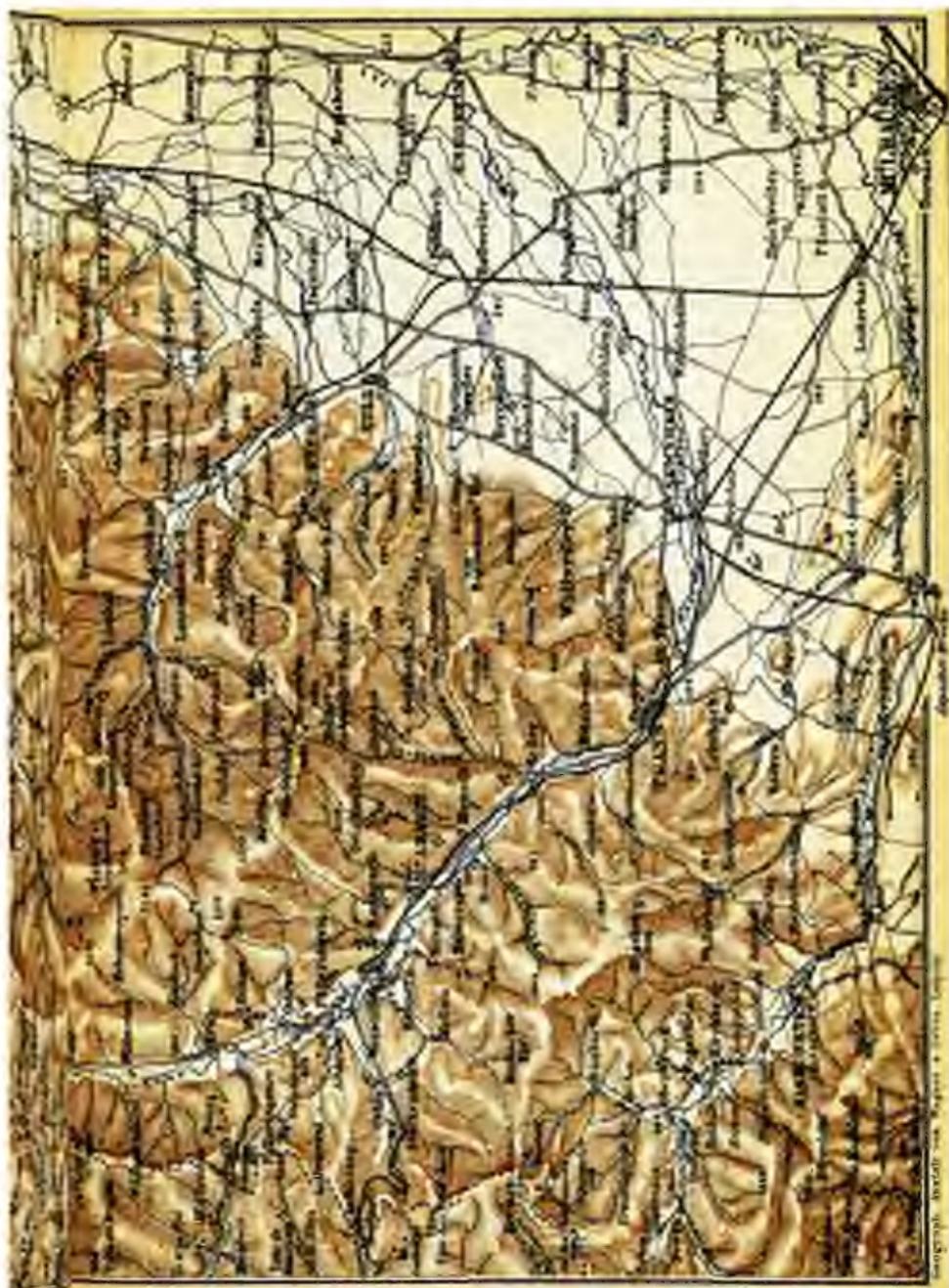
From the railway station of **BENNWEIER** (p. 244) a road leads into the valley of the *Weiss*, a tributary of the Fecht (p. 264). Omnibus to (5 M.) Kaysersberg, thrice daily; to Schnierlach and Urbeis, twice daily; from Colmar to Kaysersberg, Schnierlach, and Urbeis, daily.

3 M. *Sigolsheim* possesses a fine, late Romanesque church, with interesting sculptures on the portal; the tower over the cross is late Gothic. Near Sigolsheim is the so-called 'Red Field', where the degenerate sons of Louis the Pious took their father prisoner in 833, after they had seduced his army from its allegiance to him. In consequence of this event the spot is sometimes termed the 'Lügenfeld' (*i.e.* field of lies).

$\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kienzheim* is one of 'three towns in one valley' (the other two being Kaysersberg and Ammerschweier), mentioned in a verse quoted by Merian (1663) as characteristic of Alsace along with 'three castles on one hill, and three churches in one church-yard'.

On the road from Colmar to Kaysersberg, 1 M. to the S. of Kienzheim, lies the above-mentioned town of **Ammerschweier**, with 2000 inhab., and a number of interesting buildings, among which may be named the late Gothic parish church, the Gothic Kaufhaus (1538), the Renaissance Rathhaus (1552), and a fountain of the 16th century. There are also several handsome dwelling-houses of similar dates; and the walls and towers,





of the 16th cent., particularly the Schelmenturm of 1535, merit attention.
— From Ammerschweier to the 'Drei Aehren' (p. 263) in 2 hrs.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Kaysersberg** (**Krone*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fr., B. 60 c.), an old town with 3100 inhab. and several cotton-factories, lies at the mouth of the picturesque *Weissthal*, and is commanded by the ruins of the ancient *Kaiserburg*, the residence of the imperial Landvogt of Alsace during the 13th and 14th centuries, which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. The town was founded by Emp. Frederick II. of the Hohenstaufen family, who were Dukes of Swabia and Alsace and were solicitous for the welfare of their land. The famous preacher *John Geiler* (p. 237) was brought up here. The ancient walls, the numerous quaint houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, and the old fountains (with inscriptions) combine to give the town a particularly pleasing air of antiquity. The handsome *Town Hall*, in the Renaissance style, dates from 1604. The spacious *Church*, originally constructed in the 12th cent., but subsequently altered, possesses a fine Romanesque portal, and contains a Lamentation of Christ in stone, of the 15th cent., and a good early German high *Altar-piece (beginning of 16th century).

The road crosses the Weiss by an ancient bridge at Kaysersberg, and ascends on the right bank (omnibus several times a day). In about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach what was formerly the Clarissine Nunnery of *Alspach*, now a private house, the remains of the Romanesque church being employed as barns. About 3 M. from Kaysersberg the road to *Urbach* or *Freiland* (Inn), which is visible above us, turns to the right across the Weiss (ascent of the Bressoir, see p. 257).

About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Kaysersberg lies *Hachimette*, just within the bounds of the French-speaking district, which embraces the country on the E. slope of the mountains, watered by the Weiss and its tributary streams. Crossing the stream, we pass, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, on the left, the road (indicated by a finger-post) leading to *Orbey* or *Urbeis* (see below), and next reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

Schnierlach, French *La Poutroye* (Zur Post), capital of the upper part of the *Weissthal*, which is also called the Schnierlachthal, situated on the *Béchine*, a tributary of the Weiss, and possessing considerable cotton-factories. The road proceeds to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Le Bonhomme*, Ger. *Diedolshausen*, and then makes a wide circuit and ascends to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Col du Bonhomme* (3084 ft.), its the highest point, and the boundary of Alsace. Thence to *St. Dié*, 16 M.

From *HACHIMETTE* (see above) we proceed towards the S.W., up the left bank of the Weiss for $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to *Orbey* or *Urbeis* (*Croix d'Or*, above the church), a scattered mountain village, with various industries, and a new church conspicuous far and wide. (The omnibus from Hachimette to Orbey goes to Schnierlach first, and then returns to Orbey.)

From Orbey to the *DREI AEHREN* (p. 263) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hrs.; carriage-road via *La Baroche* Ger. *Zoll*

Most travellers pay a visit from Orbey to the two mountain lakes, the Lac Blanc and the Lac Noir, which lie two hours' walk to the W. of it, and nearly on the summit of the granite ridge which separates Alsace from Lorraine. The road to the Lac Noir ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; guide advisable; at first suitable for carriages) passes the old Cistercian abbey of *Päris*, of which few remains are preserved, and now converted into an hospital. From this point to the Lac Noir the ascent is rather steep. Thence to the Lac Blanc, by a good footpath in 1 hr. — The road from Orbey to the Lac Blanc is preferable (guide to the Schlucht 5 fr.; unnecessary in clear weather). It turns to the right in the village; at a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the 'Neue Hammerschmiede' or 'Nouveau Martinet', where the path divides, we ascend to the left, passing several farm-houses. We may cut off the last wide bend of the road by ascending directly to the left about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. after leaving Orbey.

The **Lac Blanc**, or **Weisse See** (3450 ft.; *Hôtel des Lacs*, tolerable, R. 2 fr.), which derives its name from the quartz at the bottom, is about 3 M. in circumference; it is bounded on two sides by lofty precipices, and on a third by huge masses of granite piled together. The **Lac Noir**, or **Schwarze See** (3140 ft.), about half the size of the other, lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S., but the two lakes are separated by a huge wall of granite, so that it takes a full hour to go round it from one to the other. The discharge of the two lakes forms the *Weiss*.

On the W. side of the lakes rises the ***Reisberg** (3310 ft.), the most northerly and highest eminence of the range called *Les Hautes Chaumes* (German, rarely used, *Uf Hochfelden*), which extends to the Schlucht (about 6 M.; p. 265). The summit, along which runs the boundary of Alsace, may be attained from the *Hôtel des Lacs* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (path to the S., sometimes difficult to trace). The view extends over the Vosges, a great part of Lorraine, the Black Forest, and the entire plain of the Rhine. The path follows the crest of the hill, and for a short distance keeps on the German side of the boundary. About 1 hr. after leaving the hotel we get a view of the Lac Noir lying below us, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther a survey is obtained to the S. of the Münsterthal, with the Swiss Alps in the distance. Those who wish to proceed direct to the Münsterthal descend here, turning slightly to the left (*via Les Hautes Hütten*; to Sulzeren 2 hrs.). We turn to the right and cross the crest, near a large turf-cutting and the boundary stone No. 2778. The foot-path now keeps to French territory and affords a prospect over the French Vosges, with a view of St. Dié at our backs.

After proceeding for a full $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach a low wood of beech and pine, near the boundary-stone 2790. We continue to follow the boundary-stones till fifty paces beyond No. 2795, where, to the left, we obtain a view of the **Daaren-See**, or *Lac Vert*, a small mountain-lake like those mentioned above, but more picturesque,

being enclosed by pines and bounded on three sides by precipitous rocky banks. To the right is a ravine. We now retrace our steps to the boundary-stone 2795, turn to the right in order to avoid the ravine just mentioned, proceed as far as stone No. 2796, and then turn a little to the left. The path now divides; we follow that which enters the wood to the left on the French side, emerging from it at stone No. 2803 (left). We proceed along the boundary-stones to No. 2814, where we turn to the right and descend to the *Schlucht* (at stone No. 2832). The *Schlucht*, see p. 265.

RAILWAY FROM COLMAR TO MÜNSTER, 12 M., in 1 hr. 8 min. (fares 1 M. 60, 1 M. 10, 65 pf.).

To the W. of Colmar (p. 245) opens the fertile *MÜNSTERTHAL, formerly called the St. Gregorenthal, one of the most beautiful and frequented valleys of the Vosges. Its inhabitants, most of whom are Protestants, are very industrious, carrying on manufactures of various kinds in the valley itself, and cattle-farming on the neighbouring hills. The 'Münster cheese' resembles the highly esteemed Camembert.

The line skirts the *Logelbach*, an old canal, conducted from the Fecht at Türkheim, on which numerous cotton manufactories are situated. 2 M. *Logelbach*, with a small modern Gothic church. In the plain between Colmar and Türkheim, on 5th Jan., 1675, Turenne surprised and signally defeated the German imperial army, which had gone into winter-quarters here. This decisive engagement drove the Germans across the Rhine and effectually expelled them from Alsace.

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Türkheim** (**Hôtel Meyer*), an old town still almost entirely surrounded by walls and towers. One of the best wines of Alsace is yielded by the neighbouring vineyards.

A good road leads from Türkheim in long windings through beautiful pine wood, to the (6 M.) **Drei Aehren**, French *Notre Dame des Trois Epis*, German *Unserer Frau zu den drei Aehren* (1909 ft. above sea-level; *Hôtel des Trois Epis*, D. incl. wine 3, R. 1-3, pension 32 fr. per week, with baths, and omnibus to Türkheim station; *Hôtel des Trois Rois*), a village and resort of pilgrims, on the hill to the W. of Türkheim. [The pedestrian may avoid the windings of the road by attending to the following directions: at the 3rd path, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Türkheim, ascend to the right; after regaining the road, follow it for 1/4 M., then take a foot-path to the left, joining the road once more; follow it for another 1/4 M., then again diverge to the right; by this route the village is reached in 1 hr. from Türkheim.] Its picturesque situation and salubrious air have rendered this spot a favourite summer resort. The village consists of an unpretending Gothic church, containing a number of votive tablets, with a few houses beside it. The *View embraces the lower Münsterthal towards the S., the E. slopes of the Vosges, the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, and the distant Alps to the S. If the last are very distinct, rain may generally be expected. — A more extensive view, especially towards the N., is gained from the *Galz* (2401 ft.), a rocky height to the N.E., which may be ascended in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The *Grosse Hohenack* (3215 ft.), 1 hr. S.W. of Drei Aehren, also commands a pleasing view, with the Münsterthal in the foreground, and opposite, on the N., the *Kleine Hohenack* (3071 ft.), crowned with the ruins of a castle restored in the 13th cent. and de-

stroyed in 1655. To the lakes (p. 262), passing between the two Hohen-acks, 4-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. From Drei Aehren to Ammerschweier 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to Orbey 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

On the other side of the valley, 2 M. to the S.E. of stat. Türkheim, lies the village of *Winzenheim* (Storch), from which a visit may be paid to the ruins of Hohenlandsberg and Plixburg. A new foot-path, not to be mistaken (guide-posts), issuing from the W. end of the village, leads to the top in 1 hr. The ruin of *Hohenlandsberg* (2073 ft.) consists of little more than the outer walls of an extensive castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1635. The summit of the walls commands an extensive view. In returning we may either proceed by *Plixburg* (also called *Nixburg* by the natives), to stat. *Walbach* (see below), or, better, taking the direction indicated by the finger-post on the S. slope of the Hohenlandsberg, pass almost entirely through wood to (3 M.) the ruin of Dreien-Exen, and thence by the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) ruins of the Convent of Marbach to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the station of *Herlisheim* (p. 246). In clear weather the Swiss Alps are visible from Dreien-Exen.

6 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Walbach*. — 8 M. *Weier im Thal*, about 1 M. to the S. of which is a small bath-establishment near the ancient town of *Sulzbach*. The village of *Weier im Thal*, with a conspicuous new church, lies 1 M. to the N. of the station, and is commanded by the pilgrimage-chapel of *Heiligkreuz*. — 10 M. *Günsbach*, with a large cotton-factory, at the foot of the Schlosswald (see below). The train then crosses the Fecht to —

12 M. *Münster* (**Storch*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, S. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Stadt Strassburg*), a manufacturing town with 5000 inhab., situated at the base of the *Mönchsberg*, at the union of the *Kleinthal* with the *Grossthal*, the latter of which is watered by the Fecht. The place owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey founded here by King Childeric about 660, the buildings of which, however, have entirely disappeared with the exception of a single tower. In the middle ages Münster was a free town of the German Empire. Numerous modern buildings, among which the handsome new Romanesque church is conspicuous, testify to the prosperity of the town.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Münster to the **Schlosswald*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E., an eminence laid out in pleasure-grounds and crowned by the ruin of *Schwarzenburg*. It is the property of the Hartmann family, and generally open to the public. View.

The excellent *ROAD FROM MÜNSTER THROUGH THE SCHLUCHT (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) TO GERARDMER, finished in 1860, ascends the Kleinthal towards the W. At (2 M.) *Stossweier* it turns towards the N. to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Sulzeren*, and ascends the hill in long windings. Pedestrians effect a saving of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. by means of a stony footpath diverging to the left at the new Romanesque church of *Stossweier*. At the N. angle of the road is a group of houses belonging to the parish of Sulzeren, and named *Insel*. (Thence to Orbey, 9 M., p. 261; to the Daaren-See, 6 M., p. 262; comp. Map.)

The long curves of the road, which continues to ascend through pleasant wood, may at several subsequent points be cut off by pedestrians. As we approach the head of the pass the scenery becomes grander. The whole of the upper part of the road is cut through the granite rocks, and a few hundred paces below the

summit it passes through a tunnel. The ascent from Münster occupies 4-4½ hrs., the descent 3 hrs.

The ***Schlucht**, French *Col de la Schlucht* (4100 ft.), a picturesque mountain pass, surrounded by precipitous rocks and beautiful pine forest, lies between the *Montabec* (4117 ft.) on the N. and the *Altenberg* (4124 ft.) on the S., two heights of the Central Vosges Mts., which, before the construction of the road, were crossed only by a footpath. On the summit of the pass, which forms the boundary between Germany and France, are situated several houses, one of which, built in the form of a Swiss chalet, is now an inn (*Châlet Hartmann*, R. 2, D. 3 fr., B. 75, A. 50 c.).

Those who can spare the time should not fail to proceed for about 1½ M. more along the road to Gerardmer. Beyond a curve which the road makes at no great distance from the summit of the pass, a charming *VIEW is unfolded of the valley on this side of the village. In the foreground are the lakes of *Retournemer* and *Longemer*, and all around us beautiful woods.

The **Hoheneck** (4480 ft.), the highest of the Vosges Mts. after the Gebweiler Belchen (p. 267) and the Grand Ventron, and more centrally situated, affords a beautiful and extensive view. The route from the Schlucht to the (1 hr.) summit cannot be mistaken in clear weather, if we follow the finger-posts and boundary-stones. We turn to the left and begin the ascent at the back of the stable of the inn. The view extends far beyond the Vosges Mts., embracing the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, the Jura towards the S., and the French Department of the Vosges towards the W. In the foreground towards the E. is the beautiful Münsterthal, towards the W. the valley of Gerardmer with the Retournemer and Longemer lakes. On the summit of the Hoheneck stands the boundary-stone No. 2858, and a finger-post pointing to the N.W., and the Fischbädle on the E. Proceeding in the latter direction we reach by a stony path (1½ M.) a finger-post indicating the way (left) to Münster, and ½ M. farther on another pointing towards the left to Mühlbach (and Metzeral, see below), and towards the right to (3 M.) the Fischbädle. The *Fischbädle* is a small lake, well stocked with trout, surrounded by wild rocks, probably the moraine of an ancient glacier once occupying the *Wolmsathal*. From the Fischbädle to Metzeral 1½ hr.

The road from Münster into the **GROSSTHAL** (to Metzeral, 3¾ M., omnibus twice daily) ascends towards the S.W. and passes *Luitenbach*, *Breitenbach*, and *Mühlbach*, three pretty and pleasantly situated villages, with cotton-factories. The inhabitants of the Grossthal, most of whom are Protestants, retain several old peculiarities of manner and costume.

Metzeral (*Goldene Sonne, beyond the bridge over the Fecht, unpretending), another small village with several cotton-factories, lies at the union of the valleys of the two streams which combine to form the Fecht.

From Metzeral to the *Kahlenwasen*, or *Kleine Belchen* (4180 ft.), 2½ hrs.; fine view; descent by *Lintthal* to *Gebweiler* (p. 266).

From METZERAL to WILDENSTEIN (p. 268), in 4 hrs., a very interesting route. The road turns to the right opposite the inn, and continues to follow the valley of the Fecht. After 1 M. the road to the above-mentioned Fischbädle diverges to the right across a bridge. At (2 M.) *Mittlach* the road divides (guide beyond this desirable, 2½-3 fr.; the whole way, however, is provided with finger-posts); we turn to the left before

the bridge, and a little farther on cross a bridge to the left bank of the Fecht, and proceed to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a *Forester's House* (refreshments). Immediately beyond this the road is quitted by a wooden pathway, used for the timber traffic (see p. 250), which ascends the *Herrenberg* in numerous windings through the wood, in 2 hrs. On the *Herrenberger Wasen* at the top is a large chalet. From here to Wildenstein (guide-post) 1 hr.; path rugged and often steep.

The ASCENT OF THE RHEINKOPF may be agreeably combined with the above excursion by a digression occupying $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. From the chalet on the Herrenberger Wasen we follow the road to Wildenstein for $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., and then ascend to the right, keeping close to the ditch. After a gentle ascent of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we attain the summit of a rounded eminence, commanding a view over the St. Amarinthal. From this point we reach the small peak of the *Rheinkopf* (3241 ft.), to the N., in another $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Extensive View, particularly of the Münsterthal.

RAILWAY FROM BOLLWEILER (p. 247) TO GEBWEILER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 25 min. (fares 60, 40, 25 pf.).

The line traverses a fertile district. — 3 M. *Sulz*, a town of 5000 inhab., with silk factories. It contains an unpretending but elegant parish-church, chiefly in the Gothic style, with a lofty tower above the cross, begun in 1278, and altered in the 14th and 16th centuries. To the left near Gebweiler are several modern houses in the Gothic style.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Gebweiler** (*Zum Engel*, at the station), the capital of a district, with 11,338 inhab., situated at the entrance to the *Lauchthal*, is an important manufacturing place, the products of which are cotton goods, cloth, sugar, and machinery. The road from the station leads straight to the *Neue Kirche*, a handsome building in the Renaissance style of the 18th cent., erected in 1759 by the Prince-Abbots of Murbach, when they transferred their residence to Gebweiler. The main street leads to the right past the late Gothic *Rathhaus* to the **Purish Church (St. Legerius)*, a fine example of the transition style, begun in 1182, and lately restored. It possesses double aisles, a transept, three towers of unequal height, and a fine Romanesque porch occupying the whole breadth of the W. front. The choir is Gothic. The sculptures on the W. central portal merit inspection. One of the best wines of Alsace is produced at Gebweiler.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Gebweiler lie the scanty remains of the old Antonite monastery of *Isenheim*, the source of a number of the most important works of art in the Museum of Colmar (see p. 246).

EXCURSION TO MURBACH. The road ascends the pretty Lauchthal, passing the foot of the ruin of *Hugstein*, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the parish church) entrance of the small town of *Bühl*. The side-valley of the *Rothbach* is now entered on the left, and the broad road followed to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) picturesquely situated Romanesque Abbey Church of *Murbach*, surrounded by a few houses. This Benedictine Abbey, founded by Duke Eberhard of Swabia in 727, became one of the most powerful on the Upper Rhine, and possessed extensive domains in which three towns (including Gebweiler) and thirty villages were situated. It was presided over by an abbot of princely rank, who bore as his device a black greyhound ('haughty as the Murbach hound' was a mediæval saying). The church, of which the nave has disappeared, was consecrated in 1139, and ranks, with that of Marmoutier, as one of the oldest and finest Roman-

esque buildings in Alsace. The S. transept contains a handsome Gothic tombstone of the 13th century. The house to the left, about 50 paces beyond the archway across the road, with ground-floor borne by Romanesque columns, is an inn, a boy from which may be engaged as a guide to the summit of the Gebweiler Belchen (2 fr.). Comp. below.

RAILWAY FROM MÜLHAUSEN (p. 247) TO WESSERLING, 27 M., in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 M. 50, 1 M. 70, 1 M. 10 pf.).

This railway connects the main line with the important manufacturing places in the *ST. AMARINTHAL, the industrious valley of the Thur, and opens up to visitors an exceedingly picturesque tract of country. — 2 M. Dornach, 3 M. Lutterbach, see p. 247; 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. Sennheim, Fr. Cernay, where a branch-line diverges to Gebenheim and Sentheim (prolongation to Masmünster in course of construction).

12 M. Thann (*Zwei Schlüssel; Sonne; Weisser Bär*), the chief town of the district, with 8000 inhab., and thriving cotton and silk factories, is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the narrow valley of the Thur, the mountains enclosing which are covered with wood on their upper, and vineyards on their lower slopes. The *Church of St. Thcobald, begun in 1351, the choir of which is first visible in approaching from the station, is a gem of Gothic architecture. Its bold and elegant open tower, begun in 1430 and completed in 1516 by Meister Remigius Welch (inscription on the spire at the top), is one of the finest specimens of later Gothic, surpassing even the tower at Strassburg. The handsome double portal on the W. side also deserves attention. The interior is adorned with carved work of the 16th cent., Gothic stained glass, and a fine painting, of the school of Martin Schongauer, of Christ amid several apostles.— The church is seen to advantage from the Engelburg, a castle crowning an eminence on the left bank of the Thur, which is crossed by two bridges, and commanding the town and entrance to the valley. (The route to the castle diverges to the right from the main street, opposite the church.) The overthrown tower of the castle, which was destroyed by Turenne in 1674, somewhat resembles a huge cask. The district to the E. of the Engelburg yields the 'Rangener wine', which is mentioned by the German historian Münster as early as 1550.

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Bitschweiler, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Weiler, two industrious villages, with modern Gothic churches.

The GEBWEILER BELCHEN is best ascended from Weiler. The road is followed to (3 M.) Goldbach (refreshments at the maire's, where a boy should be engaged as a guide, 2-2½ fr.); thence to a Chalet (poor and dear) in 1 hr., and in 1 hr. more to the summit. The Gebweiler, or Sulzer Belchen, French Ballon de Soultz (4677 ft.), the highest of the Vosges Mts., affords an extensive panorama, embracing the Black Forest, the Jura, and the Alps. At the summit is a stone refuge-hut erected by the Vosges Club, the key of which we take with us from below. A small lake lies ½ hr. below the summit. Descent to Murbach, see above.

The line now runs along the left bank of the river. 18 M. St.

Amarin (Goldener Löwe), one of the most ancient places in the valley, to which it has given its name. Since its destruction during the Thirty Years' War, St. Amarin has been a place of no importance. Then —

20 M. **Wesserling** (*Hôtel de Wesserling*, near the station, R. 2-3, D. 3 fr.), a place of modern origin, with a colony of extensive cotton-factories, numerous pretty villas, and well-kept pleasure-grounds (between the station and the hotel, beyond the bridge). It is a suitable spot for a prolonged stay. Carriage to Wildenstein in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 10 fr.

On the W. slope of the range separating Alsace from Lorraine, immediately beyond the *Col de Bussang*, which is traversed by the road to Remiremont, 5 M. from Wesserling, the *Moselle* takes its rise. The road leads through (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the frontier village of *Urbis* (*Hôtel de la Couronne*). On the top is a tunnel about 300 paces in length, with a boundary stone in the middle, just beyond which is the source of the river.

From WESSERLING to WILDENSTEIN, 7 M., a pleasant route for pedestrians. A good road ascends the picturesque valley of the *Thur*, passing through the large and thriving villages of *Felleringen* (Rother Ochse), *Oderen* (Goldener Löwe; Goldener Adler), and (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Krüth*, chiefly inhabited by the operatives of the Wesserling factories.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond Krüth, and the same distance below Wildenstein, suddenly rises the *Schlossberg*, an isolated and precipitous wooded eminence, on the S. side of which stand the ruins of the castle of *Wildenstein*. This stronghold formerly belonged to the Abbey of Murbach (p. 266), by which it was surrendered during the Thirty Years' War to Marshal Caumont de la Force. In 1634 it was betrayed to the troops of Lorraine, and ten years later was taken and destroyed by General v. Erlach, the commander of the Weimar troops.

Wildenstein (*Tavern* only), the chief place in the St. Amarinthal, is almost entirely shut in by rocky heights. About 1 hr. above the village, beyond the Wildensteiner Glashütten, the *Thur*, which rises on the *Grand Ventron*, forms a waterfall called the *Heidenbad* or *Bain des Payens*, 33 ft. in height. — From Wildenstein (with guide) across the Rothenbach or the Herrenberg to Metzeral, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see pp. 265, 266.

43. From Heidelberg to Baden.

56 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 hrs. (fares 7 M 65, 5 M 15, 3 M 20 pf.). Carriages generally changed at Oos, the junction for Baden.

The line traverses a broad and fertile plain, bounded on the E. by a low range of hills. 9 M. *Wiesloch* (the village $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the line). Before reaching Langenbrücken, we pass, on the right, *Kislau*, formerly a hunting-seat of the archbishops of Speyer, and now a penitentiary for women. 15 M. **Langenbrücken** (*Ochs*; *Sonne*), a small village with sulphur-baths.

22 M. **Bruchsal** (**Badischer Hof* or *Post*, in the town; **Rose*,

Hôtel Keller, near the station; **Rail. Restaur.*), a town with 11,000 inhab., was formerly the residence of the Archbishops of Speyer, whose *Schloss*, a handsome Rococo structure, elegantly fitted up and adorned with frescoes by Zick, merits a visit. Opposite the *Schloss* is a large *Reservoir* built in the form of a small château. The castellated building to the left of the line is a *Prison*. The *Church of St. Peter* contains the burial vault of the last bishops.

Bruchsal is the junction for the Würtemberg line; comp. *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

On the Michaelsberg, near (24½ M.) *Unter-Grombach*, stands the old *Michaels-Capelle*; on an eminence near (26¼ M.) *Weingarten* rises the tower of the ruin of *Schmalenstein*.

31 M. *Durlach* (*Carlsburg*), a small town of 6000 inhab., the capital of the Duchy of Baden-Durlach from the 15th cent. downwards, was almost entirely burned down by the French in 1688. The lofty and conspicuous *Watch Tower* on the *Thurmberg*, said to be of Roman origin, and commanding a splendid view, may be reached in 20 minutes.

FROM DURLACH TO PFORZHEIM, 16 M.; thence to WILDBAD, 14½ M. more. Railway to Wildbad in 1½-3 hrs. (fares 3 M. 95, 2 M. 60, 1 M. 70 pf.). The train traverses the fertile valley of the *Pfinz*. 8 M. *Söllingen*, 10½ M. *Wilferdingen* (*Krone*). The line now skirts the N. slopes of the Black Forest. 12½ M. *Königsbach*.

16 M. *Pforzheim* (**Hôtel Autenrieth; Schwarzer Adler*), a thriving manufacturing town, with 23,000 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Enz*, the *Würm*, and the *Nagold*. The manufacture of gold and silver wares is largely carried on here, employing upwards of 6000 workmen. A number of substantial new buildings have sprung up at Pforzheim of late years. The **Schlosskirche*, close to the station, erected in the 12th-15th cent. in the transition style, contains a number of monuments of the Margraves of Baden of the 16th century. A slab in the church bears the names of the townspeople who fell at the Battle of Wimpfen in 1622, while fighting for their prince, the Margrave of Baden, against Tilly. The market-fountain bears a *Statue of Margrave Ernest* (d. 1558), the founder of the now extinct Baden-Durlach-Ernestine family. A branch-line connects Pforzheim with Mühlacker, where it joins the Bruchsal line to Stuttgart.

The WILDBAD RAILWAY continues to follow the pleasant, grassy valley of the *Enz*, which now contracts. 2 M. *Brötzingen*, 4 M. *Birkenfeld*.

6 M. *Neuenbürg* (*Post*), a picturesquely situated little town, is commanded by a *Schloss* (now occupied by public offices), erected in 1658 by Duke Christopher on the site of an older building, on a wooded height encircled by the *Enz*. Adjoining the *Schloss* is the ruined castle called the *Fruchtspeicher*, with some Roman relics.

The train crosses the *Enz*, passes under the *Schlossberg* by means of a tunnel, and again crosses the stream. 10½ M. *Höfen*; 12½ M. *Calmbach* (**Sonne*), with a handsome new church. 14½ M. *Wildbad*, see p. 283.

On the right as we near Calsruhe we observe *Schloss Gottesau*, which was erected by Margrave Karl II. in 1553, and enlarged by Ernst Friedrich in 1588. The interior has been fitted up as an artillery barrack, but the exterior with its five towers and somewhat heavy ornamentation is unaltered.

34½ M. *Carlsruhe*, see below. The through-trains to Switzerland generally stop here for dinner. Railway beyond Carlsruhe, see p. 273.

Carlsruhe. — The *Railway Station* (Pl. E, 3) is on the S. side of the town. On the W. side of the town there is a small station for the trains to Maxau and Mannheim.

Hotels. ²GERMANIA, near the station, at the entrance to the town, well fitted up, R. L., and A. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2½ M.; ERBPRINZ (Pl. a), Lange-Str., also restaurant, R. 2 M. 40, L. 60, A. 60 pf.; ²HÔTEL GROSSE (Pl. c; Zähringer Hof) in the market-place, R. 2 M. D. 2 M. 40 pf. — HÔTEL STOFFLETH (Bär; Pl. f), and ²GOLDNER ADLER (Pl. d), both in the Carl-Friedrichs-Str., moderate; ROTHE HAUS, well spoken of; DARMSTÄDTER HOF, Kreuz-Str. 2; ²GRÜNER HOF (Pl. e), with garden, and PRINZ MAX, at the station.

Cafés-Restaurants ²Däschner, Katholische Kirchenplatz, with palm-garden; *Café Iffland*, Ritter-Str.; *Beh.*, Hirsch-Str. 20 (wine at these).

Café Lohengrin, corner of the Carl-Friedrichs-Str. and of the Zirkel.

Cabs. One-horse or two-horse, from or to the station, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 70 pf., 3 pers. 1 M., 4 pers. 1 M. 50, luggage 20 pf. — Drives *within the town*: one-horse, 1-2 pers. for ¼ hr. 50, 3-4 pers. 60 pf.; for ½ hr. 90 and 1 M. 30 pf.; two-horse 60, 90 pf., 1 M. 10, 1 M. 60 pf.; to the *Neue Friedhof* 1 M., 1 M. 30 pf., two-horse 1 M. 40, 1 M. 80 pf.; to *Durlach* 1 M. 50f., 1 M. 90 pf., two-horse 1 M. 90, 2 M. 20 pf. Double fares from 9 pm. to 6 or 7 a.m.

Tramways. From the Mühlburger Road along the Lange-Str. and through the Durlach Gate to the vicinity of Gottesau, 30 pf., half-way fare 20 pf.; and from the market-place to the station.

Post Office, Friedrichs-Platz, entrance from the Ritter-Str. (Pl. 21).

Telegraph Office, corner of the Herren-Str. and the Kirchen-Str., adjoining the Ständehaus.

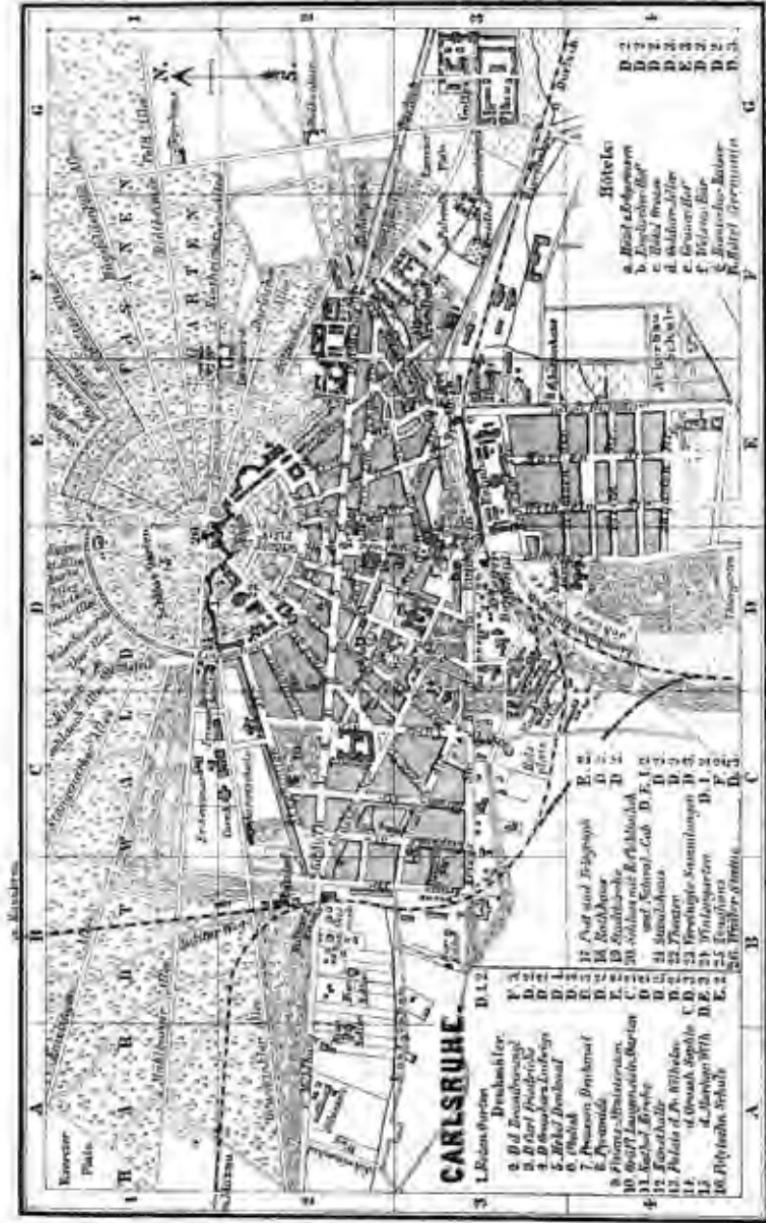
Theatre (Pl. 22) four times a week; closed from 1st June to 1st Aug.

Baths. *Städtisches Vierordtbad*, outside the Ettlinger Thor (Pl. R, 3), near the Stadtgarten. In the Rhine, at Maxau (p. 273), to which special morning and evening trains convey bathers in summer.

English Church Service in the N. wing of the Lyceum.

Carlsruhe (318 ft.), the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden (45,000 inhab., 2/5 Rom. Cath.), situated 3 M. from the Rhine, on the outskirts of the Hardwald, is a clean well-built town, which owes its origin to differences which arose between the Margrave Charles William and the townspeople of Durlach at the beginning of last century. In 1715 that prince began to erect a new town round his hunting-castle, which soon gave place to the present palace. The plan of the town resembles a fan, the streets radiating from the palace. Three distinct architectural styles may be observed: 1st, that of the beginning of last century, the older French style; 2nd, the modern Renaissance style, exhibiting the simple forms and harmonious proportions of classical architecture; 3rd, the modern Romanesque School, introduced by the eminent architect Hübsch. The numerous new edifices, which are either actually in course of construction or have been projected, testify to the prosperous condition of the town.

The *Railway Station* (Pl. E, 3) was built in 1842 by *Eisenlohr*, the architect of most of the Baden stations. In front of it is a small Platz, planted with trees, and embellished with a bronze statue of *Winter* (Pl. 26; d. 1838), the minister, designed by Reich and executed by Burgschmidt in 1855. — Farther on is a



Monument erected to the memory of the German soldiers who died at Carlsruhe from wounds or disease during the war of 1870-71, and consisting of a group in marble on a lofty sandstone pedestal, executed by Volz in 1877.

Opposite the memorial, at the entrance to the Carl-Friedrichs-Strasse, stands the Germania Hotel, a handsome Renaissance structure, with a dining-room decorated with frescoes of scenes from Scheffel's poems. Near it is a handsome *Fountain*, by Lang, erected in honour of the Burgomaster Malsch.

The **Carl-Friedrichs-Strasse**, extending from the site of the old Ettlinger Thor northwards to the palace ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.), is one of the main streets of the town. The chief buildings here are all by Weinbrenner, and present a handsome and uniform appearance. In the Rondel Platz, on the right, is the *Margrave's Palace*, by Weinbrenner; in the centre rises an *Obelisk* to the *Grand Duke Carl* (1811-18), the 'founder of the constitution'.

The *Landes-Gewerbehalle*, on the right, contains a good industrial museum and a technical library. (Admission daily 10-12; on Sundays 11-12 and 2-4. Director, Prof. Meidinger.)

On the left side of the market-place is the *Town Hall* (Pl. 18), built in 1821, with a porch containing a monumental tablet to the inhabitants of Carlsruhe who fell in the war of 1870-71, and on the right the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 19), with a Corinthian dodecastyle portico, the burial-church of the grand ducal family. Both these edifices are by Weinbrenner. In the centre of the market-place is a fountain with a *Statue of the Grand Duke Lewis* (1818-1830; Pl. 4), by Raufer. Farther along the Carl-Friedrichs-Strasse is a *Pyramid* in honour of Margrave Charles (d. 1738), founder of Carlsruhe.

In front of the palace, in the centre of a square embellished with gardens and fountains, is the **Bronze Statue* of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick (Pl. 3; d. 1811), by Schwanthaler, erected in 1844, with four female figures at the corners of the pedestal, emblematical of the four divisions of the Duchy.

The **Schloss** (Pl. 20), erected about 1750-76, is in the form of a semicircle, and surmounted by the *Bleithurm* (150 ft.), which affords a good survey of the town and the Hardwald. The dining-hall, ball-room, and other apartments are sumptuously fitted up. In the hall is a fine orchestrion, which is generally played on Sunday forenoons. The well-appointed ducal **Stables* (open 12-4) are on the E. side.

In the crescent on the W. side of the *Schloss-Platz*, connected with the *Schloss* by an arcade, is the **Court-Theatre* (Pl. 22), erected in 1847-1853, by Hübsch, to replace one which had been burned down. In style it differs from other large theatres in being Romanesque instead of classic. The pediment contains (r.) reliefs of Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing, and (l.) of Mozart, Beethoven, and Gluck; in the centre the Muse of the Drama; all by Reich.

In the interior the new drop-scene, painted by *Keller*, merits inspection.

An arched passage in the W. wing of the Schloss leads to the **Palace Garden** (Pl. D, E, I), recently embellished with fountains, etc., which extends into the Hardwald. Near the entrance stand a marble group of Hermann and Dorothea, and a statue of a violin-player, both by *Steinhäuser*. About 200 yds. N.W. of the Bleithurm, in a small avenue, is a bust of the poet *Hebel* (Pl. 5), erected in 1835 (comp. pp. 295 and 314). To the left of the entrance to the garden are the extensive hot-houses of the **Botanic Garden** (Pl. 24; open on Mond. and Frid., 9-12 and 2-4; entrance from the Schloss-Platz or the Palace Garden), containing a palm-house, pond for the Victoria Regia, orangery, green-houses, &c., constructed in 1853-56 from designs by Hübisch, to whom a monument has been erected here.

Adjacent is the ***Hall of Art** (Pl. 12; generally called the 'Academiegebäude'), built by *Hübisch* (1836-45) in the modern Romanesque style, containing collections of pictures, casts, and antiquities (entrance from the Linkenheimer-Strasse). The sculptures at the entrance are by Reich. The collections are open to the public on Wed. and Sun., 11-1 and 2-4, the cabinet of engravings on Thurs.; at other times fee 1 M. Catalogue 1 M.

This COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS is chiefly noteworthy for its examples of modern German art. The school best represented is of course that of Carlsruhe, which may be considered a branch of the school of Düsseldorf, where both J. W. Schirmer (d. 1863), the late, and C. F. Lessing (b. 1808), the present director of the Carlsruhe Academy were trained. The gallery has a few landscapes by Schirmer, including the Approaching storm in the Campagna (Room V., No. 129), and the Four periods of the day (Room VI., Nos. 671-674). Lessing is seen to the greatest advantage in a Scene from the First Crusade (Room V., 128), Wooded ravine (R. V., 455), and the Dispute between Luther and Eck (R. VI., 689). *Anselm Feuerbach* (b. 1829; now at Vienna), an artist who studied at Düsseldorf, Antwerp, Paris, and Rome, but has chiefly followed the great Italian masters, is represented by Poetry (Cabinet G., 695), Satyr playing the young Bacchus to sleep (Room V., 696), and Dante and the ladies of Ravenna (Cab. F., 712). By *Moritz von Schwind* (d. 1871) are the frescoes on the walls of the staircase, and Ritter Kurt's bridal procession, from Goethe's poem, a humorous composition bearing the motto, 'Widersacher, Weiber, Schulden, ach kein Ritter wird sie los' (From foes, women, and debts, alas! no knight can free himself; Cabinet VI., 340). *Rottmann* is represented by several Greek landscapes (Room V., 91, 93, 280). — Among the ancient German masters in the gallery, figure the names of *Holbein* and *Cranach* (Cabinet VII.). — The collection of Dutch paintings (Cabinets VIII.-X.) is not unimportant, the best examples being Head of St. Peter, by *Lievensz* or *Rembrandt* (583); Young married couple by *Van der Helst* (587); Portrait of *Rembrandt*, by himself (592); Cavalier drinking and jesting, by *Metsu* (593); Peasant asleep, by *Brouwer* (430); Tavern, by *Jan Steen* (482). — The corridors at the ends of the gallery contain Roman antiquities, chiefly excavated in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

On the N.W. side of the town, by the Mühlburger Thor, lies the **School of Art** (p. xxxiv), near which are a number of artists' studios, and the large **Gymnasium**.

We now follow the Karl-Strasse, and enter (left) the Erbprinzen-Strasse, which contains the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 11), built by Weinbrenner, in the style of the Pantheon with an Ionic portico, (right) the *Fürstenberg Palais*, and (at the corner) the *Ministry of the Exterior*, by Hübisch, erected in 1857. This street

leads into the ***Friedrichs-Platz**, the finest square in Carlsruhe, surrounded by handsome new houses and embellished with pleasure-grounds and fountains. On the S. side is the imposing structure of the *Vereinigte Sammlungen* (Pl. 23), with its conspicuous central portion somewhat resembling a triumphal arch, erected by Berkmüller in 1865-72. It contains the Grand Ducal Library (110,000 vols., and nearly 2000 MSS.), a Collection of Coins (21,000 in number), a Natural History Cabinet, and Antiquities. The N., and part of the E. side of the square are occupied by *Colonnades* with shops, and on the E. side are also the handsome Central Offices of the Grand-ducal Administration of railways and steamboats.

The **Polytechnic School** (Pl. 16), an excellent institution attended by about 700 stud., near the Durlacher Thor at the E. end of the Lange-Strasse, was erected by Hübsch in 1836. Over the entrance are stone statues of Keppler and Erwin of St. inbach, by Raufer.

To the S.E. of the Polytechnic School and approached by the Waldhorn-Strasse is the old *Cemetery* (Pl. F, 3), which merits a visit. The **Preussen-Denkmal*, in memory of Prussians who fell in the revolution of 1849, was erected in 1851 from designs furnished by the late king Frederick William IV. The *New Cemetery* is 1 M. beyond the Durlacher Thor.

Pleasant walks are afforded by the *Hardtwald*, and the *Sallcnwäldechen*, with the new *Stadtgarten* and the *Saalbau* (*Restaurant: admission 50 pf.), on the Ettlinger-Strasse (Pl. D, 4), where a military band plays frequently in the afternoon. On the N. margin of the *Stadtgarten*, the side next the town, is the new municipal *Vierordtsbad*.

FROM CARLSRUHE TO LANDAU, 25 M., by railway in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 M. 90, 2 M. 60, 1 M. 70 pf.). 3 M. *Mühlburg*; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Knielingen*; 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Mazau* (baths, see p. 270), where the Rhine is crossed by a bridge-of-boats; then *Maximiliansau*, 8 M. *Wörth*, 12 M. *Langenkandel*, and 17 M. *Winden*, where the line joins the Palatinate railway. — 25 M. *Landau*. see p. 225.

Soon after the train has quitted the station of Carlsruhe, the two towers of the church of *Bulach* (erected by Hübsch) are seen on the right. To the left wooded hills.

38 M. **Ettlingen** (**Erbprinz*), an industrial town, with thriving velvet and paper manufactories. Diligence to Herrenalb (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 283), once a day. — 43 M. *Malsch*, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Muggensturm*. The mountains of the Murgthal bound the view on the left.

48 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Rastatt** (407 ft.; **Kreuz*, *Löwe*, both in the market-place; *Post*, plainer; omnibus from the station into the town 30 pf.), a town with 12,000 inhab., formerly an insignificant place, burned by the French in 1689, but soon afterwards rebuilt in a superior style by the celebrated Imperial general Margrave Lewis of Baden (d. 1707), was the residence of the Margraves till the line became extinct. It was fortified by the Austrians in 1840.

The handsome *Palace* (no admission), completed by the Margravine Sibylla Augusta (p. 282), now used for military purposes, stands on an eminence and is crowned with a gilded statue of Jupiter. In one of the apartments the preliminary articles of the peace concluded at Baden in Switzerland between France and Austria, which terminated the Spanish War of Succession, were signed by Prince Eugene of Savoy and Marshall Villars. A congress held here in 1797-99 led to no result, and at its close the two French delegates were barbarously murdered by Austrian hussars in an adjacent wood, but at whose instigation it was never discovered.

The Baden revolution began at Rastatt in 1849 with a serious mutiny of the soldiery, and it was also terminated here by the surrender of the fortress to the Prussians after a siege of three weeks.

FROM RASTATT TO GERNSBACH, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., by railway in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1. M 50, 1. M 15, 75 pf.) — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kuppenheim* (Ochs); on the right the Favorite (p. 282). The line enters the valley of the *Murg*, here upwards of 3 M. in width. — 5 M. *Rothenfels*, with a small château of the Margrave William, a mineral-spring ("bath-house"), and well-kept grounds. Near ($6\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Gaggenau* rises a monument to M. Rindeschwender, a patriotic native of Baden. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gernsbach*, see p. 282.

The train now crosses the *Murg*, and reaches —

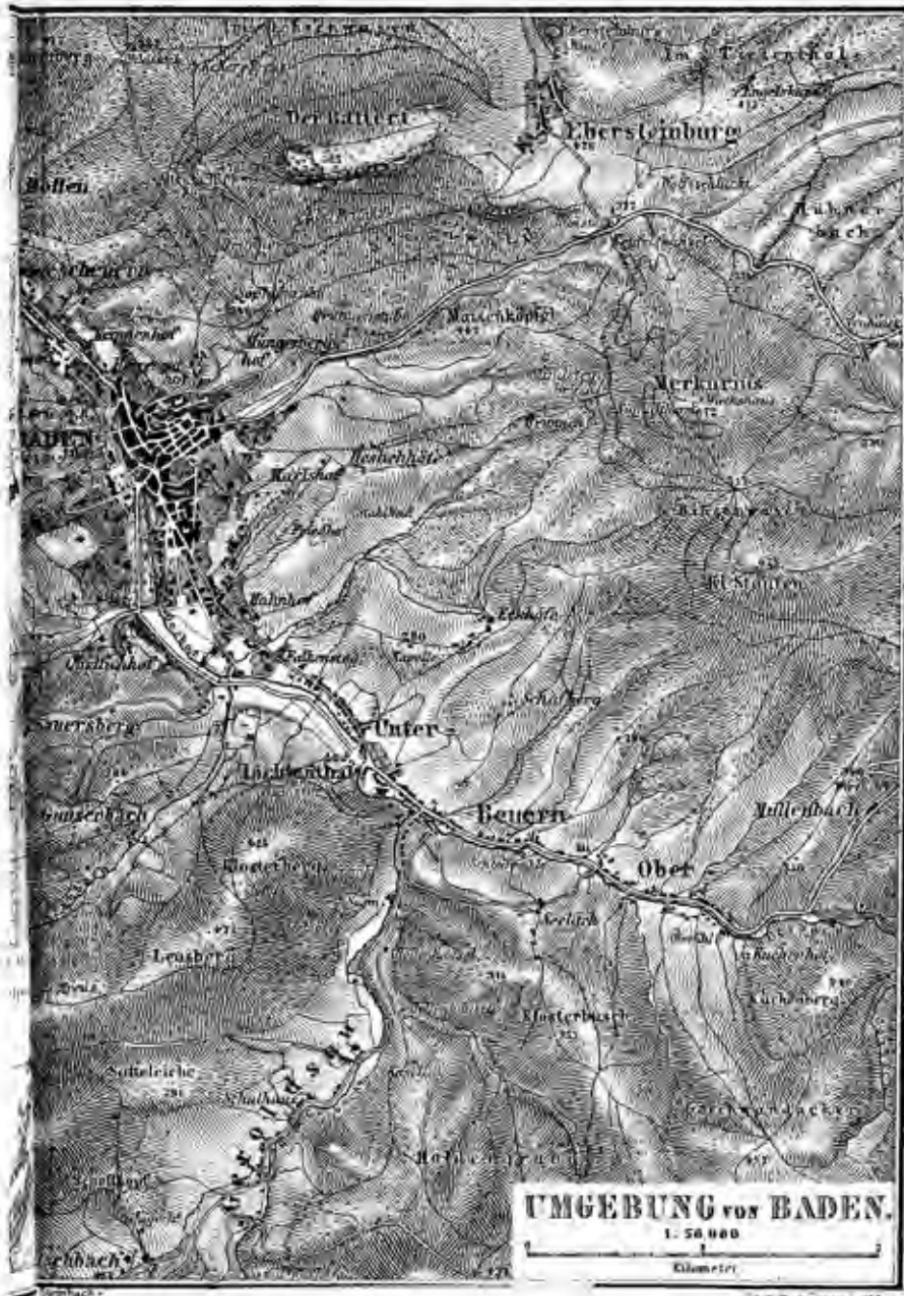
54 M. *Oos*, whence a branch-line (change carriages) ascends the Oosthal in 10 min. to ($56\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Baden*.

44. Baden and Environs.

Arrival. The RAILWAY STATION (Pl. A, 1) is on the N.W. side of the town. *Porter* for 10 lbs. 20, 50 lbs. 30, 100 lbs. 40 pf. — *Cab*: $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. for 1-2 pers. 90 pf., for 3-4 pers. 1. M 50 pf.; for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1. M 40 or 2. M ; to Lichtenthal 1. M 40 or 2. M ; each box 20 pf. — *Omnibus* into the town 35, luggage 20 pf.

Hotels. *VICTORIA* (Pl. v; C, 3), Sophien-Strasse 3, in the Leopolds-Platz; *BADISCHER HOF* (Pl. b; B, 2), Lange-Str. 22, at the entrance to the town, with baths and pleasant garden, but somewhat noisy; *DEUTSCHER HOF* (Pl. h; B, 4), Sophien-Str. 2, by the Promenaden-Brücke; *EUROPAISCHER HOF* (Pl. i; B, 3), Promenaden-Platz 2, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 5. M ; *STEPHANIE-BAD* (Pl. u; C, 5), a large building in the Lichtenthaler Allee, with baths and garden; *HOLLÄNDISCHER HOF* (Pl. m; C, 4), Sophien-Str. 14, with garden and the dependency *PENSION BEAUSJOUR* (Pl. d; B, C, 3); *RUSSISCHER HOF* (Pl. q; B, 2) Promenaden-Platz 4; *FRANZÖSISCHER HOF* (Pl. k; B, 3), Louisen-Str. 34, opposite the Trinkhalle; *PENSION MANGIN*, Louisen-Str. 20, expensive; *STADT BADEN* (Pl. s; A, 1), at the railway-station; *ZÄHRINGER HOF* (Pl. z; B, 2), Lange-Strasse 63, with baths; *BELLEVUE*, Maria-Victoria-Str. 6, on the road to Lichtenthal. Average charges at all these hotels: R. from 2. M . L. 50-70 pf., A. 50-75 pf., D. 3-4. M . B. 1. M 20 pf. — Charges somewhat lower at the following: *HIRSCH* (Pl. 1; B, 3), Hirsch-Str. 1, with baths; *DARMSTÄDTER HOF* (Pl. e; C, 2), Gernsbacher Str. 1, with baths, R. 2. M . A. 50 pf.. B. 1. M ; *PETERSBURGER HOF* (Pl. r; C, 3), Gernsbacher Str. 9, with baths and restaurant, R. 2. M ; *OBERT* (Pl. o; B, 3), Louisen-Str. 1; *MÜLLER*, Lange-Str. R. 1. M 50. A. 40 pf.. B. 80 pf.; *BAUTRÄGER HOF* (Pl. c; A, 1), Lange-Str. 19, opposite the station, with garden; *GOLDENER STERN* (Pl. x; B, 3), Lange-Str. 46, commercial, R. and L. 2 $2\frac{1}{2}$. M., B. 90 pf.; *DUFT KÖNIGE* (Pl. y; B, 3), Lange Str. 62; *ZUM BALDRIT*, Kupfer Str. 5,





near the market, with baths; **RITTER** (Pl. p; C, 3) Gernsbacher Str. 5; **ENGEL**, Gernsbacher Str. 41, R. 1. M 50, D. 1. M 70 pf.; **KRONE**, Lange-Str. 60; **ERBGROSSHERZOG** (hôtel garni), Lichtenhaller Str. 52, with brewery; **STADT STRASSBURG** (Pl. t; C, 3), Sophien-Str. 16; ***DEUTSCHER Hof** (Pl. f; B, 2), Lange-Str. 49; **RHEINISCHER Hof**, Lichtenhaller Str. 5; **ROSE**, Markt-Platz 13; **ZUM GEIST**, Gernsbacher Str. 80, with brewery; ***BÄR**, at Lichtenthal (p. 279), and a number of others. 'Pension' at most of the hotels for persons making a prolonged stay.

Restaurants. ***Conversationshaus**; **Stephanien-Bad** (see above); ***Petersburger Hof** (see above); **Drei Könige** (see above); **Goldener Stern** (see above), etc. — **Confectioner:** Schababerle, Lange-Str. 80. — **Beer.** **Haug**, Eisenbahn-Str. 11, near the station; at the **Engel**, **Geist**, and **Stadt Strassburg** (see above); **Blätzler**, Lichtenhaller Str.; several restaurants in the Lichtenhaller Allee, especially near Lichtenthal; also at the **Schützenhaus**, to the N. of the station, beyond the bridge. — **Dinner** (11.2. M) after 12 o'clock: **Frau Zerr**, Sophien-Str. 6; **Fr. Reeb**, Ludwig-Wilhelms-Platz 1; **Fr. Vogt**, Schloss-Str. 4; **Fr. Lenges**, Seiler-Str. 1, and at many other houses.

Cabs ('Packdroschken'; stands at the railway-station and elsewhere).	1-2 pers. M pf.	3-4 pers. M pf.
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a. BY TIME.

For 1½ hour	—	90	1	50
For 1¾ hour	1	40	2	—
For 2¼ hour	1	90	2	50
For 1 hour	2	40	3	—
To Lichtenthal	1	40	2	—

Each additional 1¼ hour 40 pf.

In summer after 9 p.m., and in winter after 8 p.m.: per drive (1/4 hr.), 1-4 pers., 1 M 40 pf., each additional 1/4 hr. 60 pf.; each large box 40 pf.

b. DRIVES AT FIXED CHARGES (1-4 persons).

For longer time rate per hour for 1-2 pers. is charged.	M	pf.
Carriage may be kept 14 hrs.		
Carriage may be kept 6 hrs.		
Carriage may be kept 14 hrs.		
To the Alte Schloss	4	50
and back	6	—
The Fremersberg, or Geroldsau Waterfall	5	50
Seelach	5	—
To the Alte Schloss and Ebersteinburg	9	—
The Favorite	7	50
The Ebersteinburg	7	—
Gernsbach	9	50
Ebersteinschloss	9	—
and back by Gernsbach	11	—
The Yburg	10	50
To the Alte Schloss, Ebersteinburg, Teufelskanzel, Mercurius-Thurm, and Müllenbild, or in reverse direction (not more than 10 hrs.)	14	—
{Same, including Gernsbach or Schloss Eberstein	18	—
{Same, including Gernsbach and Schloss Eberstein	21	—

Donkeys: for 1 hour 1 M 35 pf., each additional hour or fraction of an hour 85 c.

Horses (Friedrichs-Str. 6): 1-2 hrs. 6. M.

Visitors' Tax. Since the abolition of the gaming-tables the following tariff for admission to the **Conversationshaus** and grounds has been fixed (tickets at the entrance to the building): for one day, 1 pers. 50 pf., for ten days 3. M; for one month, 1 pers. 6 M, 2 pers. 10 M, 3 pers. 12 M, etc. — **Balls** once a week during the season. Good concerts frequently.

Music in front of, or in the **Conversationshaus**, 7-8 a.m., 3-4 and 8-10 p.m.

Theatre. Performances on Wednesdays (actors from the Carlsruhe theatre); during the season performances by a French company also.

Races at Iffezheim (near Oos, p. 274), at the beginning of September.

Post Office (Pl. 11) in the Leopolds-Platz. — **Telegraph Office**, Lange-Str. 111.

English Church, consecrated in 1867.

Baden has the reputation of being an expensive watering-place, and probably is so to those who live at the first-class hotels, attend the 'matinées musicales' (adm. 4-15*M.*), and liberally patronise the shops and bazaars; but many of the advantages of the place may be enjoyed without very serious inroad on the finances. A respectable private lodging may be procured for 10-20*M.* a week, the farther from the Cursaal, the cheaper (e. g. at one of the numerous villas near the railway-station, such as the Villa Hauk, or at the village of Lichtenthal, 1½ M. distant). Breakfast in the lodgings-houses costs 40-60 pf.; dinner at a restaurant 1½-2*M.* Baths at the hotels noticed on p. 274, 40 pf. to 2*M.* 50 pf. The *thermal water* may be drunk at the Trinkhalle free of charge; other kinds of mineral water are supplied at fixed rates. Whey or goats'-milk, 20 pf. per glass.

DISTANCES: From Baden to *Lichtenthal* 1½ M., *Geroldsau* 3 M., *Waterfall* 5 M., *Uburg* 6 M., *Frenersberg* 4 M., *Jagdschloss* 3 M., *Old Castle* 2 M., *Ebersteinburg* 4 M., *Teufelskanzel* 3 M., *Mercuriusberg* 5 M., *Eberstein-schloss* 8 M., *Favorite* 7 M.; to *Forbach* by *Schmalbach* and *Bermersbach* (p. 296) 9 M.

Baden (600 ft.), or *Baden-Baden* (to distinguish it from places of the same name near Vienna and in Switzerland), lies at the entrance of the Black Forest, among picturesque, well-wooded hills, in the delightful valley of the *Oos*, or *Oel-Bach*, and vies with Heidelberg and Freiburg in the beauty of its situation. It is one of the most popular watering-places in Europe, and is rivalled in Germany by Wiesbaden only. The number of visitors has risen from 2460 in 1815 to more than 50,000 annually. Even in winter a considerable number of strangers now reside here. The climate is mild and salubrious. The efficacy of the waters was known to the Romans, who called it *Aurelia Aquensis*. For six centuries Baden was the seat of the Margraves of Baden, of whom Hermann III. (d. 1190 in the Crusades) first resided in the old castle. The new castle, above the town, was erected by the Margrave Christopher (d. 1527), but both town and castle suffered so much during the Thirty Years' War and the war of the Palatinate (1689) that the Margraves soon after transferred their residence to *Kastatt*.

The town (11,000 inhab., chiefly Roman Catholic) is situated on the right bank of the Oosbach and extends up the slope of a spur of the Battert, the summit of which is crowned by the grand-ducal château. Farther to the S. rises the —

***Pfarrkirche**, or *Stiftskirche* (Pl. 5; always open in the morning), erected in the 7th cent., raised to the dignity of an abbey-church in 1453, destroyed by fire in 1689, repaired in 1753, and restored in the original style in 1866. The choir contains *Monuments of the Rom. Cath. Margraves of Baden, from Bernhard I. (d. 1431) downwards, and some modern stained glass.

Adjacent to the church, at the foot of the Schlossberg, are the *Hot Springs*, thirteen in number, which have all been enclosed and are conducted by pipes to the bath-establishments and the Trinkhalle. They yield upwards of 100 gallons per minute, and vary from 115° to 153° Fahr. in temperature. The principal ingredient is chloride of sodium; then sulphate of lime, bi-carbonate of

lime, chlorate of potash, and silica. The waters are beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism, and bowel complaints, and are employed for drinking, as well as for baths. The *Ursprung*, the principal spring, is conducted to the *Grand-ducal Vapour Baths (Armenbad)* in the Market-place, No. 15, erected in 1846. During their construction extensive remains of *Roman Baths* were discovered, but they have since been built over. Adjacent on the E. are the *Brüh-brunnen* and *Judenquelle*, two springs extensively used. Farther to the E. are the *Fettquelle* and the *Murquelle*; to the W. the *Bütten-quellen*.

At the back of the Stiftskirche rises the new ***Friedrichsbad** (Pl. 10), an imposing Renaissance edifice designed by *Dernfeld*, and erected in 1869-77, rising in terraces from the Stein-Strasse. The exterior is executed in red and white sandstone, and embellished with statues, busts, and medallions. The interior is very handsomely fitted up, and contains baths of every description (vapour, douche, hot air, swimming, etc.) and a spacious covered promenade (adm. for non-bathers 20 pf., per season 3 *M.*).

The **Neue Schloss** (Pl. C, 2), on the hill to the N. of the town, founded in 1479, enlarged in 1530 and 1570-80, seriously damaged in 1689, and since partially restored, was fitted up as a summer-residence for the Grand Duke in 1842. The W. gateway, with its Gothic vaulting, leads into the court (bell to the left for the castellan, 1-1½ *M.*), on the E. side of which is the handsome Renaissance château. It contains a number of handsome saloons and the apartments of the grand-duke and duchess, adorned with several good modern pictures, carving, family-portraits, etc. The curious subterranean vaults with stone and iron doors were probably once used as dungeons.

The beautiful ***PLEASURE GROUNDS** extending along the left back of the Oos, which flows for a long distance through an artificial channel, and along the W. slopes of the valley, form the chief resort of visitors. The busiest points are the Trinkhalle and the Conversationshaus, and the main stream of traffic follows the Lichten-thaler Allee towards the S.

The ***Trinkhalle** (Pl. B, 3), designed by *Hübsch*, and erected in 1839-42, 96 yds. in length, with a colonnade of 16 Corinthian columns in front, is most frequented from 7 to 8 in the morning, when the band plays and the waters are drunk. The relief in the tympanum, by *Reich*, represents the nymph of the springs administering health to sufferers of every kind. The somewhat faded frescoes in the arcades, by *Götzenberger*, represent fourteen legends of the Black Forest. The **TRINKSAAL**, to which the water is conducted from the Ursprung, generally contains a number of good pictures for sale, and a relief of the environs of Baden. — The grounds in front of the Trinkhalle are adorned with a marble *Bust of Emperor William*, by *Kopf* of Rome.

A few paces farther is the **Conversationshaus** (Pl. A, B, 4), designed by *Weinbrenner*, erected in 1824, and considerably enlarged in 1854. The building, 125 yds. in length, is preceded in the centre by a portico of 8 columns.

The INTERIOR contains the ball, concert, reading, and other rooms, which were gorgeously fitted up by M. Benazet, the late lessee of the gaming-tables, from designs by the best Parisian masters. Immediately within the colonnade is the GREAT SALOON, 54 yds. long and 17 yds. wide, where the band plays in the evening in unfavourable weather. To the left are the so-called LANDSCAPE SALOON, the ITALIAN SALOON, and the FLOWER SALOON; to the right the RENAISSANCE SALOON, containing the well supplied READING ROOM. The so-called NEW SALOONS, opened in 1854, and used for concerts and other purposes, fitted up in the Renaissance style of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV., are still more sumptuous than the old (generally closed, shown for a fee). — *Marr's Book Shop*, in the N. wing of the building, also contains a well-stocked reading-room. The S. wing contains the restaurant (p. 275).

The band which plays in front of the Conversationshaus, 3-4 and 8-10 p.m., always attracts a large assemblage of the fashionable world, and on fine Sunday afternoons the grounds are crowded with visitors from Strassburg, Carlsruhe, and other neighbouring places. The small avenue leading to the Leopoldsbrücke, to the E. of the Conversationshaus, contains the *Bazaar*, consisting of three rows of stalls of various wares.

On the S. side of this Platz is the new **Theatre** (Pl. 13), built by *Couteau* in 1861, and richly fitted up. Between the theatre and the Conversationshaus is *Messmer's Hôtel Garni* (Pl. 9), where the Emperor and Empress lodge when at Baden. — The **Kunsthalle** (Pl. 8), at the back of the theatre, contains an exhibition of pictures.

The Leopoldsbrücke leads to the LEOPOLDS-PLATZ, which is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Grand Duke Leopold* (Pl. 3; d. 1852), erected by the 'grateful town of Baden' in 1861. The SOPHIEN-STRASSE, to the E. of this Platz, is bordered with trees, and forms another promenade. — In the new S. quarter of the town are the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 6), designed by *Eisenlohr*, and the **English Church** (Pl. 7). Adjoining the latter is a swimming-bath.

On the Michaelsberg, the road to which ascends beyond the Trinkhalle, rises the ***Greek Chapel** (Pl. A, 3), erected (from designs by *Klenze* of Munich) as a tomb for the Roumanian prince Michael Stourdza, who died at Baden in 1863 in his 17th year, and consecrated in 1866. The roof and dome are gilded; the interior is sumptuously decorated with gold, marble, and painting. Key at the house No. 2; fee 50 pf.

ENVIRONS OF BADEN.

The most attractive walk in the vicinity of Baden is the ***Lichtenthaler Allee** (Pl. B, 4, 5, 6), ascending the left bank of the Oos, and much frequented in the afternoon. The avenue consists of fine old oaks, limes, and maples, bordered with flower-beds and

shrubberies, and embellished with fountains. On both sides of the brook a number of handsome villas have sprung up, and their number is steadily increasing.

On the S. side of the Lichtenthaler Allee lie two small valleys, through the first of which we may reach the *Sauersberg* (930 ft.; pleasant view from the *Birkenkopf*) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and the Yburg (p. 280) farther on. — The *Gunzenbachthal*, the second of these valleys, is interesting to mineralogists. The *Leopoldshöhe*, to the right of the entrance, commands a fine view.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Baden we reach —

Lichtenthal. — *BÄR, with restaurant and pleasant garden, R. about 15 M. per week. D. 2' M.; *LUDWIGSBAD, with a chalybeate spring, D. 1 M. 80 pf.; *LÖWE, D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; KREUZ, unpretending. — Several Breweries at the entrance to the village.

At *Lichtenthal* (610 ft.), formerly called *Unter-Beuern*, a village with 2300 inhab., is situated the NUNNERY OF LICHTENTHAL (to the right, beyond the bridge), which was founded in 1245 by Irmgard, grand-daughter of Henry the Lion and widow of Hermann IV. of Baden, and was taken by the Margraves of Baden under their special protection. The convent has escaped the devastations of war and the ravages of time, and is still occupied by Cistercian nuns. The *Church*, which has no aisles, contains the *Tomb of the foundress (d. 1260), consisting of a sarcophagus and fine figure of the Margravine. Adjoining the church and connected with it by an archway is the ducal *Todtencapelle* (mortuary chapel), built in the Gothic Style in 1287, and restored in 1830. It contains tombstones of Margraves of Baden-Durlach, and altar-pieces by the old German master Hans Baldung, surnamed Grien. The *Orphan Asylum*, within the precincts of the convent, was founded by the wealthy and benevolent London tailor *Stulz*, who was afterwards ennobled.

The pine-clad *Caecilienberg*, immediately behind the nunnery, a spur of the *Klosterberg* (1760 ft.), affords pleasant walks and charming views. Higher up, on the hill between the valleys of Beuren and Geroldsau, rises the *Parish Church* with its lofty tower.

On the *Seelach* (890 ft.), the opposite height, on the E. side of the Geroldsau (ascended from the nunnery in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; road to the right of the parish church, footpath to the left), stands the villa of Count Kreptowitsch, in the mediæval style, a fine point of view (restaurant adjacent).

From Lichtenfeld the road continues up the BEURENER THAL, past several houses and hamlets, to (25 min.) *Ober-Beuern* (692 ft.); *Waldhorn, above the door of which is the laughing head of the late host, from a model by the well-known French sculptor *Dantan*, d. 1869). The valley now contracts. At the (10 min.) handsome *Fish-breeding Establishment* (restaurant) a road diverges to the left, which ascends the Oosthal to Schmalbach (Forbach), comp. p. 296. — About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond this point the hamlet of *Müllenbach* (Inn; 1056 ft.) is reached, after which the road ascends very circuitously (pedestrians effect a considerable saving by proceeding straight on from the inn) to the so-called *Müllenberg* (1263 ft.), where it divides into two branches, that to the left ascending to Gernsbach, and that to the right leading at nearly

the same level to Schloss Eberstein ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. from Baden; comp. marginal map on the Map, p. 294; and also the Map at p. 274), see p. 282.

Near Lichtenthal, on the S.W., opens the **Geroldsau**, a pretty grassy valley fringed with wood, where ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of that name (741 ft.; *Hirsch*) is situated. Beyond the village the valley, which is watered by the *Grobach*, becomes more secluded; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. the **Geroldsau Waterfall* (1119 ft.; refreshments). A road leads from Geroldsau by *Malschbach* and *Neuweier* (**Lanum*), famed for its wine, to (6 M.) *Steinbach* (p. 284). To the **Yburg** (see below) $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The ancient **Yburg** (1695 ft.), like Alt-Eberstein once a Roman watch-tower, and still in good preservation, rises 4 M. to the S.W. of Baden. The massive ruins, surrounded by dark pines, form a magnificent foreground to the broad valley of the Rhine beyond. A good carriage-road (diverging to the right at No. 6, Lichtenthaler Allee) leads to the castle, and another from Lichtenthal above the Gunzenbachthal, affording a fine view of Baden. For pedestrians the shortest way is by the *Selighof*, and then through the valley to the right. Inn, with good wine, on the top. From the Yburg to *Steinbach* $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The **Fremersberg** (1728 ft.) is a wooded hill (without a view) 1 hr. to the W. of Baden. Ascending from the Conversationshaus, the traveller first reaches the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Berüg*, a height commanding several views; pleasant forest paths then lead past the lower *Selighof* to the suppressed monastery of Fremersberg, now the *Villa Luitjens*. The well-kept grounds on the W. slope of the hill are usually closed. We return by the *Jagdhaus* (797 ft.; Inn, fine view) and *Badenscheuren*; or by *Winden* and *Sinzheimer* (p. 284). To *Steinbach* (p. 284) by *Gallenbach* 3 M.

THE ALTE SCHLOSS (1 hr.), lying 1000 ft. above Baden to the N., is reached by a carriage-road (comp. Pl. C, 2, D, 2, 1). At the pavilion beyond the reservoir the bridle-path diverges to the right, traversing fragrant pine-plantations (direction-posts at doubtful points). About half-way we reach (on the left, near the path) the *Sophienruhe* (1046 ft.), a projecting rock with a pavilion, beyond which is a fresh spring.

The ***Alte Schloss Hohenbaden** (1610 ft.; *Restaurant with shady terrace, expensive) is an extensive structure situated on a buttress of the *Battert*, the walls of which probably date in part from the 3rd cent., when the Romans constructed some fortifications here. From the 12th cent. until the construction of the New Castle (p. 277) it was the seat of the Margraves. The so-called Rittersaal dates from the end of the 14th century. Since its destruction by the French in 1689 the castle has been a complete ruin, but the tower has been rendered accessible by means of stairs. The *View from the top embraces the valley of the Rhine from Speyer to a point far beyond Strassburg (not itself visible); in the foreground lies the charming valley of Baden, with its bright villas and smiling pastures, presenting a striking contrast to the sombre pine forests.

To the S. on the summit of the *Battert* (1854 ft.), which may be

reached from the Schloss in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (finger-post), rise the precipitous ***Felsen** ('rocks'), a number of fantastically cleft masses of porphyry. A good path leads through this chaos of rock, of which the *Felsenbrücke*, commanding a magnificent view, is the finest point. A picturesque path leads from the Schloss along the foot of the Felsen towards the E., after following which for 20-25 min. we may ascend the high-road to the right to (1½ M.) Ebersteinburg (see below).

The route from Baden to (3¾ M.) Ebersteinburg is by the old Gernsbach road (Pl. D, 3), ascending the valley to the E. between the Battert and the Mercurius. On the saddle of the hill (1224 ft.), near which rises a huge rock known as the *Teufelskanzel*, the Ebersteinburg road diverges to the left. From the village of *Ebersteinburg* we ascend in 10 min. to the top of the isolated eminence which bears the ruins of the castle of ***Alt-Eberstein**, or the *Ebersteinburg* (1598 ft.; restaurant). The castle stands on Roman substructions, and the present edifice dates from the 10th-14th century. It was once the seat of the Counts of Eberstein, and afterwards came into the possession of the Margraves of Baden. A charming ballad by Uhland is founded on an old legend connected with this castle. At a ball given by the emperor (Otho I.), the Count of Eberstein is said to have been informed by the emperor's daughter of her father's intention to take possession of the castle; whereupon he hastened home and defended his stronghold with such spirit that the emperor was struck with admiration and gave him his daughter in marriage. The tower (fee 20 pf.) commands a beautiful view, especially in the direction of the fertile lower part of the Murghthal.

The Mercuriusberg, the highest mountain near Baden, may be ascended in 1½ hr. by one of several different routes. The carriage-road diverges on the above-mentioned saddle of the hill to the right from the old Gernsbach road, passes near the Teufelskanzel, and leads to the top in long windings in less than an hour. — Pedestrians had better start from the Scheiben-Strasse in Baden (Pl. D, 3, 4), and take the route over the *Heslich* (or *Schönberg*, 1053 ft.; Inn 'Zum Annaberg'), a spur of the Mercuriusberg (numerous finger-posts). Or we may start from Lichtenthal and ascend across the *Schafberg* (1076 ft.). — The summit of the **Mercuriusberg**, or *Grosse Staufen* (2205 ft. above the sea-level; tavern at the top), is occupied by a tower which commands a very extensive view. The mountain derives its name from a Roman votive stone found here: the original is at Carlsruhe, and it is now replaced by a copy. — The above mentioned carriage-road passes near the summit of the Mercuriusberg, skirts the W. slope of the *Kleine Staufenberg* (2050 ft.), and at the Müllenbild, above Müllenbach, joins the new road to Gernsbach (p. 279). Pedestrians may reach Gernsbach from the Mercuriusberg in 1 hr. viâ by Staufenberg (see below), by taking the path to the E. at the bifurcation of the roads on the *Binsenwasen* (1696 ft.; finger-post).

FROM BADEN TO GERNSBACH by the new road viâ Lichtenthal and Beuern (p. 279), 8 M.; by the old road mentioned above, 6 M. — Those who have walked from the Alte Schloss to Ebersteinburg reach the latter of these roads a little below the top of the hill (1224 ft.). Fine view of the Murghthal in descending. On the right, after about 1 M., where the road again ascends a little, is the *Neuhaus*, a solitary inn. The road then descends the hill-

side to the left to Gernsbach. The following short-cut may be taken: about 8 min. beyond the Neuhaus descend by a steep road to the right; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Staufenberg*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Gernsbach*. (Comp. marginal map on the Map, p. 294).

Gernsbach. — *Stern, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 M.; Krone, R. and L. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 M.; Wilder Mann, near the station, on the right bank of the Murg, the last two unpretending; Pfeiffer's pine-cone bath and hotel, above the village.

Carriages to Schloss Eberstein $3\frac{1}{2}$, Baden 9, Baden via Schloss Eberstein $10\frac{1}{2}$, Forbach 9, Schönminzach 16. Wildbach 25 M. One-horse carriages about one-third less. At night a fare and a half. These charges are supposed to include the driver's gratuity, but it is well to make an arrangement with him before starting.

Gernsbach (692 ft.), the terminus of the railway from Rastatt (p. 273), on the *Murg*, which is here crossed by a new bridge, is an ancient and thriving little town, with about 2500 inhab., and now frequently resorted to as a summer residence. It is the headquarters of the 'Murgthalschiffer-Gesellschaft', a company which has been established for centuries and owns about 16,000 acres of forests (comp. p. 295). The *Rathhaus, with its corner jutty, built in 1617, is a good example of the Renaissance style. The Protestant Church contains the tombs of several Counts of Eberstein.

From the road ascending the valley of the Murg (p. 295), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Gernsbach, a new road diverges to the right to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schloss Eberstein (1017 ft.), founded in the 13th cent., afterwards destroyed, and in 1798 restored under the name of 'Neu-Eberstein'. It is delightfully situated on a wooded eminence, high above the Murg. The beautiful and extensive *View embraces the picturesque Murgthal, upwards nearly to Rauhmünzach, and downwards as far as the Rhine valley. It contains ancient relics, weapons, armour, etc., and in one of the apartments pictures of the 16th century. — Pedestrians may reach Baden from Schloss Eberstein in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. by the road mentioned at p. 279, via Müllenbach, Oberbeurn, and Lichtenthal. Carriages take $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The road leads at first through fine woods.

Among the woods 1 M. from the station of Kuppenheim (p. 274), and 6 M. to the N.W. of Baden, rises the **Favorite**, a château of the Grand Duke, erected in 1725, in the roccoco style, by the Margravine Sibylla Augusta, widow of the Margrave Lewis William (d. 1707), who after the death of her husband, superintended the education of her sons for nineteen years, and then retired to this spot. The interior is decorated in the taste of the period and has been preserved unaltered.

45. From Baden to Wildbad.

Comp. Map, p. 294.

$2\frac{1}{4}$ M. From Gernsbach to *Herrenthal*, 8 M., diligence every forenoon; thence to Wildbad on foot in about 4 hrs.

Railway from Durlach via Pforzheim to Wildbad, see p. 269.

From Baden to *Gernsbach*, see above. The road enters the dominions of Würtemberg $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, and then reaches ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

Loffenau (Adler; Stern; Löwe), a long village, with a modern

Gothic church of red sandstone. In the middle of the village a path to the right leads to the *Teufelsmühle* (2985 ft.), the most conspicuous mountain to the right, the slopes of which are covered with blocks of red sandstone. The summit ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) commands a beautiful and extensive view. Seven hollows in the sandstone on the S. slope, probably eroded by water, are termed the '*Devil's Chambers*'.

From Loffenau the road ascends to the (2 M.) *Käppele*, whence we obtain a fine *Retrospect of the Murgthal. At this point pedestrians take the footpath to the right, which leads in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., through wood, to **Herrenalb** (**Ochs* or *Post*; *Sonne*; *Stern*; *Villa Falkenstein*), where a favourite hydropathic establishment is situated. The once celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded by a Count of Eberstein in 1148, was destroyed by the Swedes in 1642. The church contains the tomb of the Margrave Bernhard of Baden (d. 1431), with a recumbent figure. In the churchyard are remains of cloisters of the 12th cent., with round arches supported by small columns, containing tombs of the abbots. The portal towards the road is of the 15th century. In the distance, farther down the Althal, the suppressed Abbey of *Frauenalb* is seen on a rocky eminence. Pleasant walk of 20 min. to the *Falkenstein*, a huge granite rock rising from the valley. Diligence to Ettlingen, see p. 273; to Neuenbürg ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 269), once a day.

The road now ascends to the right by the 'Ochs' inn to (3 M.) a cross-road, where the road ascending straight through the wood must be followed. The ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Dobel** (2195 ft.), the culminating point of the route, with the village of that name (Sonne Inn), commands an extensive view. Then a descent of $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. over stony, shadeless slopes, to the *Eyach-Mühl* (Inn) in the valley of the *Eyach*, a stream navigable for rafts. The carriage-road beyond this leads to the right round the hill, while the footpath ascends immediately opposite the mill, uniting with the road halfway up. After an ascent of 2 M. through wood, we reach the summit of the hill which separates the parallel valleys of the *Eyach* and the *Enz*, and then descend to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Wildbad. Pedestrians may avoid the windings of the latter part of the road by taking a footpath on the right which ends in a number of steps.

Wildbad (1411 ft.; **Bad Hôtel*; **Hotel Klumpp*, or *Bär*; **Belle-vue*; charges at these R. 2-3, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 M.; **Frey*; **Keim*; *Hôtel de Russie*. Several *hôtels garnis* and lodging-houses. *Beer* at Mick's. Visitors' tax for a stay of a week or more, 8 M), a much frequented bath with 3000 inhab., lies in the pine-clad ravine of the *Enz*, on both sides of the stream. The larger part of the town, with the principal street, the bath-establishments, and the hotels, are on the right bank; the railway station lies on the other bank at the N. or lower end of the town. (To Pforzheim see p. 269.) In the CUR-PLATZ, at the end of the Hauptstrasse, rises the handsome new *Curhaus*, with café, reading, and ball rooms, and baths admirably

fitted up. (Music 8-9 a.m. and 6-7 p.m.) The thermal springs (94-107° Fahr.), which are beneficial in cases of gout and rheumatism, rise immediately from the sand in the baths (three public baths for each sex, capable of containing 22 persons each; 30 private baths). Annual number of patients about 6000. Pleasant walks and grounds on both sides of the village, on the banks of the Enz; on the S. (upper) side, past the new Town Hall, as far as the (1 M.) *Windhof*, a café; on the N. (lower) side to the (1 M.) garden '*Zum kühlen Brunnen*', a favourite resort.

EXCURSIONS. A road ascends the valley of the Enz to (7½ M.) *Enzklosterle* ('Waldhorn) and (3 M.) *Gumpelscheuer* (Lamm), and thence to (17 M.) Freudenstein. — (From Gumpelscheuer across the hill to Schönmünzach, 2 hrs., with guide, 1½ M.) — Another excursion may be taken by the small *Wildsee*, which tradition has peopled with water-sprites, to the shooting-lodge of *Kaltenbronn* (2847 ft.; Inn), and the (1¼ M.) *Hohlochthurm*, a fine point of view. Return direct, in 3 hrs.; in all 6-7 hrs.

The following is a very interesting excursion for a whole day (one-horse carr. 9, two-horse 14 M.), and is also recommended to pedestrians. Via *Calmbach* (see above) to (2½ M.) *Reichenbach* (Löwe). Thence, leaving the main road, by a bye-road to (6 M.) *Röttenbach* (view of Hohenzollern from a height as the village is approached; carriages should be sent on from this point to Teinach), and (2½ M.) *Zavelstein* (Lamm), with a picturesque ruined castle. Descend to (1½ M.) *Teinach* (*Badhotel*, 6-10 M. per day; *Hirsch*), charmingly situated, with mineral baths and a hydro-pathic establishment. Thence down to the (1 M.) Nagoldthal, and by *Kentheim* to (3 M.) *Culw*, an industrious place; then to (1½ M.) *Hirschau*, or *Hirsau* (*Hirsch*), with a celebrated ruined monastery, and (3¾ M.) *Liebenzell* (*Unteres* and *Oberes Bad*), a bath with warm springs of long established repute, pleasantly situated, and commanded by a ruined castle. Thence back to Wildbad by *Hirschau* and *Calmbach*.

46. From Baden to Freiburg and Bâle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 294, 308.

RAILWAY TO FREIBURG (66 M.) in 2½-4¾ hrs. (express fares 9 M. 25 pf.; ordinary 8 M. 45, 5 M. 60, 3 M. 65 pf.); to Bâle (105 M.) in 4½-7½ hrs. (express fares 14 M. 95, 10 M. 50 pf.; ordinary 13 M. 45, 8 M. 80, 5 M. 75 pf.). Finest views to the left.

Baden, see p. 274. — 2½ M. *Oos*, see p. 274. — To the left rise the mountains of the Black Forest in picturesque groups: on a wooded height in the foreground stands the grey tower of the *Yburg* (p. 280). 4½ M. *Sinsheim*. Near (6½ M.) *Steinbach* (*Stern*), on a barren hill to the left, is a red sandstone monument to *Erwin*, the architect of Strassburg cathedral, supposed to have been a native of Steinbach (d. at Strassburg, 1318). *Affenthaler*, one of the best red wines of Baden, is produced in the vicinity.

9½ M. *Bühl* (*Badischer Hof; Rabe*) is a thriving place, with an ancient church. Through the industrious *Bühlerthal*, which opens here, a picturesque road leads to (8 M.) *Herrenwies* (p. 296). On the hill rises the ruined castle of *Alt-Windeck*, once the seat of a powerful race which became extinct in 1592 (pleasant excursion to it by the village of *Kappel-Windeck* at the foot of the hill).

$1\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Ottersweier** (*Sonne; Adler*). The *Hubbad*, a pretty and popular watering-place, with a warm mineral spring and a hydro-pathic establishment (not expensive), lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Achern**. — RAILWAY HÔTEL AND RESTAURANT. at the station; in the village, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station, "Post or KRONE, ADLER, SONNE; beer at the *Engel* or *Rathskeller*. — Carriage (from the station) to Allerheiligen, one-horse 9, two-horse 14 M. (also omnibus): to Brigitenschloss, two-horse, 10 M. — Bathing Establishment on the Acher, per bath 20 pf., tickets at the hotels.

Achern, a thriving little town, lies at the mouth of the Kappeler Thal. The market-place is adorned with a monument to the Grand Duke Leopold (d. 1852). The large *Lunatic Asylum* of *Illenau* (near Achern) has accommodation for 400 patients. Hence through the *Kappeler Thal* to *Allerheiligen*, see p. 296: diligence to Ottenhofen once a day.

At *Sasbach*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of Achern, the French Marshal Turenne fell in 1675 during an engagement with the Imperial General Montecucoli. The spot is marked by an obelisk in grey granite, erected in 1829.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. of Sasbach lies the *Erlenbad* ("Inn, pension 5-6. M.), visited by numerous invalids, with salt springs (70° Fahr.). Pleasant walk (1 hr.) to the ruins of *Neu-Windeck*, perched on a precipitous rock above the village of *Lauf*. From Lauf by *Glashütte* to the top of the *Hornisgrinde* (p. 298) 2 hrs. — The *Brigitenschloss* (or *Hohenroder Schloss*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Erlenbad (via *Schelzberg*), is insignificant as a ruin, but commands a noble prospect. Return-route by ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Sasbachwalden* (Bädischer Hof), a beautifully situated village, to (3 M.) Achern.

19 M. **Renchen** (*Adler*), with 2300 inhab., at the mouth of the Renchthal. — 22 M. **Appenweier** (*Krone; Adler*), a village with 1400 inhabitants. The railway to Strassburg diverges here from the main line (change carriages).

FROM APPENWEIER TO OPPENAU, 12 M., railway in 53 min. (fares 1 M. 75 f., 11 M., 90 pf.), up the picturesque Renchthal. $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zusenhausen*; $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oberkirch* (Linde or Post; Ochs, well spoken of, R. 1 M. 20, B. 60 pf.); the ruin of *Schauenburg*, 1 M. to the N., commands a fine view. — $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lauterbach*; $8\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Hubacker*. station for the small watering-place of *Sulzbach*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.; 12 M. *Oppenau* (p. 300); diligence to Petersthal and Griesbach once daily.

APPENWEIER TO KEHL AND STRASSBURG, 16 M., railway in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The line traverses a district rendered marshy by the inundations of the *Kinzig*, which falls into the Rhine at Kehl. $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kork*.

9 M. **Kehl** (462 ft.; "Post, or *Weisses Lamm*; *Salmen*, at the station. R. 1 M. 50, A. 25, B. 75 pf.), a small town where tobacco and paper-hangings are manufactured, was erected by the French as a tête-de-pont of Strassburg in 1689, and has frequently been besieged. During the siege of Strassburg in 1870 the town sustained serious damage.

At Kehl the junction-line between the Baden and the Alsace railways crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge, immediately below the bridge-of-boats. The train stops at a station near the S.E. gate (*Metzger Thor*, or *Porte d'Austerlitz*) of Strassburg, describes a wide circuit to the S. of the town, and joins the Bâle-Strassburg line (comp. pp. 243, 244) near *Königshofen*. 16 M. *Strassburg*, see p. 233.

The line now runs parallel with the mountains of the Black Forest. In the distance to the left rises the grand-ducal castle of *Staufenberg*, founded in the 11th cent. by Otho of Hohenstaufen, Bishop of Strassburg, and still in good preservation. It may be reached from *Windschläg*, the next station, via *Durbach*, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

27 M. **Offenburg** (438 ft.; *Railway Hotel*, opposite the station; **Schwarzwalder Hof*, or *Black Forest Hotel*, near the station. In the town: **Fortuna*, first-class; *Schwarzer Adler*, or *Post*, and *Rheinischer Hof*, second-class). a small town on the *Kinzig*, with 5800 inhab., contains a statue of *Sir Francis Drake*, ‘the introducer of the potato into Europe, 1586,’ and a modern Gothic *Protestant Church* in red sandstone with an open tower. It was formerly an imperial town, and down to the Peace of Pressburg the seat of government of the district of *Ortenau*, or *Mordnau*. The comfortable appearance of the little town with its numerous industries bears testimony to its prosperity.

From Offenburg to *Hausach*, *Triberg*, and *Constance*, see p. 302.

The train crosses the *Kinzig*. On a hill to the left rises *Schloss Ortenberg* (p. 302). Stations *Nieder-Schopfheim*, *Friesenheim*; then (38 M.) *Dinglingen*, the junction of a branch-line (7 min.) to *Lahr* (*Sonne*; *Pflug*), one of the most prosperous commercial towns in the duchy, in the Schutterthal, 2½ M. from the main-line, with two modern church-towers. To *Biberach*, 9 M., see pp. 302, 303.

The cemetery of *Meisenheim*, 7½ M. N.W. of Dinglingen, contains the tomb of Frederica Brion of Sessenheim (p. 230), Goethe's early love (d. 1813). Her resting-place is indicated by a new monument.

41 M. **Kippenheim** (*Anker*), a market-town, lying ½ M. from the station, was the birthplace of *Stulz*, the rich tailor (p. 279), and possesses a monument to him. To the right in the distance rise the Vosges.

The castle of *Mahlberg*, to the left above the small town of that name (*Hôtel Prinz*), was once the seat of the old Baden government; in the middle ages it belonged to the Hohenstaufen. The town was founded by Conrad III. in the 12th cent.

Near (44 M.) *Orschweier* lies *Ettenheim* (*Pflug*) at the entrance to the Münsterthal, with a conspicuous church. A mournful interest attaches to this village as the spot where the Due d'Enghien was arrested by order of Napoleon on the night of 14th March, 1804. Farther up the valley lies (1½ M.) *St. Landolin* (**Reinbold*), a small, pleasantly-situated bath.

47½ M. *Herbolzheim*. Near (49½ M.) *Kenzingen* the line twice crosses the *Elz*. Above *Hecklingen* are the ruins of *Lichtenegg*, once a seat of the Counts of Tübingen.

At (52½ M.) **Riegel** (*Zum Kopf*) the *Dreisam* unites with the *Elz*. The entire plain here was formerly a marsh, but is now drained by the *Leopolds-Canal*. To the right rises the *Kaiserstuhl* (p. 292).

57 M. **Emmendingen** (*Post*; *Adler*) has two modern churches. Beyond it, on a hill to the left, are the extensive, well-preserved ruins of the *Hochburg*, dismantled in 1689 by order of Louis XIV.

The train now crosses the *Elz*. Beautiful view of the valley of the *Elz*, opening to the N.E. (left; p. 309). — 61 M. *Denzlingen*; branch-line to *Waldkirch*, 5 M., see p. 309.

Near Freiburg, on the left, stands the watch-tower of the ruined

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castle of **Zähringen**, once the seat of a powerful race, which became extinct in 1218 by the death of Count Berthold V. (p. 289). The present Grand Duke of Baden is a descendant of the Dukes of Zähringen.

66 M. Freiburg. — **Hotels.** *Near the Station:* "ZÄHRINGER HOF (Pl. a), opposite the station, R. and L. 2ℳ 50, A. 70, B. 1ℳ 10 pf.; HÔTEL VICTORIA, Eisenbahn-Str.; *PFAU (Pl. e), near the station, with a garden-restaurant, R. 2ℳ; in these pension from October to June. *In the Town:* "ENGEL (Pl. c), near the Münster, unpretending, R. 1½-2ℳ; "WILDE MANN (Pl. f), not far from the Schwabenthor; HOTEL GEIST (Pl. g), opposite the west portal of the Münster, R 1ℳ 50 pf.; "RHEINISCHER HOF (Pl. i); RÖM. KAISER (Pl. h); HÔTEL FËHRENBACH (Pl. b), in the S. suburb, with large rooms. — *Pension Langen*, to the S. of the town, on the road to Güntherthal.

Cafés. "Kopf, adjoining the Engel, well-supplied with newspapers, with garden. *Trepel*, restaurant, Salz-Str. 26. — **Wine** at *Hummel's*, Münster-Platz. — **Beer.** Schach in the *Greifenegger Schlösschen*, above the Schwabenthor, with view; Steingarten, to the E., on the Schlossberg. — **Confectioner.** *Wolfinger*, Kaiser-Str.

Baths at the Zähringer Hof, and in the garden of the Pfau. **Public Baths** at the Botanical Garden (Pl. B, C, 5).

Cabs. From the station into the town (one-horse), for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 90, 3 pers. 1ℳ 20, 4 pers. 1ℳ 40, luggage 20 pf. — *In the Town:* ¼ hr., one-horse, for 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 90 pf., two-horse, 70 pf., 1ℳ; ½ hr. 1ℳ, 1ℳ 50, 1ℳ 40 pf. and 2ℳ; ¾ hr. 1ℳ 50, 2ℳ, 2ℳ 80 pf.; 1 hr. 2ℳ, 2ℳ 50, 2ℳ 60, 3ℳ 40 pf. To Loretto, one-horse, 1ℳ 70, 2ℳ 60 pf.; two-horse 3ℳ, 3ℳ 80 pf.; to Kappel 3ℳ 50, 4ℳ 50, 4ℳ 60, 5ℳ 50 pf.

Post Office, Eisenbahn-Strasse, a handsome new building.

Telegraph Office at the station.

English Church Service in a room at the post-office buildings.

Principal Attractions. The traveller should follow the Eisenbahn-Str. from the station through the town as far as the Kaiser-Str., and then turn to the right to the Schwabenthor, and ascend the *Schlossberg*, a walk of 25 min. On the way back visit the *Münster* and *Kaufhaus* (exterior only of the latter), traverse the broad Kaiser-Strasse (*Fountain*, *Protestant Church*), and return to the station by the Friedrichs-Strasse.

Freiburg (918 ft.), situated in the *Breisgau*, 12 M. from the Rhine, vies with Baden and Heidelberg in the beauty of its environs. The mountains of the Black Forest, the picturesque hills in the vicinity, the populous and fertile plain, bounded by the vine-clad Kaisertuhl, and the lovely valley of the Dreisam, all combine to render the situation highly attractive.

The town owes its origin to Duke *Berthold of Zähringen*, who founded it about 1100, and it remained in possession of his successors till the line became extinct in 1218.

For nearly 300 years Freiburg belonged to the House of Hapsburg; it suffered much in the Thirty Years' War; in 1677 it was taken by the French, fortified by Vauban, and confirmed to them by the Peace of Nymwegen in 1678; by the Peace of Ryswyk in 1697 it was given back to Austria, but captured by Villars in 1713, after an obstinate defence. It was again restored to Austria by the Peace of Rastatt in 1714, plundered and to a great extent destroyed by the French in 1745, and then, after the destruction of the fortifications, once more made over to Austria by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The *Breisgau*, an hereditary possession of the house of Austria, of which Freiburg was the capital, was annexed to Baden by the Peace of Pressburg in 1806, and the town thus restored to the representatives of the house of Zähringen, by which it was originally founded.

Freiburg is the chief city of the upper Rhenish province of Baden, and since 1827 has been the seat of an archbishop whose see comprises the church of the Upper Rhine. Population 32,000, including 6000 Protestants, who have settled here within the last half-century. Many noble and wealthy families reside here. Silk, cotton, leather, machinery, etc. are largely manufactured in and around the town, which is also the chief market for the productions of the Black Forest. The streets are supplied with streams of pure water from the *Dreisam*, which gives them an agreeable freshness in summer.

The railway-station is connected with the town by the EISEN-BAHN-STRASSE, a pleasant-looking street, flanked with handsome modern villas and gardens. On the left, at the entrance to the town, stands the Monument of *Rotteck*, the historian (d. 1840; Pl. 5).

The Franziskaner-Platz is embellished with a statue of the Franciscan *Berthold Schwarz* (Pl. 6), the inventor of gunpowder (1340), as the reliefs indicate. On the same square stand the Gothic Church of St. Martin (Pl. 15), with its unpretending cloisters, and the Rathaus.

Close by is the University (Pl. 23), founded in 1456 by Archduke Albert IV., and attended by about 400 students. Most of the lectures are delivered in the university-buildings in the town; those on medical subjects in the new Anatomiegebäude (Pl. 1), to the N.W. of the Protestant church, where the Anatomical Museum is also established.

We next reach the broad and handsome KAISER-STRASSE, which intersects the town from N. to S., and is enlivened with numerous fountains. In the centre rises an old *Fountain of the late Gothic period, embellished with a number of old and modern figures. To the S. of it is a modern fountain with a statue of Berthold III., and inscriptions to the memory of that prince, the founder and lawgiver of Freiburg (1120), of his brother Conrad, the founder of the cathedral (1123), of Archduke Albert VI. (see below), and of Charles Frederick of Baden, the 'Nestor of princes', in whose honour the fountain-column was erected in 1807. To the N., in the same street, is another modern fountain, with a statue of Archduke Albert, the founder of the university (1456). A little farther on is the War Monument, p. 290.

The Münstergasse leads straight to the W. portal of the cathedral, in front of which rise three lofty columns bearing poor statues of the Virgin, St. Alexander, and St. Lambert, the patron saint of the cathedral.

The *Cathedral (*Münster*, Pl. 14), the tower of which is the earliest and most perfect of its kind, is one of the finest Gothic buildings in Germany, and has justly been admired from a very early period. The church, which is constructed entirely of dark-red sandstone, was begun at a period when the Gothic style had not as yet

become naturalised in Germany. We accordingly find that the transept with the side towers, the oldest part of the edifice, are in the Romanesque style. From the transept the work was continued towards the W., so that the tower was not begun till the beginning of the 13th century. While the form of the nave and aisles resembles that of the contemporaneous cathedral of Strassburg, it is obvious that the architects found it difficult to bring them into harmony with the style of the older transept. The resemblance between the two cathedrals has given rise to the conjecture that both may have been partly designed by the same architect. After the completion of the nave and aisles, the construction of the choir was begun, but it was not completed till the beginning of the 16th cent. (1514? - 1513). The most artistic part of the whole building is the *Tower*, which is 400 ft. in height. The three bold and simple stories at once reveal their structural significance: the massive square structure, the lofty octagonal bell-tower, and the airy pyramid of perforated masonry, which the octagon, both in form and ornamentation, serves harmoniously to connect with the square base. In the side of the tower is the *Principal Portal*, adorned with rich sculptures, the effect of which in their original painted condition must have been very striking. On the right side are the seven Arts and the Foolish Virgins, on the left the Wise Virgins and several figures from the Old Testament looking forward to the Redemption. On the wall of the portal are statues of Judaism and the Church, and representations of the Salutation, the Annunciation, and the Adoration of Christ. In the segment of the arch is pourtrayed the further history of the Saviour down to his return at the Last Day. Around the whole building are niches containing statues of saints, fathers of the church, prophets, and allegorical figures. The S. portal is unfortunately disfigured with a portico of the 17th century.

The *INTERIOR (354 ft. long, 102 ft. wide, 85 ft. high), consisting of nave and aisles, transept and triforium, with magnificent ancient and modern stained-glass windows, is most impressive. The best time to visit it is after 10.30 a.m., when the services for the day are concluded (the sacristan admits visitors to the choir, fee 50 pf.).

NAVE. On the W. wall are stained-glass rose-windows, those on the left new, on the right old. The *Pulpit*, executed by Jerg Kempf in 1561, is said to be hewn out of a single block of stone. — The triumphal arch at the intersection of the nave and transept is embellished with a fresco by L. Seitz, executed in 1877, and representing the Coronation of the Virgin.

S. AISLE (right). Good stained-glass windows of the 15th cent. The four Evangelists in stained-glass (4th window), after Dürer, by Helmle, 1822. Below these, the tombstone with high-relief of Berthold V. of Zähringen, the last of his line (d. 1218). In the *Holy Sepulchre Chapel* the Saviour on a sarcophagus; beneath it the watchmen of the sepulchre asleep, fine old sculptures. The eight small stained-glass scenes from the Passion, designed by Dürer, executed by Helmle in 1826, are beautifully coloured. The carved wood-work of the side-altars is old. That on the left, with the adoration of the Magi, executed in 1505, is the finest.

CHOIR CHAPELS. The stained-glass in these chapels is damaged. — *Altarpieces*: 1st Chapel. *Winged picture, in the centre SS. Augustine, Anthony, and Rochus, SS. Sebastian and Christopher on the wings, master unknown. — 2nd (University) Chapel. Nativity, and Adoration of the Magi, by Holbein the Younger, painted about 1520 and restored in 1866, brought hither from Bâle after the Reformation. Next to it, the portrait of a priest, in Holbein's style, worth inspection. — At the back of the high-altar, a winged picture by Hans Baldung, surnamed Grien (1516), of the Crucifixion, on the left, St. Jerome and John the Baptist, on the right, St. George and St. Lawrence. The chapel to the left behind the high-altar contains a Byzantine *Crucifix* of the time of the Crusades, with silver-gilt figure, brought from Magdeburg. — The second chapel on the left contains an *Adoration* of the 15th cent., in carved wood, with Gothic framework.

CHOIR. At the entrances on the right and left, reliefs of dukes Berthold III. and IV., Conrad III., and Rudolph of Zähringen. On the wall a monument of *Gen. de Rodt* (d. 1743). — **High-altar-piece* by Baldung (1516), Coronation of the Virgin in the centre, the twelve Apostles at the sides; outside, the Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity, and Flight into Egypt. Episcopal throne richly carved, 1848.

N. AISLE. In the chapel of the Mt. of Olives a stone relief of the Last Supper (1805), and four small stained-glass windows with scenes from the Passion, by Helmle, from designs by Durer. — Statue of *Archb. Boll* (d. 1836), by Friedrich. — Monument of *Archb. Demeter* (d. 1842). — The *Egonskapelle* contains two modern stained-glass windows executed by Helmle from drawings by Dürr, representing the Lord appearing to Moses in the burning bush, and King David.

TOWER (p. 289). Entrance in the church to the right of the portal; ticket 20 pf., fee to custodian 40 pf., who also shows the clock by Schwilgué (p. 236).

The ***Kaufhaus**, or *Merchants' Hall* (Pl. 13), opposite the S. portal of the Münster, was erected in the 15th cent. In front is a vaulted round-arched portico, resting on five pillars, and above it a balcony with two projecting turrets, covered with coloured tiles and painted arms in relief; on the outer wall, small statues of the emperors of Austria.

In the N. part of the Kaiser-Strasse, opposite the Infantry Barracks (Pl. 12) built by the Austrian Government in 1776, rises a large *War Monument*, erected in 1878 to the 14th German Army Corps and its leader, General von Werder. It consists of a large granite pedestal, surrounded by figures of soldiers, and surmounted by a bronze figure of Victory, by C. F. Moest. A little farther on is the Romanesque ***Protestant Church** (Pl. 16), erected in 1839 with materials from the ruined abbey church of Thennenbach. Richly ornamented portal. Interior simple and chaste, with paintings by Dürr.

The Kaiser-Str. ends, to the S., in the **St. Martinsthör** (Pl. D, 4), on the wall of which is represented St. Martin sharing his cloak with a beggar. The inscription on the gateway commemorates the brave resistance of the townspeople when attacked by the French in 1796. The suburb outside this gate, the 'Stephanien-Vorstadt', contains a large number of handsome new buildings. By turning to the right (W.) we reach the *Alleeergarten*, pleasantly laid out, and embellished with an artificial waterfall.

On the **Schwabenthör** (Pl. E, 4) is an ancient fresco, lately

restored, representing a Swabian peasant driving a heavily-laden waggon. The figure on the keystone of the arch is probably meant for a portrait of the builder of the gate.

From the *Schwabenthal* a broad path to the left leads through vineyards to the ***Schlossberg** (427 ft.), once defended by two castles, which were destroyed by the French in 1744, during the Bavarian War of Succession. The ruins have been converted into pleasure grounds. Iron indicator at the top (Panorama-Platz), with numerous names of places which are not visible. The *View, particularly of Freiburg itself and of the valley of the Dreisam, is very fine, and is worthy of comparison with those from the Alte Schloss at Baden and the Castle of Heidelberg.

From the large 'Rondel' (*Canonen-Platz*) a path through a gate leading to *Schaich's Schloßchen*, a restaurant (p. 287), is the shortest way back to the town. Another path leads from the Schlossberg N.E. to the (1½ M.) *Jägerhäuschen* (fine view), from which the traveller may return to (1½ M.) Freiburg by the suburb of *Herdern*.

The ***Loretto Chapel** on the *Schlörberg*, 1 M. to the S. of the town, deserves a visit for the view, which embraces the charming *Güntherthal*, with an ancient monastery, converted into a brewery and spinning factory, not visible from the Schlossberg. A pleasant walk may be taken from the town to *Güntherthal* (*Hirsch*), and thence, along the left side of the valley, through beautiful pine wood, to the chapel.

The Environs of Freiburg are well shaded with pleasant wood through which of late years numerous paths have been constructed, and afford many beautiful walks.

To the *Schönberg* (2118 ft.; 1½ hr. S.W., through the *Güntherthal*). To the **Kybfelsen* (2716 ft.; 1¾ hr. S.E.; at the entrance to the wood, before reaching the *Güntherthal*, we take the road to the left, see finger-post), and back by the *Güntherthal*, or through the *Kappeler Thal* to *Littenweiler* (see below). To *St. Ottilien* (1516 ft.), a chapel and inn 1¼ hr. to the N.E.; then to the *Rosskopf* (2254 ft.) in 1¾ hr., and thence to the *Jägerhäuschen*, or the castle of *Zähringen* (p. 287).

Excursion to the *Höllenthal*, see p. 309.

The **SCHAU INS LAND**, the nearest of the higher mountains of the Black Forest, may be conveniently ascended by the new road in 4 hrs. The road ascends from Freiburg in the valley of the Dreisam to (3 M.) *Littenweiler* (1063 ft.), at the entrance to the *Kappeler Thal*. Fine view of the mountains towards the E., from which rise the towers of the suppressed monastery of *St. Peter* (2369 ft.).

The road then leads to the S. into the *Kappeler Thal* to (1½ M.) *Kappel* (Kreuz), where the Gross-Kappelerthal separates from the Klein-Kappelerthal. The former valley is ascended by a road leading past several thriving farmhouses to (1 hr.) *Herder*, a group of four cottages (refreshments). About ¾ M. farther a footpath diverges to the left, winding along the slope of the hill, passing a spring, and leading to the saddle (in another hour). At the top we turn to the right, and in 10 min. reach the *Cross*, which marks the summit of the **Schau ins Land** or *Erzkasten* (4219 ft.). A few hundred paces below is a small but good inn. About ¾ hr. to the S. are the houses *An der Hölle*, the highest of which, to the right, is the *Rösse*, a clean country inn, on the road from Todtnau in the Wiesenthal (p. 313) to Freiburg. Thence to the *Nothschrei* (p. 310), 1 hr.;

from it direct to the Feldberg, 2 hrs. The Belchen lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the S.W. of the Schau ins Land.

The **Kaiserstuhl**, a basaltic hill-district about 42 sq. M. in area, and entirely planted with the vine, rises from the plain in upwards of forty peaks between the Dreisam and the Rhine.

A visit may be paid to it from Freiburg as follows. By railway to *Riegel* (p. 286), and thence by the post-omnibus, which runs several times daily, to *Endingen* (*Pfau*) in 40 min. Ascend in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the *Chapel of St. Catherine* (1620 ft.), which commands a superb view of the plain of the Rhine as far as Strassburg, of the Vosges, and of the Black Forest. Descend to *Schehlingen*, and proceed to *Vogtsburg*, where the high road traversing the district from E. to W. is reached. Ascend this road to the left (E.) to the top of the hill, where a finger-post on the right indicates the way to the *Neun Linden* (1833 ft.), the highest point of the Kaiserstuhl. Descend thence, either towards the S.E. to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Bickensohl* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Ihringen*, or return to the high-road and descend by it to (3 M.) *Gottenheim* (see below).

FROM FREIBURG TO COLMAR (28 M.). Railway in $1\frac{1}{3}$ -2 hrs.; fares 4. \AA 50, 3. \AA , 1. \AA 90 pf.

The line traverses the *Mooswald*, a marshy tract, crosses the *Dreisam - Canal*, and turns to the W., between the undulating slopes of the *Tuni-Berg* on the left, and the Kaiserstuhl on the right. 5 M. *Hugstetten* (*Kreuz*); $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gottenheim* (*Adler*); $11\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Ihringen* (*Ochs*).

$14\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Alt-Breisach** (744 ft.; **Deutscher Kaiser*, or *Post; Ochs; Wilder Mann*, near the station), the Roman *Mons Brisiacus*, a picturesque old town, with 3000 inhab., situated on the extreme S.W. spur of the vine-clad Kaiserstuhl, lies at the foot of a rock rising precipitously to a height of 240 ft. above the Rhine. As lately as the 10th cent., the Rhine is said to have flowed round the town, which was anciently an important fortress and regarded as the key of Germany. After 1331 it belonged to Austria; in 1638 it was taken after a long siege by the Swedes under Bernhard von Weimar; after his death garrisoned by the French; in 1700 again in possession of Austria; in 1703 taken by Tallard and Vauban; and in 1714 restored to the Austrians. In 1740 a change in the course of the Rhine proved so detrimental to the fortifications, that they were abandoned and partly demolished by the Austrians, and then completely destroyed by the French in 1793. The Rheinthur bears the following plaintive inscription, dating from the time when the disunited Germans felt their inability to repel the attacks of the French: —

*Limes eram Gallis, nunc pons et janua fio;
Si pergunt, Gallis nullibi limes erit!*

On the highest point in the town rises the **Cathedral of St. Stephen*, a cruciform edifice. The choir, supported by an open substructure, the S. tower, and the W. half of the nave are Gothic, dating from the 14th cent.; the transept and N. tower are Romanesque. It contains a beautiful rood-loft of the latter part of the 15th cent., and a good winged altar-piece in carved wood, executed in

1526 by Hans Lievering (?), representing the Coronation of the Virgin. Two large pictures in the choir by Dürr, 1851. Fine view from the terrace. — To the S. rises the *Eckardsberg*, with fragments of an old fortress.

At the base of the Kaiserstuhl, on the Rhine, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Breisach, lies the ruin of *Sponeck* (*Grossherzog Leopold), commanding a fine view of Alsace, the Vosges Mts., &c.

The railway now crosses the Rhine by means of a new iron bridge. — 16 M. *Neu-Breisach*, a small fortress, constructed by Vauban in 1703, and taken by the Germans in 1870, after a siege of eight days. $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sundhofen*. 28 M. *Colmar*, see p. 245.

FROM FREIBURG TO BÂLE (39 M.). Railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 5 M., 3 M. 20, 2 M. 10 pf.; express fares 5 M. 70 pf. and 4 M.). The train skirts the vine-clad W. spurs of the Black Forest. Stations *St. Georgen* and *Schallstadt*. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Krotzingen* (Badischer Hof, at the station; Rössle, in the village, a short distance from the railway; diligence to *Staufen*, p. 322). The small town of (13 M.) *Heitersheim* (*Adler*; *Kreuz*), once the seat of the Master of the Maltese Order, is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station. To the E., $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. up the valley, lies the town of *Sulzburg* (*Hirsch*; diligence twice daily), prettily situated amidst wood; 3 M. farther on is *Bad Sulzburg*. 15 M. *Buggingen*.

18 M. *Müllheim* (882 ft.; **Kittler*, at the station, with garden and restaurant; *Weisses Kreuz*, nearer the town; *Schwan* and **Krone*, at the upper end of the town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station), a thriving little town, with 3000 inhab., lying on the hill-side, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station, and extending for about 1 M. up the valley of the Klemmbach, through which runs the road to Badenweiler. Müllheim is noted for the Markgräfler wine produced in the neighbourhood. Omnibus to *Badenweiler*, see p. 318. Travellers arriving late are recommended to pass the night at Müllheim, as the hotels at Badenweiler are sometimes full.

To the W. of Müllheim, on the Rhine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, lies *Neuenburg* (*Hirsch*; *Schlüssel*), the greater part of which was carried away by an inundation many years ago. Thence to *Mülhausen*, see p. 248.

$19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Auggen* (*Bär*); 21 M. *Schliengen* (845 ft.; *Krone*; diligence to Kandern, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., twice a day). The line now approaches the Rhine, which is here divided by islands into several arms. 24 M. *Bellingen*, $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rheinweiler*, $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kleinkems*.

Then three short tunnels through the '*Isteiner Klotz*', a limestone cliff overhanging the water, to (31 M.) *Efringen*. The construction of the line, which winds along the hill-side high above the river, is an object of interest between Bellingen and Efringen. At (33 M.) *Eimeldingen* (878 ft.) the train crosses the *Kander*, beyond which a fine view is disclosed. 35 M. *Haltingen*, 37 M. *Leopoldshöhe*. The train now crosses the *Wiese*, and stops at the station at (39 M.) *Klein-Basel*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Rhine-bridge, and connected with the central station at Bâle by a junction-line.

Bale, or *Basel* (*Drei Könige*, on the Rhine, R. 3-5, L. and A. 1½ fr.,; *Schweizerhof* and *Hôtel Euler*, at the central station, R. 3 fr.; *Hôtel Hofer*; *Goldener Falke*; *Storch*; *Krone*; *Kopf*; *Post*; *Schiff*, unpretending. — At Klein-Basel: *Weisses Kreuz*, on the Rhine; *Hôtel Krafft*; *Hôtel Schrieder*; *Hôtel Michel*), the capital of the canton Basel-Stadt (pop. 45,000) and a busy commercial place, is first mentioned in 374 as *Basilea*. In the middle ages it was a free city of the empire, and in 1501 it became a member of the Swiss Confederation. The **Münster* was erected in the Gothic style in the 14th cent., on the site of an older Romanesque building, of which the W. portal still remains, and was consecrated in 1363. The towers were not completed till 1500. In the interior (sacristan 1½ fr.) are some very fine pieces of sculpture (monuments, rood-loft) of the 12th - 15th centuries. The Council Hall, so named from the convocation which sat in the cathedral from 1431 to 1448, contains the remains of the celebrated *Basel Dance of Death* (1439). The cloisters date from the 14th and 15th centuries. Extensive view from the *Pfalz*, a terrace behind the *Münster*. The **Museum* (open daily, fee 1 fr.), in the street leading from the *Münster* to the bridge, is chiefly valuable for its collection of paintings and drawings by *Holbein the Younger* (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. at London 1543), who lived at Bale in 1515-26 and 1528-32, and executed many of his finest works here. There are also a number of good works by modern Swiss painters (Vautier, Calame, Girardet, etc.). Bale contains several other interesting buildings, such as the *Rathaus* of 1508, and the *Spahlenthor*, built in 1400, formerly one of the town-gates. The most important churches after the *Münster* are the Gothic *Church of St. Martin*, the *Church of St. Leonhard*, and the new *Church of St. Elizabeth*. The **Monument of St. James* was erected in 1872. For farther details see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

47. The Black Forest (*Duchy of Baden*).

PEDESTRIAN TOUR of eleven days from Baden. 1st. Ebersteinschloss, Forbach, Schönmünzach (p. 216). — 2nd. Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee, Allerheiligen (p. 294). — 3rd. Oppenau, (drive to) Griesbach, (walk to) Holzwalderhoe, Rippoldsau, Schapbach (p. 303). — 4th. Wolfach, Triberg (p. 305). Furtwangen. — 5th. Simonswald, Waldkirch, Denzlingen, railway to Freiburg (p. 287). — 6th. Freiburg and Environs. — 7th. (Drive to entrance of the) Höllenthal, Feldberg (p. 312). — 8th. St. Blasien, Höchen-schwand (p. 317) the Albstrasse to Albruck. — 9th. Railway to Brennet, Wehr (cavern at Hasel), Todtmoos (p. 316). — 10th. Präg, Schonau, Belchen (p. 321). — 11th. Badenweiler and environs (p. 318).

The following routes are so planned, that after a walk of 2-3 days the railway may always be regained.

The best maps are the *Ordnance Maps of Baden* on a scale of 1:50,000 (13 4*M* per sheet), and the more general maps on a scale of 1:200,000 (1*M* per sheet). Several good special maps have also been published by Herder of Freiburg.

Of all the wooded districts of Germany, none present so beau-

Basel, Bâle

Gr. Basel

1. Casino
2. Centralbahnhof
3. Domkathedrale St. Jakob
4. Bauschänzli (heute Bartholomäuskirche)

Kirchen

5. St. Ulrich (heute Klösterli)
6. St. Elisabeth
7. St. Leodegar
8. St. Martin
9. Minster
10. Peters K.
11. Prediger
12. Kirchenhaus
13. Missionshaus
14. Museum (Bibliothek)
15. Polizei
16. Post u. Telegraph
17. Rathaus
18. Sommer-Taxi
19. Spital
20. Strafanstalt
21. Tribunal
22. Universität
23. Turnhaus
24. Theater

3

E 5
E 6
E 7
E 8
F 5

G 23
G 24
G 25
E 5
E 6
C 7
C 8
E 9
E 10
E 11
D 4
D 5
D 6
AB 5
F 5
D 5
D 6
E 7

D 1
D 2
E 2
E 3
C 3
E 3

D 4
D 5
D 6

D 3

C

D

E



Kl. Basel

6. Wallfahrtskirche Bâle
7. Kirchen
25. St. Clara
26. St. Peter
27. Kinderhospital
28. Langenstrasse
29. Naturtheater

Gasthöfe in Kl. Basel

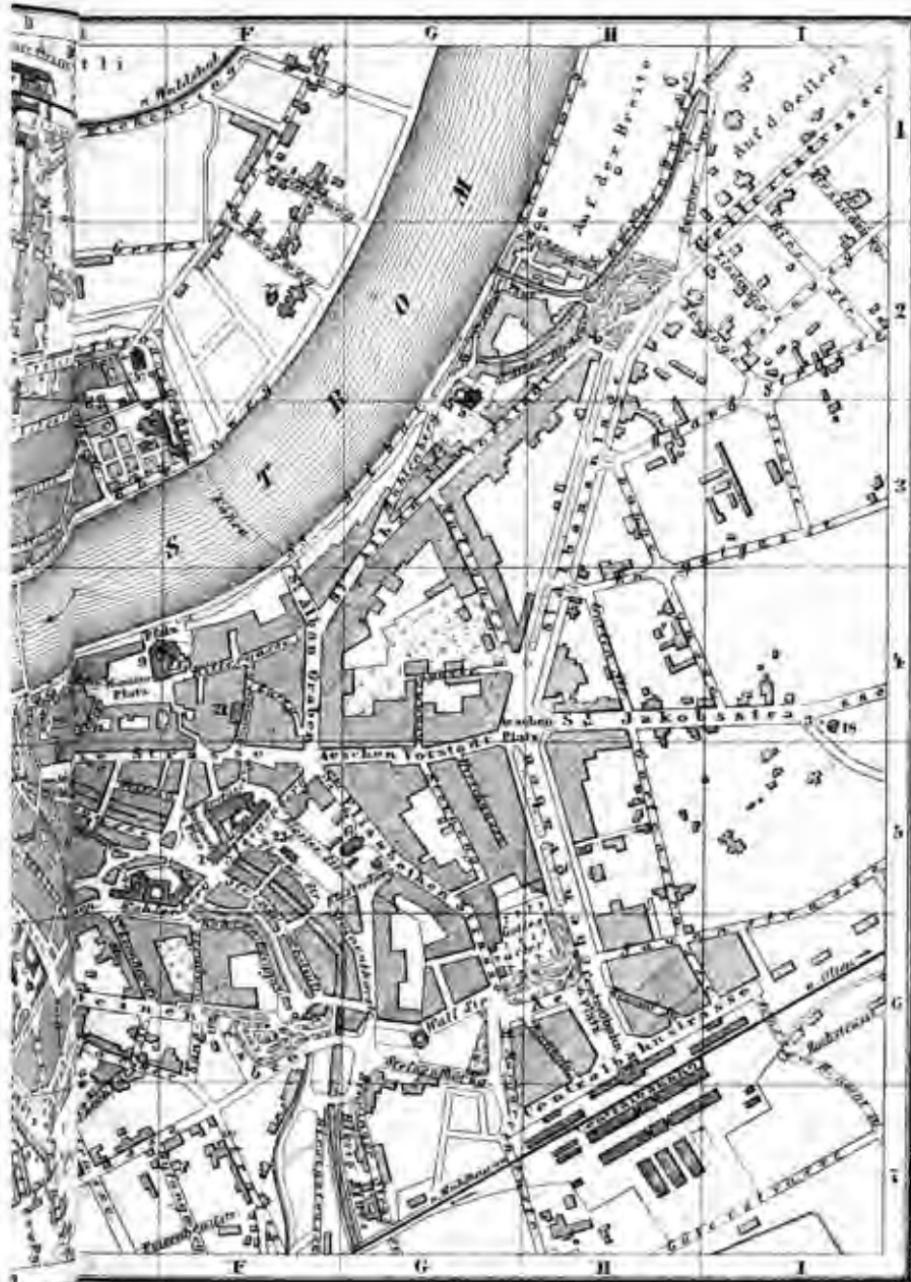
- a. Hotel Königlich Bâle
- b. Sterck
- c. Wilder Mann
- d. Hotel Schwanen
- e. Hotel Kreuz

g. Bar

h. 3. B. Kreuz

i. Bar





100 Meter

Hugher & Dohle, Leipzig

tiful and varied landscapes as the Black Forest, especially the W. portion, belonging to Baden, the spurs of which decline precipitously towards the plain of the Rhine, whilst the E. slopes are more gradual. The Kinzighthal (p. 302) divides the mountains of the Black Forest into two portions, which are also distinct in regard to their geological formation: viz. the LOWER BLACK FOREST to the N., consisting chiefly of variegated sandstone, and culminating in the *Hornisgrinde* (3825 ft.; p. 298); and the UPPER BLACK FOREST to the S., in which granite and gneiss predominate, and of which the *Feldberg* (4921 ft.; p. 322), the *Belchen* (4641 ft.; p. 321), the *Herzogshorn* (4583 ft.), and the *Bärenhalde* (4331 ft.) are the highest mountains. The lower heights are covered with fragrant pine forests, while the populous valleys are generally fertile and well cultivated. Numerous mineral springs have given rise to a number of little watering places, which offer tempting retreats, and good inns are to be found in various other places. Charges have risen considerably of late years, so that living, even in the remotest districts, is no longer cheap. (The following is the average scale: R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2*M.*, B. 60 pf. 1*M.*, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M.*)

The staple commodity is timber, which is floated down the principal streams to the Rhine, where larger rafts are constructed and navigated to Holland. The great timber-merchants, locally called 'Schiffer', have been for centuries formed into the so-called 'Schiffergesellschaften' (p. 282), whose profits are divided in shares termed 'Stämme'. Their extensive forests are known as 'Schiffewald' in contradistinction to the 'herrschaftliche Wald' or private property. The chief branch of industry in the Black Forest is clock-making, while straw-hats, brushes, and wooden wares are also extensively manufactured. In this prosperous district beggars are unknown. To German scholars the charms of the Black Forest will be much enhanced by a perusal of the beautiful *Allemannische Gedichte* of Hebel.

a. From Baden to Gernsbach and Allerheiligen. Murgthal, Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee.

Comp. Map, p. 294.

TWO DAYS. 1st. Baden to *Gernsbach* 6 M., thence to *Forbach* 10 M. (or from Baden to Forbach direct 12 M., see p. 296), Forbach to *Schönmünzach* 7 M.; 2nd. Schönmünzach to the summit of the *Hornisgrinde* 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., down to the *Mummelsee* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Seebach* 1 hr., *Ottenhöfen* $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and thence over the hill to *Allerheiligen* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — Conveyances may be hired at Gernsbach, Forbach, and Schönmünzach; tariff from Gernsbach, see p. 282. — From Gernsbach to (14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Schönmünzach diligence twice daily in summer in 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., and to (27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Freudenstadt in 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

The *MURGTHAL between Gernsbach and Schönmünzach is wild and beautiful. The slopes are richly clothed with wood. As far as Schönmünzach the rocks consist of granite, huge blocks of which lie scattered about; beyond it the formation is gneiss, whence the

smooth, rounded aspect of the slopes. Variegated sandstone also occurs. The valley then widens and loses much of its peculiar charm. It is seen to the best advantage in descending.

From Baden to Gernsbach and the *Ebersteinschloss*, see pp. 281. 282. The road in the Murgthal gradually ascends at the foot of the hill on which the *Ebersteinschloss* stands. The pedestrian coming from Forbach follows the footpath by the last house at *Oberstroth* (1 M. from Gernsbach) in order to reach the castle. At (1 M.) *Hilpertau* the road crosses the Murg.

A road traversing picturesque scenery leads hence by *Reichenthal* and the forester's house of *Kaltenbronn*, and past the (right) *Hohlochthurm* to (21 M.) *Wildbad* (comp. p. 283).

The next village is (1 M.) **Weissenbach** (636 ft.; **Grüner Baum*), the modern Gothic church of which contains some good stained glass and modern altar-pieces. The timber felled in the neighbouring forests is conveyed by land to Weissenbach, and is thence floated down the river. The hamlet of *Au* lies picturesquely on the left bank of the Murg. The valley becomes narrower and wilder; (2½ M.) *Langenbrand* (Ochs); (1½ M.) *Gausbach* (**Waldhorn*). Near (¾ M.) Forbach the new road crosses the Murg by a lofty iron bridge.

Forbach (1090 ft.; *Grüner Hof*, near the new bridge; **Krone*, a little farther from the bridge, R. 1½ M., B. 60 pf.; *Hirsch* and *Löwe*, by the old bridge; *Adler*, moderate), a thriving village, with a picturesque church on a hill, is the finest point in the valley.

The DIRECT ROUTE from Baden to Forbach (2 M.) diverges to the right from the road to *Ebersteinschloss* at a finger-post ¾ M. beyond *Oberbeuern* (p. 279), being at first a carriage-road (comp. p. 279); ¾ M. *Geisbach*, then (1½ M.) *Schmalbach*, where we take the road to the left; 1½ M. farther, the broad path diverges to the right from the road and leads for 1 M. along the E. slope of the hill, passing a meadow. At the end of the meadow we turn to the left; at a cross-way, ¼ M. farther, we ascend the hill in a straight direction; in ¼ M. more the main road is reached and is then followed for ½ M.; at the finger-post we turn to the left to (1¼ M.) *Bermersbach* (*Zur Blume*). The path now ascends to the right at the second fountain in the village, and 1¼ M. farther reaches *Forbach*. The first 9 M. are chiefly through wood.

A lonely, but easily traced forest-path leads from Forbach to the W. to (3 hrs.) **Herrenwies** (*Auerhahn*), a village situated on a bleak and lofty plain surrounded by high mountains. About ½ hr. distant is the forest-house of *Sand* (Inn; summer-resort). Thence carriage-road to (3 hrs.) Baden; also beautiful walk of 2 hrs. through the *Bühlerthal*, to railway stat. *Bühl* (p. 284); across the *Hundseck* (with guide) to the *Hornisgrinde* and *Mummelsee* (p. 298) 3 hrs.

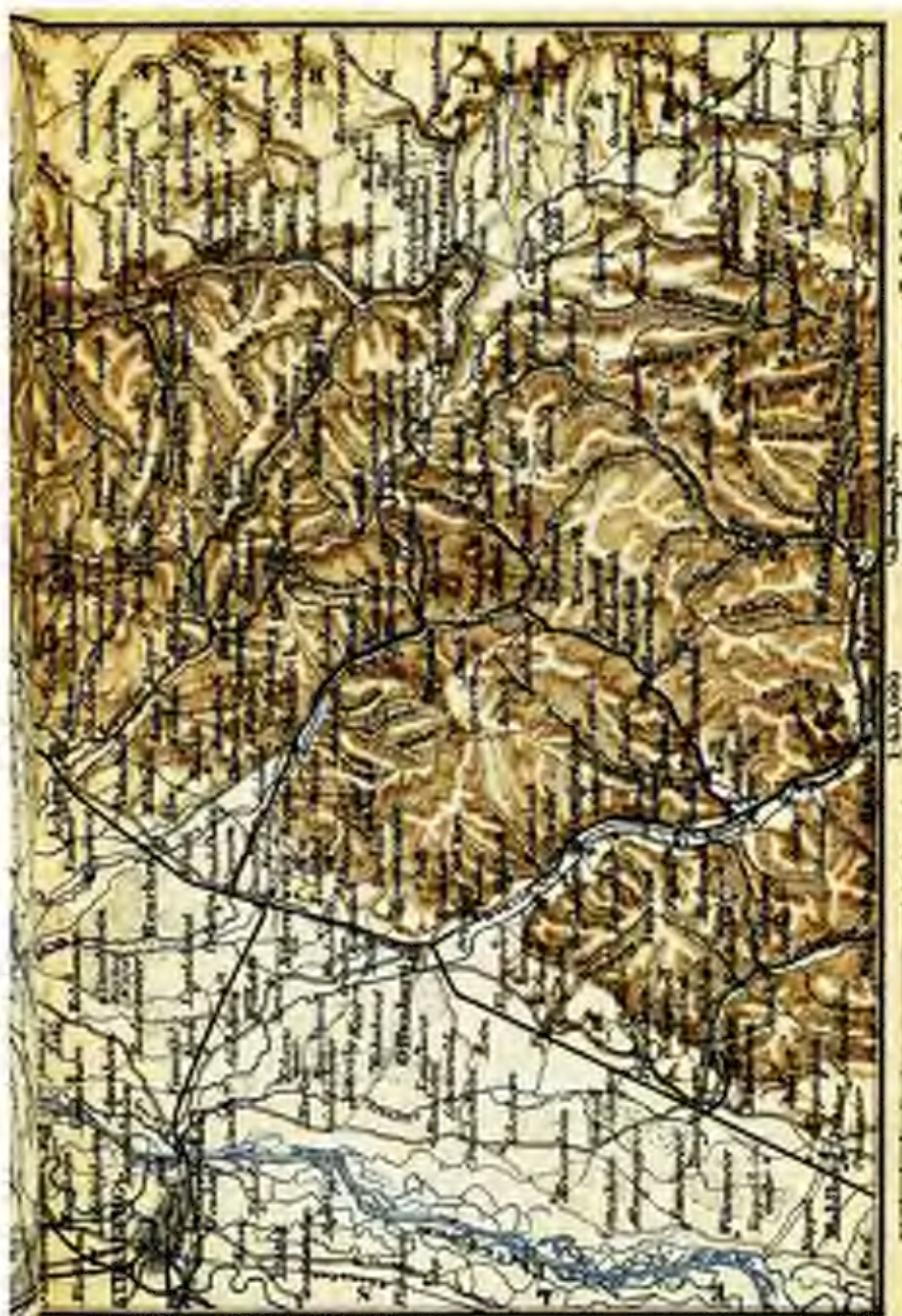
Beyond Forbach the Murgthal, although more secluded, continues grand and beautiful, resembling some of the wildest Swiss valleys. About halfway to Schöngrünzach the *Rauhmünzach* falls into the Murg; 1 M. above the confluence the former is augmented by the *Schwarzbach*. A new road leads through the valley of the Schwarzbach to (10½ M.) *Herrenwies* (see above).

Schöngrünzach (1496 ft.; **Glashütte*, or *Post*, R. 1¾ M., A. 40, B. 80 pf.; **Waldhorn*; *Schiff*), the first village in Württemberg,

THE BLACK FOREST. Northern part.

10 miles





Topographic Map

Scale 1:250,000

Map by [unclear]

Published by [unclear]

19[unclear]

[unclear]

contains a glass-work, employing seventy hands. About 1 M. to the S. a guide-post by the road-side indicates the way to a swimming-bath. The Schönmünzach falls into the Murg here. To the Hornisgrinde, see below. Carriage to the Eckle 14, to Ottenhöfen 20, to Allerheiligen 28 *hr.*

The Murg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Schönmünzach, penetrates a precipitous wall of rock, beyond which the valley loses its wild character. The village of Schwarzenberg (Ochs) on the height to the left commands a pleasant view; on the right *Hutzenbach*; then ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schönengrund* (Inn), whence a road leads to the N. by *Besenfeld* and *Urnagold* to *Enzklösterle* (*Waldhorn), and through the Enzthal to *Wildbad* (p. 283). On this road, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Schönengrund, are situated the scanty remains of the castle of *Königswart*.

The next village in the Murgthal is ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Reichenbach* (Sonne, also a pension), with a suppressed Benedictine abbey, founded in 1082; the church, a flat-roofed Romanesque basilica with a W. portico, was restored in 1849. Then ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Baiersbronn* (1913 ft.; *Zum Ochsen*), a considerable village at the confluence of the *Murg* and the *Forbach*.

The road following the course of the latter passes the considerable government foundries of *Friedrichsthal* and *Christophsthal*, and leads to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Freudenstadt* (*Post*, or *Goldene Löwe*, high charges; *Linde*; beer at the *Rappen*), a loftily situated town of Würtemberg with 4200 inhab., and a curiously constructed Protestant church, built in 1601-8. This edifice consists of two naves at right angles to each other, in one of which the male, and in the other the female members of the congregation sit, while the altar and pulpit are placed at the angle. The Romanesque font and the skilfully carved choir-stalls are worthy of notice. Near the Roman Catholic church, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, a "View of the Swabian Alb, Hohenzollern, &c. may be enjoyed. — Good roads lead from Freudenstadt to the W. over the *Kniebis* (p. 301) to *Oppenau*, to the S. to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Alpirsbach* (p. 303: diligence daily) and *Schiltach* (p. 303), and to the E. by *Dornstetten* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Horb* (diligence twice a day) and to ($2\frac{1}{3}$ M.) *Wildbad* (diligence once daily in 7 hrs.). Comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

At Baiersbronn the valley of the Murg turns towards the N.W., and is traversed by a new road. From (3 M.) *Mittelthal* (*Waldhorn*) a good road leads S. to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kniebis Refuge* near the Schwedenschanze (p. 301). The next village in the Murgthal, into which numerous brooks are precipitated from the Kniebis, is (3 M.) *Oberthal* (halfway to which the ruin of *Tannenfels* is situated on a precipitous rock in a wild gorge on the right); on the left is the large *Buhlbach Glasshouse*.

The road continues to ascend, towards the top in long windings, to (6 M.) the *Ruhstein* (Inn), its culminating point, whence it descends (commanding several fine views) to (3 M.) *Seebach* (p. 299). From the last bend in the road (finger-post on the right) the *Mummelsee* (see below) may be reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

TO THE HORNISGRINDE AND MUMMELSEE two roads lead from Schönmünzach (see above), the Baden road on the left bank of the Schönmünzach, and the Würtemberg Road on the right. Following

the latter, which diverges at the Schiff Inn, at the far end of the bridge, we reach (3 M.) *Zwickgabel* (Inn), where we cross the brook, and ascend to the right along the *Langenbach*, which at Zwickgabel unites with the Schönmünzach. The road then passes (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vorder-Langenbach*, and at (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Hinter-Langenbach* (*Züpfle*) ascends to the left.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on is a way-post, indicating the route to the (4 M.) Wildsee and (12 M.) Allerheiligen. The road now ascends more rapidly to the (3 M.) *Eckle*, the angle of a wood, with a refuge-hut on the saddle of the mountain, where a stone marks the boundary between Würtemberg and Baden, and a view of the Vosges is obtained. The road to the left descends to *Seebach*, situated on the new road through the Murghthal; a footpath only leads to the Hornisgrinde.

THREE PATHS enter the Eckle wood: that most to the right leads straight to the S., and forms the boundary between the above-mentioned states; the second and most trodden, also inclining to the right, leads past the *Drei-Fürstenstein*, bearing the arms of Baden and Würtemberg, to the summit of the Hornisgrinde. The third path (to the *Mummelsee*), at first little trodden, after a few paces joins a broad track, which gradually ascends the hill-side (to the right); the broad, stony path ascending to the right, 10 min. from the Eckle, then leads to the lake in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

The second of the above paths leads to the (1 hr.) ***Hornisgrinde** (3825 ft.), the massive tower on the summit of which may be ascended by a ladder. The bare and marshy summit commands a very extensive view, which however is frequently shrouded in mist: to the E. the Swabian Alb, the Achalm at Reutlingen, the Hohentwiel, and other peaks of the Höhgau; S. the heights of the Black Forest, the Feldberg, Belchen, Blauen, and beyond them even the Alps (comp. p. 322); S.W. the Kaiserstuhl (p. 292) and Vosges; W. the vast plain of the Rhine; nearly opposite rises the spire of Strassburg, and on a mountain in the foreground the extensive ruins of the Briggenschloss (p. 285); N. the mountains around Baden, the Mercuriusberg (p. 281), and even the Thurmberg (p. 269) near Durlach.

From the Hornisgrinde a stony path, bearing to the right, descends in windings to the S.E. and reaches after $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the **Mummelsee** (3385 ft.), a gloomy little lake, surrounded by pine-clad mountains, and popularly believed to be inhabited by water-sprites. By the *Seebach*, the brook issuing from the lake on the S., is a hut which affords shelter in bad weather (refreshments in summer).

From the Mummelsee we descend for the first 20 min. by a winding footpath, and afterwards to the right, by a carriage-road to the (50 min.) Murghthal road (p. 297), reaching it at the inn *Zum Wolfshrunnen*. About 1 M. farther on we come to *Hinter-Seebach* (*Zum Adler, moderate). A way-post opposite the 'Adler' indicates

a path with steps leading to (2 hrs.) Allerheiligen; and others are placed at doubtful points. On reaching the summit, after a stiff climb of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., we keep to the right. The road at first traverses extensive tracts of debris, commanding a view of the valley of the Rhine, and then descends through forest.

The village of **Vorder-Seebach** (lower part 1174 ft., upper 1623 ft.; *Krone*; *Hirsch*) lies on the high-road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Hinter-Seebach, and extends along the road for a considerable distance. Then ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hagenbrücke* (Zum Edelfrauengrab. see below), and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ottenhöfen*.

b. Allerheiligen and Büttenstein Waterfalls.

Comp. Map, pp. 294, 308.

Two DAYS. 1st. From Achern to *Griesbach* 24 M., better by carriage; 2nd. To Hausach 24 M. — Or the traveller may accomplish this tour in one day by driving: From Achern to *Ottenhöfen* by diligence in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (carr. see p. 285); walk to *Allerheiligen* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., from the inn to the foot of the falls 20 min.; then drive to *Griesbach* $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; walk over the Holzwälder Höhe to *Rippoldsau* $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; drive (omnibus twice daily) to Hausach 3 hrs.

Achern (p. 285) is the starting-point for this tour. The road to Allerheiligen leads through the *Kappeler Thal*, a pleasant, green dale (to the left on the hill, the *Briggenschloss*, p. 285), past the villages of ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberachern* and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kappel* (*Ochs), and ascends by the course of the *Achernbuch* (to the right the château of *Rodeck*) to (4 M.) **Ottenhöfen** (1020 ft.; **Linde*; **Pflug*, R. 1 M. 40, B. 80 pf., D. 2 M.; **Wagen*; all unpretending, and with pension), a prettily situated village, forming suitable headquarters for a number of pleasant excursions.

FROM OTTENHÖFEN TO ALLERHEILIGEN by the *Edelfrauengrab* and the *Blöchereck* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.), a very attractive walk. In front of the church turn to the left, then follow the footpath immediately to the right, and the road to the left higher up, which diverges from the road to Allerheiligen at a point about 300 yds. beyond the church. After 10 min. follow the middle road in a straight direction, traverse the pretty *Gottschlägthal*, cross the brook several times, and finally ascend by steps to the (20 min.) *Edelfrauengrab* ('grave of the noble lady'), a very insignificant grotto to which a romantic legend attaches. The environs are very picturesque, especially the road ascending beyond this point. Then (1 hr.) *Blöchereck*, beyond which the wood is traversed, and the new road soon reached (see below); $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Allerheiligen*. — Travellers coming from Seebach (see above) may diverge to the left at the *Hagenbrücke*, beyond the *Edelfrauengrab*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. before reaching Ottenhöfen.

The carriage-road from Ottenhöfen to Allerheiligen ascends the *Unterwasser-Thal* towards the S. to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Neuhaus** (*Erbprinz*). Here the new road describes a wide curve in the valley towards the left, while the old road ascends the steep slope on the right, on the summit of which the roads again unite. Fine retrospective views from the new road; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Neuhaus a way-post indicates the way to the *Edelfrauengrab* by *Blöchereck* (see above).

From the top of the hill (from which a short cut descends by steps to the right) the road descends in windings to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) ***Aller-**

heiligen (1968 ft.), the first glimpse of which is very striking. The grand ruins of the Premonstratensian abbey, founded by the Duchess Uta of Schauenburg in 1191, secularised in 1802, and partly destroyed by lightning in 1803, occupy almost the entire breadth of the wooded dale. The Inn is often full.

Immediately below the monastery is a rugged cleft in the rocks, formed apparently by volcanic agency, through which the *Grindenbach* is precipitated into the valley beneath over blocks of granite in seven falls, called the 'Sieben Büttén' (seven cauldrons), or ***Büttenstein Falls**, some of them 50 ft. in height. A good path, cut through the rock at places, or supported by ladders, descends by the falls to the (20 min.) bottom of the valley, 300 ft. below. From the second 'Rondel', or platform, the double fall is best surveyed. The waterfalls, the picturesque accessories of which form their chief attraction, are seen to the best advantage in ascending from the valley below.

FROM ALLERHEILIGEN TO RIPPOLDSAU direct (5 hrs.) over the Kniebis (guide unnecessary, way-posts everywhere). The route is through wood for the first hour; farther on, an extensive prospect is enjoyed, embracing the plain of the Rhine, Strassburg, and the Vosges Mts.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. *Refuge* (see below) by the Schwedenschanze; 1 hr. *Kniebis*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Rippoldsaу* (p. 301). A shorter route thither leads from the *Alexanderschanze*: follow the Griesbach road for $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., then enter the wood to the left; after 20 min. more, where the path divides, select that descending rapidly to the right.

FROM ALLERHEILIGEN TO OPPENAU, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The carriage-road, as above mentioned, passes at the foot of the waterfalls, crosses a bridge to the left, and follows the bank of the *Lierbach* (as the Grindenbach is now called), high on the slope of the hill. At the Kreuz Inn, near Oppenau, the Kniebis-Strasse and the road to (3 M.) Antogast (p. 301) diverge to the right.

c. Renchthal Railway. Kniebisbäder.

RAILWAY from Appenweier to Oppenau, 12 M. in 45 min.; fares 1 M. 75, 1 M. 50, 80 pf.

Appenweier, see p. 285. The train ascends the Renchthal to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zusenhofen*. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oberkirch* (*Linde, pension 4 M.; *Ochs; Adler), situated on the slope of the hill, at the entrance to the narrower Renchthal. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the left of Oberkirch lie the ruins of *Schauenburg*, whence a fine view is obtained. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lauterbach* (Schwan, well spoken of, good wine). — 9 M. *Hubacker*, station for *Sulzbach*, a small bath ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.; pension 5 M.), with a saline spring (70° Fahr.).

12 M. **Oppenau** (**Stahlbad*, pension 4 M.; *Post or *Engel*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; *Hirsch*; *Blume*, on the way to the station; omnibuses from the hotels at Oppenau and the Rench baths meet the trains), a busy little town, is frequented as a summer-resort. 'Kirschwasser' is largely manufactured here. — A conspicuous pavilion or belvedere near the town commands an excellent view; it is reached in 20-25 min. by passing the N. side of the church, to the left of the 'Turn-Platz', and after about 350 paces taking the footpath on the left, which at first ascends in steps.

Close by the Oppenau station, the high-road divides, the right (S.) branch being the Renchthal road (see below), and the left (E.) arm leading to the Kniebis. The latter passes through Oppenau. Immediately beyond the Rathhaus the road to (3 M.) *Antogast* (1585 ft.; *Huber), one of the Kniebis Baths, charmingly situated in the pretty *Maisachthal*, and known as early as the 16th cent., diverges to the right. Footpath to (6 M.) Griesbach (see below).

The KNIEBIS ROAD ascends the *Rosshüll* from Oppenau in windings (pleasing retrospects) to the (6 M.) *Schwabenschanze* ('Swabian intrenchment'), an ancient earth-work; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. is the *Schwedenschanze*; near it, the inn *Zur Zuflucht*. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther is the grass-grown *Alexanderschanze* (Inn), on the summit of the **Kniebis** (3192 ft.), which commands an extensive view towards the S. and E., and whence a good road diverges to the S. to Griesbach (see above). At the inn *Zum Lamm*, 1 M. farther, another road diverges, leading to Rippoldsau (p. 304) by the E. side of the Holzwälder Höhe. The Kniebis road then leads by the Wurtemberg village of *Kniebis* (*Ochs) to ($6\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Freudenstadt* (p. 297).

The road continuing to ascend the valley of the Rench does not pass through Oppenau, but leads southwards to the 'Kniebis Baths' of Freiersbach, Petersthal, and Griesbach. From ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Löcherberg* (Pflug) a gently ascending road, affording various fine views, leads through the pleasant valley and across the *Hermersberg* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberharmersbach* (Drei Schweinsköpfe), *Niederharmersbach* (Adler), and ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zell* (p. 302).

The next place in the Renchthal is ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Löcherberg) **Freiersbach** (1260 ft.; *Meyer's Hotel*, with baths), with sulphureous and chalybeate springs, situated in a pretty dale, enclosed by lofty hills. Then ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) —

Bad Petersthal (1320 ft.; **Bär*; *Schlüssel*; *Müller's Hotel and Baths*, at the upper end of the village, often crowded, D. 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ 80 pf., Bath 1. $\frac{1}{2}$), the most important of these small watering-places, in a sheltered situation, embellished with well-kept grounds. The springs contain iron and carbonic acid gas.

A beautiful route leads hence to the E. through the *Freiersthal* into the *Schapbachthal* (p. 303). We take the road to the left at the Hôtel zum Bären in Petersthal, and reach the top of the hill in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Pedestrians may reduce the distance by one-half by crossing (right) the bridge at Petersthal, and ascending a steep path through forest in an easterly direction. After 10 min. the road curves. A few paces farther on we take the narrower path to the right. In 8 min. it passes obliquely across the carriage-road, which it rejoins in 8 min. more. A way-post indicating the road to Schapbach stands on the road-side a few paces farther on. After reaching the culminating point we descend through the picturesque *Wildschapbachthal* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Schapbach (p. 303).

The Renchthal now turns to the N. — $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Griesbach** (1626 ft.; **Monsch-Jockers's Baths*, an extensive establishment;

Adler), possesses a chalybeate spring, which has been highly valued for 200 years. Most of the patients are ladies.

The road through the Renchthal (diligence once daily) now ascends in windings to the Kniebis, the summit of which is reached at the (1½ hr.) Alexanderschanze. Hence to *Rippoldsau* or *Freudenstadt*, see p. 301.

FOOTPATH FROM GRIESBACH TO (6 M.) RIPPOLDSAU. We follow the road just named for ¾ M. from the Griesbach Baths and reach a point where three paths diverge to the right; of these we select that farthest to the left, a broad track provided with benches, following the telegraph wires. The road to the Teufelskanzel diverges to the right 1½ M. farther on. About 5 min. below the summit is the 'Sophien Ruhe', which affords a fine retrospect of the Griesbach Valley. The highest part of the route is called the *Holzwälder Höhe* (3005 ft.), where the path for several hundred paces is nearly level. It then descends gradually in long windings, passing after a few paces a flight of steps on the left, used for the timber-traffic, to the (¾ hr.) Kniebis Road (p. 301), which leads us to (1 M.) *Rippoldsau* (p. 303).

d. From Offenburg to Constance. Kinzigthal. Rippoldsau.

113 M. RAILWAY in 6½ hrs. (fares 14 M. 40, 9 M. 55, 6 M. 15 pf.; by express 16 M. 40 and 11 M. 55 pf.).

The *Schwarzwald Railway*, opened in 1873, is one of the most striking in Germany, both in point of scenery and construction. The most interesting part is that between Hausach and Villingen (p. 306), which was constructed in 1867-73 at a cost of 1,125,000*l*. Between Hausach and Sommerau, a distance of 23 M., the line ascends no less than 1938 ft. There are 38 tunnels, varying in length from 20 to 1856 yds., 6 large bridges and 136 smaller bridges. The line attracts a large number of travellers, and the inns at Hausach, Hornberg, Triberg, and other picturesque points are often full. As far as Triberg choose seats to the left, afterwards to the right.

Offenburg, see p. 286. — The line traverses the broad, populous, and fertile Kinzigthal, a valley enclosed by gently sloping mountains. 3 M. *Ortenberg* (*Krone*), above which on a vine-clad hill rises the château of **Ortenberg*, occupying the site of an ancient stronghold destroyed by Marshal Créqui in 1668. The grounds of the château are prettily laid out, and the interior is tastefully fitted up.

6¼ M. *Gengenbach* (580 ft.; *Adler*; *Salm*; *Sonne*), an independent town down to the Peace of Luneville, still exhibits traces of its former importance in its walls, gates, and towers, although most of the buildings have been erected since the destruction of the town by the French in 1689. The handsome old *Benedictine Abbey*, to which the town owes its origin, was also formerly independent of all external jurisdiction.

10 M. *Schönberg*. 11½ M. *Biberach* (*Krone*; *Sonne*), at the mouth of the *Harmersbach*. On the latter, 1½ M. distant, lies the thriving village of *Zell* (*Hirsch*; *Löwe*); the valley there divides into the *Unterharmersbach* and the *Nordrachthal*, through both of which are roads leading to the Renchthal (p. 302).

From *BIBERACH* TO *LAHR* (9 M.) a road leads by *Schönberg*, a solitary inn, whence it descends through the *Schutterthal* by *Reichenbach* and *Kuh-*

bach. About 3 M. to the W. of Biberach, and 1 M. to the N. of a monument on the road-side, rises a lofty and precipitous rock, crowned with the ruins of **Hohengeroldseck**, an extensive castle destroyed by Marshal Créqui in 1697, and commanding a complete "Survey of the Kinzighthal, the Schutterthal, and the plain of the Rhine." *Lahr*, see p. 286.

Before ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Steinach** is reached, the line crosses the Kinzig. 17 M. **Haslach** (728 ft.; *Fürstenberg'scher Hof*; *Kreuz*), the chief town of the district, formerly in the principality of Fürstenberg, was destroyed by the French on their retreat after the battle of Höchstädt.

The road leading hence to the S. by *Hofstetten* to (9 M.) **Elzach** (p. 309) traverses beautiful scenery; on the left, halfway, rise the insignificant ruins of the *Heidburg*.

21 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Hausach** (783 ft.; **Hôtel Schmider*, at the station, R. 2 M., A 50 pf.; *Krone*) is a small town with 1050 inhab., commanded by the ruins of an old castle of the princes of Fürstenberg, destroyed by the French in 1643.

FROM HAUSACH TO RIPPOLDSAU, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ M., diligence and omnibus twice daily in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. The road ascends the Kinzighthal, and as far as (3/4 M.) *Am Thurm* skirts the railway, which there enters the Gutachthal (p. 304). The road then crosses the river, but recrosses it near Wolfach.

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Wolfach** (869 ft.; **Salm*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 M.; *Rother Ochse*; **Engel*; **Krone*; *Zähringer Hof*), the chief town of the district, with a handsome 'Amtshaus', formerly a château, at the entrance to the town, is situated between abrupt mountains at the confluence of the *Wolfach* and the *Kinzig*. The Pine-cone Baths attract a number of visitors. Post-omnibus thrice a day from Hausach.

The road in the Kinzighthal follows the right bank of the brook to (3 M.) *Halbmeil* (Zum Engel; Löwe), where it crosses to the left bank. Higher up, the valley is called the *Vordere Lehngericht*. Then (6 M.) **Schiltach** (1118 ft.; **Krone*; *Ochs*), an old town situated at the union of the Schiltach and the Kinzig, with a modern church, and a ruined castle on a hill. A good road leads through the *Schiltachthal* ('*Hintere Lehngericht*'), which here opens on the S., to (6 M.) **Schramberg** (see below). 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Schenkenzell** (Sonne), the next village in the Kinzighthal, carries on an extensive traffic in timber. An arm of the Kinzig here descends from the N., from the *Reinerzau*, a picturesque valley, through which a road leads to *Vormthal*, *Berneck*, and (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Freudenstadt* (p. 297). The last village in the Kinzighthal is **Alpirsbach** (Löwe; Schwun), with an interesting church in the transition style. High-road hence through the *Ehlenbogenthal* to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Freudenstadt*; another to *Dornhan* and (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberwolfach* on the Upper Neckar railway (comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

The road to Rippoldsau quits the Kinzighthal and ascends the valley of the *Wolfach*, which it crosses several times. After about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. it reaches the church of the scattered village of *Oberwolfach* (938 ft.; Zur Linde).

At the entrance to (6 M.) **Schapbach** (**Ochs*, at the lower end of the village; *Adler* and *Sonne*, farther up) the *Wildschapbachthal*, through which leads the road to *Petersthal* (p. 301), opens to the

left. Schapbach is another scattered village, many of the inhabitants of which still wear their picturesque old costume (see below). The curiously constructed houses have stabling on the ground-floor, the dwelling-rooms above, and a hay-loft under the roof.

Near the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Seebach Inn* the *Seebach*, formed by the discharge of the sequestered *Wildsee*, a lake situated on a hill 4 M. from the road, emerges from a wild side-valley on the left. About 1 M. farther huge granite rocks rise to the right of the road; near them is the waterfall of *Burbach*, only visible after rain. We next reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the —

Klösterle (Zum Erbprinzen), formerly a Benedictine priory, with a church with two towers, founded in the 12th cent. by the Benedictines of St. Georgen. It lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. below Rippoldsau, visitors to the baths of which often lodge here. (From the Klösterle to Freudenstadt, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; pedestrians take a path through the woods, via Zwieselbach.)

Rippoldsau (1856 ft.; **Göringer's Hotel and Bath-house*, often full, D. 3, bath $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), lies at the S. base of the Kniebis (p. 301), in a very narrow part of the Wolfthal. It is the most frequented and also the most expensive of the Kniebis Baths (1500 to 2000 visitors annually). The water, of which sulphate of soda is the principal ingredient, is considered beneficial in cases of bowel-complaint. It is exported in bottles (500,000 annually), and the salt is also sold under the name of 'Rippoldsau salts'. The environs afford many pleasant walks.

From Rippoldsau across the Holzwälder Höhe to *Griesbach*, see p. 302; across the Kniebis to *Oppenau*, see p. 301.

The *RAILWAY leaves the Kinzighthal above Hausach, turns to the right at *Am Thurm* (p. 303), and ascends the picturesque and fertile valley of the *Gutach*. — 23 M. *Gutach* (920 ft.; Löwe).

27 M. **Hornberg** (1265 ft.; *Bär*, R. 2 M.; *Post* or *Löwe*; *Krone*), an old town with 1000 inhab., where the costume of the peasantry is worthy of notice. The women wear black petticoats, green bodices, and broad-brimmed straw-hats adorned with black or red rosettes; the men, black coats with a red lining. The picturesque castle, situated on a precipitous hill, was taken in 1703 by Marshal Villars, but soon recovered by the peasantry.

FROM HORNBERG TO ELZACH, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Hornberg our road diverges to the W. from the Hausach road. Near *Landwasser* it reaches the *Prechthal*, in which it then descends. *Elzach*, see p. 309.

FROM HORNBERG TO SCHRAMBERG, a charming walk of $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. through the *Schönachtal*, by *Lauterbach*. **Schramberg** (*Post*), a busy little town, prettily situated on the *Schiltach*, is commanded by the lofty ruins of an old castle. Picturesque road thence to (6 M.) *Schiltach* (p. 303). The return route to Hornberg may be made by the **Berneck*, a romantic rocky valley, and *Themenbronn* (Löwe); thence across the *Benzebene* (guide desirable), and through the *Reichenbachthal* to Hornberg.

The most curious part of the line is between Hornberg and (18 M.) St. Georgen. For some distance the railway runs parallel

with the road, which, like the line itself, is in many places hewn in the rock, and then ascends the narrow wooded Gutachthal. Above the village of *Niederwasser* (1380 ft.), which we observe to the right, is the 'Niederwasser Kehrtunnel', where the first great curve begins. Tunnels (of which there are 26 between Hornberg and St. Georgen), viaducts, and bridges follow in rapid succession. The gradient varies from 1 : 58 to 1 : 50. The road from Hornberg to Triberg is very interesting for pedestrians, and affords good views of the remarkable structure of the railway.

35½ M. Triberg. — The station (2022 ft.) lies close to the 'Kreuzbrücke', at the junction of the roads from St. Georgen and Furtwangen, and outab ½ M. from the town (2245 ft.), to which omnibuses run. Porter, for luggage under 55 lbs., 50 pf.; to the Schwarzwald and Krone hotels 60 pf. — From the station to the market-place ¾ M.; thence to the Falls 10-15 min. more; so that the walk from the station to the Falls and back takes 1½ hrs.

Hotels: SCHWARZWALD, well fitted up, ¼ M. from the Falls, with view of the valley, table-d'hôte at 1 and 5 p.m.; *LÖWE, in the town, also first-class; OCHS. R. 1. # 80, B. 80, D. 2. # 40 pf.; KRONE (Bauer's), high up, with view; SONNE; ADLER; ENGEL; WILDER MANN, unpretending. — Duffner's Restaurant, opposite the Ochs Hotel, to the right of the main street.

In summer the Falls are illuminated several times a week.

Triberg, which was re-built after the great fire of 1826, lies in the heart of the Black Forest, and is one of the principal centres of the trade in watches and clocks, numerous specimens of which are always to be seen in the industrial exhibition (adm. 50 pf.).

At the upper end of the town stands a finger-post, the left arm of which indicates the way to the waterfall, past the Schwarzwald Hotel, while the right arm points across the bridge to the Industrial Exhibition. Beyond the Schwarzwald Hotel we take the lower path to the right, and in 5 min. reach a projecting rock, from which the best general view is obtained. The *WATERFALL is the finest in W. Germany. The path ascends to the left by the new hotels; in 20 min. the highest bridge over the fall is reached; 200 yds. farther, from an open space on the left bank, a fine view of the little town and valley is obtained. The fall of the *Fallbach* is 426 ft. high, and divided into seven distinct leaps by huge blocks of granite. The frame-work, like that of the Giessbach in Switzerland, is formed by dark pines. The best points are reached by good paths. A pleasant footpath ascends on the right bank, with several fine points of view. Visitors who are pressed for time need not go beyond the (10 min.) bridge. In 20-25 min. more, above the falls, and close to the Inn Zum Wasserfall, we reach the road to Schönwald and Furtwangen (p. 308), by which we return.

The road from Triberg to Schonach, from which the Furtwangen road diverges to the left by the *Wallfahrtskirche* (p. 307), a few hundred paces above Triberg, ascends the Unterthal to the N.W. From (3 M.) Schonach (2910 ft. *Lamm*) we may either continue to follow the road to the N.W., and pass through the Oberthal into the *Prechthal* (p. 304), or, turning to the left on leaving Schonach, and passing the (3 M.) *Elzhof*, pro-

ceed by a footpath across the *Rohrhardtberg* and through the *Fachthal* to *Elzach* (p. 309), about 10 M. from Schonach.

The train now crosses the Gutach, and in the great 'Triberger Kehrtunnel' turns direct to the N., towards the top of the hill. Several tunnels and viaducts. For some distance we observe to the left below us the portion of the line which we traversed before reaching Triberg. The train turns to the S., passing through tunnels and over viaducts, and then again turns to the E. Among the next tunnels is one 1852 yds. in length, which penetrates the hill of *Sommerau* (2730 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. (Many passengers alight here, and travel back direct; behind the station is a restaurant.)

45 M. **St. Georgen** (2660 ft.; *Adler*, *Hirsch*), a busy watch-manufacturing place, is prettily situated on a height on the left bank of the *Brigach*, a little above the station. The old Benedictine abbey, founded in the 11th cent., was suppressed in 1806. The *Brigach*, which after a course of 21 M. unites with the *Brege* at *Donaueschingen* and forms the *Danube* (see below), rises about 4 M. to the W. of St. Georgen.

The line now runs along the crest of the hill, not far from the *Brigach*. — 47½ M. **Peterzell** (*Krone*), and *Königsfeld*. — 51 M. *Kirnach*, whence a diligence runs twice a day to *Vöhrenbach* and *Furtwangen* (p. 308).

54 M. **Villingen** (**Blume* or *Post*; *Lilie*; *Flasche*; beer at the *Falke*), an ancient manufacturing town (4500 inhab.), mentioned as early as the 9th cent., is partly surrounded with walls and gates. Gothic *Münsterkirche* with two towers (of 1420). The *Rathhaus* contains well-preserved rooms in the mediaeval style, ancient dungeons, etc. The handsome *Altstadtturm* by the cemetery, 1½ M. from the town, is said to be of Roman origin. Numerous pleasant walks in the environs, e.g. to the *Signal*, with view. At (55½ M.) *Marbach* the line to Rottweil diverges to the left.

62½ M. **Donaueschingen** (2263 ft.; **Schütze*; *Brunner*, at the station; *Falke* or *Post*), an ancient town with 3400 inhab., the residence (since 1723) of the Princes of Fürstenberg, who possess a celebrated library and valuable collections. From the station, near which is a salt-bath opened in 1871, we follow the main street, past the new building of the 'Domain Administration', to a bridge, on the other side of which, to the right, is the gate of the princely *Park*. The park is always open to the public, but the *Palace* is not shown. Near the palace is a round, walled-in basin, with a spring of clear water, which is conducted by a subterranean channel to the *Brigach* about 100 ft. distant. An inscription styles this spring the 'Source of the *Danube*' (2220 ft. above the sea-level; 1780 M. from the sea), but the name *Danube* is usually first applied to the stream formed by the union of the *Brigach* and the *Brege*.

On an eminence behind the church and the palace stands the *Karlsbau*, a building completed in 1868, and containing the art and other collections.

On the ground-floor is the *Geological Collection*. — The first floor contains, on the right, the *Mineralogical Collection*, ethnological curiosities, and Roman, Franconian, and other antiquities found in S.W. Germany; to the left is the *Zoological Cabinet*. — The ART-COLLECTIONS on the second floor consist of pictures and casts, the latter chiefly from the antique. The most important pictures are those of the Swabian and Franconian Schools of the 16th century, which are collected in a room lighted from the roof. (Catalogue by *Wolffmann*). Nos. 41, 43. Wings of an altar-piece, *Salutation* and SS. Magdalene and Ursula, by *Barth. Zeitblom*. 43-54. The *Passion* in twelve sections, by *Holbein the Younger* (monogram on the picture of the Resurrection); 69-71, Wings of an altar-piece, *Saints*, by *Hans Burgkmair*. Altar-pieces by *Barthel Beham*: 73-75. Wings of an altar-piece of which the central picture is at Mösskirch; 76-80. *Madonna with saints and donors*; 81-85. *St. Anna with other saints*; 86. *Christ on the cross*; 87-90. SS. Afra, Paul, Anthony, and James, a fragment. The numerous pictures by this rare master, some of which belonged to Baron v. Lassberg, render the Fürstenberg collection one of high value, especially to students of early German art. — Among the modern pictures, which fill several rooms, are some of great merit.

The *Armoury*, which occupies a separate building, embellished with a frieze with hunting scenes, contains a number of old implements of the chase and a few modern arms.

The royal *Library* and *Archives* are in separate buildings near the post-office. The library, with which that of Baron von Lassberg was united in 1860, consists of 80,000 vols. and about 1000 MSS., including the finest MS. of the Nibelungenlied after those of Munich and St. Gallen, and several others of early German origin. The same building contains the collections of *Engravings* (Dürer, Mantegna, etc.) and *Coins*. — Donaueschingen contains an extensive brewery, belonging to the princely family. — Post-omnibus to Freiburg (p. 287) in 8 hrs.; to Neustadt (p. 311), twice daily in 4 hrs.

The railway now follows the grassy valley of the *Danube*. Stations *Neidlingen*, *Geisingen*, (75 M.) *Immendingen* (junction for Tuttlingen and Rottweil, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*), *Engen*, (94 M.) *Singen*, and (113 M.) *Constance* (p. 325).

e. From Triberg to Waldkirch via Furtwangen. Valleys of Simonswald and Elz.

33 M. From Triberg to (9½ M.) Furtwangen, diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs.; from Furtwangen to (18½ M.) Waldkirch, diligence once a day in 4 hrs. (back in 5 hrs.). This is a pleasant route for pedestrians.

Triberg (2245 ft.), see p. 305. The road to Furtwangen first ascends the 'Unterthal' to the W., and at the *Wallfahrtskirche* (2405 ft.), about ½ M. from Triberg, turns to the left, and ascends the hill in long windings to the (2¼ M.) *Inn zum Wasserfall* (p. 305; the carriage-road in the Unterthal leads to Schonach, see p. 305). Pedestrians had better ascend the path mentioned on p. 305, past the waterfall, by which they regain the road at the

Wasserfall Inn, at the top of the hill, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther is a restaurant (*Zur Linde*), beyond which we reach the church and village of *Schönwald* (3225 ft.; **Adler*). From almost every house resounds the tapping of hammers and the peculiar grating of files, indicating the abodes of watchmakers.

Pleasant footpath across the *Brücklerain*, and through the *Grisbachthal* (or through the *Neuenbachthal*), to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Simonswald* (see next page).

Near the last houses of *Schönwald* stands a way-post, pointing on to (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Furtwangen* and back to (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Triberg*. Pedestrians take the old road, which diverges to the right, a little before this point is reached, and joins the new road by the inn *Zum Kreuz* (3500 ft.), at the top of the pass, which forms the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. The new road descends gradually and circuitously. Travellers on foot may shorten the distance considerably by taking the broad and precipitous old road which diverges to the right a few paces beyond the *Kreuz Inn*, and rejoins the new road lower down. — 3 M. **Furtwangen** (2800 ft.; **Sonne*, *Engel*), on the Brege, a prosperous little town, where the best clocks and watches in the Black Forest are manufactured. The 'Gewerbehalle', or industrial hall, is inferior to that at *Triberg*, but contains an interesting collection of old Black Forest clocks, from the end of the 16th cent. onwards. New church. Pleasant excursion to the *Brend*, an eminence 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.W., commanding a fine view. — High road hence to the E. by *Vöhrenbach* (Ochs) to (12 M.) *Villingen* (see p. 306).

The new *Road to *Simonswald* and *Waldkirch* ascends from *Furtwangen* to the S.W., describing several curves. Pedestrians may avoid these by following a narrow road to the left about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond *Furtwangen*, which rejoins the highway at the top of the hill (3310 ft.), near the *Stadt Freiburg* hotel. The road again crosses the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine, and soon reaches (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Furtwangen*) **Güttenbach** (2840 ft.; **Zur Hochburg*, D. 2 fl. , also pension), another busy, watch-making place, with a picturesque church.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. below the *Hôtel zur Hochburg* is a finger-post, pointing down the valley, towards the left, to *Wildgutach*. The path, which skirts the hill-side above the stream, is stony, but the valley is beautiful. *Wildgutach* is reached in 40 min. The *Zweribach* may be visited from *Wildgutach*, but the excursion is not recommended, as the route affords no good view of the fall (see below).

The road, which is partly hewn in the solid rock, continues towards the W. Below, on the left, the *Wilde Gutach* flows through a deep ravine. The road then turns to the N. and descends in long windings, affording numerous beautiful views; the finest is that of the **Fall of the Zweribach*, issuing from the *Hohe Kandel*, beyond the *Gutachthal*. About 5 M. from *Gutach* is the inn **Zum Engel*, at the junction of the road with the old *Kilpenstrasse*, which also comes from *Furtwangen*.

THE BLACK FOREST Southern part.





As we descend the picturesque ***Simonswald Valley** the attractions of the road increase. The costume of the inhabitants is peculiar. The villages of *Ober-* and *Unter-Simonswald* consist of numerous scattered houses. On the right, by the church of Ober-Simonswald, 1 M. from the Engel inn, is a finger-post, indicating the way through the Grisbachthal to Schönwald and Triberg, p. 305. About 3 M. farther on lies the inn *Zur Krone* (1160 ft.), near the prettily situated church of Unter-Simonswald. The hill to the right is the *Hörnleberg* (2970 ft.), which may be ascended from Unter-Simonswald or Bleybach in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Near (4 M.) *Bleybach* (1000 ft.; Löwe), a village on the right, the valley opens into the broad and smiling **Elzthal**, in which, 6 M. higher up, lies the old town of *Elzach* (Post). A new road leads from the latter by *Hofstetten* to *Haslach* in the Kinzigthal and to Homberg (comp. p. 303). The road to Waldkirch descends the Elzthal, at first following the right bank of the brook, which is crossed at Bleybach. The villages of *Gutach*, *Kollnau*, where the Elz is again crossed, and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Waldkirch* are almost contiguous.

Waldkirch (902 ft.; **Löwe* or *Post*; *Rebstock*; *St. Margarethen*, also a pension), a busy and prettily situated little town, with 3000 inhab., and glass and stone-polishing works, is connected with the Baden Rhine Valley Railway by a branch-line. The station lies a few hundred paces to the N. of the town, at the foot of the Schlossberg (1185 ft.), which is crowned with the ruin of *Kastelburg*, and may be ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The visitor may also ascend (S.) the *Hohe Kandel* (4078 ft.; extensive view) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. Diligence to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Elzach*, twice daily.

Railway in 15 min. from Waldkirch via *Buchholz* (near the pleasant little bath of *Suggenthal*, *Pension $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 M.) to (5 M.) *Denzlingen* (p. 286).

f. From Freiburg to St. Blasien.

Höllenthal, *Schluchsee*, *Feldberg*.

Comp. Map, p. 308.

FIVE DAYS (including the following Route g.). 1st. From *Freiburg* to the post-station of *Falkenstein* (9 M.), a drive of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.), walk through the *Höllenthal* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hinterzarten* (p. 311), ascend the *Feldberg* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — 2nd. Descend to *Todtnau* (p. 314) 2 hrs., through the *Wiesenthal* to (12 M.) *Zell* (p. 314), railway to *Schopfheim*. — 3rd. Railway to *Lörrach* (p. 315; *Schloss Rötteln* or *Tüllinger Höhe*), return to Schopfheim, thence in the evening to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wehr* (p. 316). — 4th. Through the *Wehrthal* to (12 M.) *Todtnau* (p. 315), thence to *St. Blasien* (p. 316) in 3 hrs. — 5th. To *Höchenschwand* (p. 317) in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., *Niedermühle* $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., thence by the *Albstrasse* to (10 M.) *Albbruck* (p. 318). (An interesting addition to this tour may be made by visiting the pleasantly situated small Rhenish towns of *Laufenburg* and *Säckingen*, see R. 48.)

The broad valley of the *Dreisam*, ascending into the mountains from *Freiburg*, is not at first sufficiently attractive for the pedestrian. *Freiburg* is quitted by the *Schwabenthor*. — 3 M. *Ebnat*,

with an old château, on the right bank of the Dreisam. 3 M. *Zarten* (one horse carr. from Freiburg $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., two-horse 4 M. to 5 M. 50 pf.).

A road here diverges to the right to *Todtnau* (p. 314). From ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Kirchzarten* (Krone) the upper part of the valley of the Dreisam derives its appellation. At (3 M.) *Oberried* (Hirsch; Adler), at the mouth of the *Zastlerthal* (p. 313), a wood is entered; 3 M. farther the *St. Wilhelmsthal* (p. 313) diverges to the left. *'Am Nothschrei'* (4 M.) is the culminating point (3306 ft.) of the route (whence the Feldberg can be ascended in 2 hrs.), where the road quits the wood and descends through the upper *Wiesenthal* by *Muggenbrunn* (Grüner Baum; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther, finger-post on the left indicating the way to the Todtnauberg, p. 314) and *Aftersieg* to (5 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Todtnau* (p. 314).

From (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Burg* (Brandenburg) a good road diverges to the left to *St. Märgen*.

The road leads via (1 M.) *Buchenbach* (on the left the ruined castle of *Wisneck*), and ascends the *Wagensteigthal* to (5 M.) the loftily situated village of *St. Märgen* (2919 ft.; *Hirsch*; *Krone*, pension 4 M.). The ascent of the *Thurner* (3320 ft.) is a pleasant walk. Picturesque route hence through the *Wildgutachthal* (p. 308) to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Güttenbach*. *St. Märgen* and *Waldbau* ("Traube"), 6 M. to the E., are favourite summer-quarters on account of their attractive and healthful situation.

The road now enters a more mountainous region, the beginning of which is called the *Himmelreich* ('kingdom of heaven'), from the contrast it presents to the wild ravine of the *Hölle* ('hell') beyond. At the entrance to the latter the ruin of *Falkenstein* stands on the hill to the left; on the right are small iron-works. — 9 M. (from Freiburg) diligence station *Falkenstein* (Zwei Tauben). Beyond this point an open carriage or walking is recommended.

The ***Höllennpass**, a grand defile, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length, resembles the Münsterthal in the Jura in its towering and overhanging rocks. The wildest and most beautiful point is at the ***Hirschsprung**, an imposing and precipitous rock, partially overgrown with firs and underwood. The road winding through the defile was constructed by the Austrian government in 1770, and was shortly afterwards traversed by the Archduchess Marie Antoinette, affianced to the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI., when on her way to France. The pass also witnessed the celebrated retreat of Moreau, Oct. 1796, when pursued by the Archduke Charles.

The Höllenthal now expands. On the roadside, 4 M. from Falkenstein, lies the rustic inn **Zum Adler*. We then pass the *Chapel of St. Oswald*, and reach (1 M.) the **Sternen-Wirthshaus* (2354 ft.; R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 M., D. 2 M. 30 pf., pens. 6 M.), with a post-office, baths, and several dependencies. — Thence to the summit of the Feldberg, see p. 312.

Opposite the inn, to the N., opens the *Ravennathal*, a wild ravine with a fine cascade, traversed by a path lately constructed. By this path the windings of the road may be cut off, and the road rejoined (15-20 min.) at one of its finest points, which the diligence from the 'Stern' takes fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to reach.

From the inn the road ascends the *Höllenstein* in bold windings, affording many beautiful prospects, which are lost by those who

take the path through the Ravennathal just described. It reaches the top of the hill at ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberhöllsteig*, a little beyond which is the rustic inn *Weisses Rössle, with pension (pens. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 M.). A road branches off to the left here to the Bärenthal, Feldberg, and Altglashütte; on this road, about 1 M. from the Weisses Rössle, is the village of *Hinterzarten*, a favourite summer-resort (*Adler; *Schuler's Pension, 4 M.; private lodgings; all rustic). — At ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Altenweg* (Bär), a post-station on the high-road, $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Freiburg, the road divides, that to the left leading to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Neustadt, (12 M.), Löffingen, (23 M.) Hüfingen, and ($23\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Donaueschingen (see p. 306). The road to the right next leads to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Titi-See* (2784 ft.; *Inn, pension 4-5 M.), a lake abounding in fish, and fed by the Seebach, the discharge of the Feldbergsee (p. 312) Route to the Feldberg, see p. 312.

The new road to St. Blasien (diligence once a day from Altenweg to Schluchsee, one-horse carr. 5-6 M.) crosses the *Gutach*, the outlet of the Titi-See, and, leaving the steep old road to *Lenzkirch* to the left, skirts the S. bank of the lake, and ascends the pine-clad hill in windings, commanding beautiful retrospective views. At the *Rothenkreuz*, on the top of the hill, the high road to Lenzkirch diverges to the left (uniting with the old road at *Müllingen*, farther on). The St. Blasien road leads by *Falkau* to (6 M.) *Altglashütte* (Löwe), loftily situated (3228 ft.) on the E. slope of the *Bärhalde*. On the left side of the road is an artificial reservoir. The road now descends, and at (3 M.) *Unter-Aha* (Sonne) turns to the E. to the (3 M.) *Schluchsee*, the N. bank of which it skirts. The diligence diverges to the left from the new road on the bank, and ascends to the village of *Schluchsee* (2958 ft.; **Stern*; *Schiff*), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lake, pretily and healthily situated in the midst of fine forest, and much frequented as a summer resort. The lake, 2 M. long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. broad, is well stocked with fish (boats for hire). On the bank is a bath-establishment, with warm baths.

The **Faulenfirst*, to which a shady forest-path leads from Schluchsee in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., commands a good survey of the Alps (comp. p. 317). The excursion may also be extended as follows: descend by the E. side of the Faulenfirst to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Rothhaus*, a brewery founded by the abbots of St. Blasien, now crown-property (inn opposite, with view of the Alps). Rothhaus lies on the road from Seebuck (see below) to Bonndorf. We follow this road for $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in the direction of Bonndorf, and then diverge to the right by a new road, leading into the wooded *Erlenbachthal*, which, after about 4 M., unites with the *Steinachthal*, a little above the three ruined 'Rogggenbacher Schlösser'. We then ascend the Steinachthal to the *Steinachmühle* (pension 4-5 M.), and return by the road to (4 M.) Rothaus and (5 M.) Schluchsee.

From Schluchsee to St. Blasien, high-road ($8\frac{3}{4}$ M.). The road from the village descends to the lake (where there is a finger-post, pointing to the road just traversed as the route to *Lenzkirch*, which travellers in the opposite direction should observe), and skirts its bank. Beyond ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Seebuck*, consisting of a few scattered houses with an inn, it crosses the *Schwarzach*, the brook by which

the lake is drained. Just beyond the bridge a finger-post indicates a path to the right, leading by *Blaswald* (3940 ft.) to St. Blasien (2 hrs.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. shorter than by the road). The high-road now enters the *Schwarzhalde*, a deep and romantic valley, which it follows nearly to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Häusern* (p. 317). A little beyond the village it divides, the branch to the right leading to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *St. Blasien*, that on the left to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Höchenschwand* (p. 317).

The FELDBERG may be ascended from the Höllenthal directly from the Stern Inn (p. 310), but it is preferable to follow the high-road to Hinterzarten or to the Titi-See, and begin the ascent thence.

FROM THE STERN INN ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide, 3 hr., not absolutely necessary). The path turns to the right immediately above the inn, crosses the brook, ascends through the wood, and traverses green meadows, passing the five farms which form the parish of *Alberslach*. After 25 min. it passes the *Gaschpels Hof*; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the hamlet *Auf dem Kinken*; 25 min. *Baldenweger Viehhütte*; 20 min. the saddle of the hill, where we turn to the left; 35 min. Feldberg Inn. We then turn to the right and reach the top in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

FROM HINTERZARTEN AND FROM THE TITI-SEE ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide unnecessary). A new road (p. 311) from Hinterzarten leads by *Erlenbrugg* (*Schwan*, pension 4 M.), a small group of houses, into the *Bärenthal*, which it ascends between the scattered houses named after the valley to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Adler Inn* (good wine). Pedestrians starting from the Titi-See Inn: may take the following route: by boat (1-2 pers. 40, each additional pers. 30 pf., boat not always to be had) in 35 min. to the upper (W.) end of the lake, a considerable saving. Here mount a few hundred paces to the road on the N.W. bank of the lake, traverse the *Brüderhalde*, and ascend the valley; at a ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) saw-mill cross the *Seebach* (the discharge of the Feldbergsee); then through the wood, passing between the houses of *Bärenthal*, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Adler* (see above). Beyond the inn the road continues to ascend, commanding for some distance a fine survey of the *Bärenthal* and the Titi-See, and then enters beautiful pine-forest (the property of Prince Fürstenberg) with very picturesque rock scenery. About 3 M. above the *Adler* a path to the right leads to the **Feldbergsee* (3614 ft.; whence a steep zigzag footpath ascend to the Feldberg Inn in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). The road soon quits the wood; 1 M. *Menzenschwander Hütte*; $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. Feldberg Inn (see above).

The ***Feldberg** is the highest mountain in the Black Forest, and, with the exception of the *Schneekoppe* in the Riesengebirge (5138 ft.), also the highest in Central Germany (platform of the tower 4921 ft.; 984 ft. lower than the *Rigi-Kulm*). It commands a magnificent and extensive view of the surrounding mountains and valleys, the Swabian Mts., Rhine Valley, and Alps. Keys of the *Friedrich-Louisen Thurm* on the top are kept at the Inn, the Todtnauer, the St. Wilhelmer, and the Menzenschwander Hütte, but not at the Baldenweger Hütte, an omission which causes great inconvenience to travellers ascending direct from the Höllenthal.

Retracing our steps from the tower towards the S.E., we reach the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Seebuck* (4757 ft.), a spot furnished with benches, commanding a less extensive, but more picturesque *View than the summit. Far below, enclosed by precipitous pine-clad mountains, and fed by waterfalls, lies the small, gloomy *Feldbergsee* (see below), beyond it the *Bärenthal* with its numerous chalets, watered by

the *Seebach*; in the background the W. part of the *Titi-See*. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the Seebuck is situated the inn *Zum Feldberger Hof (4182 ft.; R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 M.). The *Todtnauer Hütte* (4331 ft.; refreshments and beds) on the S. side, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. only from the tower, also affords a fine view, especially of the Wiesenthal (see below), with the snow-clad Alps in the distance.

ASCENT OF THE FELDBERG FROM OBERRIED (p. 310) THROUGH THE ST. WILHELMSTHAL (5 hrs.). We follow the Todtnau road for 3 M. to a finger-post, indicating the way to the left to the picturesque, wooded, and rocky St. Wilhelmsthal. The broad track crosses the brook four times; beyond the last bridge (2 hrs.) is a way-post, where the footpath to the left is to be followed; 12 min., ascend to the left, at first gradually, afterwards in rapid zigzags; $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the wood is quitted (way-post); again ascend to the left to (35 min.) St. Wilhelm's Hütte (refreshments, key of the Feldberg tower), from which the summit is attained in 20 min. more.

FROM OBERRIED THROUGH THE ZASTLERTHAL ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.). The high road is quitted at Oberried, and the Zastlerthal, a narrower and wilder valley than the St. Wilhelmsthal, is ascended. In $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. we reach Auf Rinken, and in 1 hr. more the summit, by the route first described (p. 312).

FROM TODTNAU (p. 314; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), one of the easiest routes. We ascend the Brandenberger Thal, on the left bank of the Wiese. Beyond the timber-yard of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Fahl (see below), the path divides. The branch to the left crosses the Wiese and winds upwards to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Todtnauer Hütte and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) tower; the path to the right remains on the left bank, leading direct to the Feldberg Inn in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — The ascent from Todtnauberg (p. 314; guide desirable) occupies 3 hrs.; the route unites at the Todtnauer Hütte with that above described. — From the Nothschrei to the top of Feldberg in 2 hrs., see p. 310.

FROM MENZENSCHWAND, (2 hrs.). This route is also easily found. It ascends by the Alb, crossing it several times, and finally leading along the left bank.

FROM ST. BLASIEN (p. 316; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). About 1 M. above St. Blasien a road diverges to the right from the high-road, ascends the Albthal, and, mounting the Bötzberg, leads to Muchental (3766 ft.) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. It then runs along the hill through the woods, passing a clearing (with a bench), where an imposing view is obtained of the Schluchsee far below. The road then gradually descends to Aeule (3379 ft.; Rössle). A path, which cuts off the long windings of the road, ascends close to the Rössle, and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reaches the top of the pass between the valley of Aeule and that of Menzenschwand. After regaining the road we reach a finger-post ('Waldweg'), where we take a road to the right, which soon contracts into a footpath (views of the profound Albthal), and at length joins the road leading through the Bärenthal to the Feldberg. From the top of the pass above Aeule to the Feldberg Inn, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

FROM SCHLUCHSEE (p. 311). The new road by Unter and Ober-Aha and Altglashütte unites in the Bärenthal with the road from Hinterzarten, described on p. 312.

g. Wiesenthal, Wehrathal, Albthal.

Comp. Map, p. 308, and Plan of Tour, p. 309.

The valleys of the Wiese, the Wehra, and the Alb, are three of the finest in the Black Forest. The two latter at some points are worthy of comparison with the wildest Alpine ravines.

WIESENTHAL. The source of the Wiese is on the S. slope of the Seebuck, not far from the Feldberger Hof. Starting thence our route follows its left bank, and passes Fahl (2840 ft.; Adler), a hamlet near which the Rothinsee (rising near the Todtnauer Hütte)

forms a picturesque waterfall, and where the route to the Feldberg mentioned at p. 313 diverges. The pleasant *Brandenberger Thal*, enlivened with a few solitary habitations, is next traversed to Todtnau (3 hrs. from the Feldberghaus, 2½ hrs. from the Todtnau-rhütte).

Todtnau (2129 ft.; **Oehs*, adjoining the church, R. 1½ M.; *Rössle*; one-horse carr. to Schönau 3¼ M., Zell 6½-7 M., Todtnauberg 10-12 M.), is an old and thriving little town in a picturesque situation. The road mentioned at p. 310 leads hence to the N. to *Oberried* and *Freiburg*. On this road is the (1½ M.) *Todtnau Waterfall*, formed by the *Bergerbach* descending from Todtnauberg in several leaps, altogether 300 ft. in height. A new road ascends by the waterfall to *Todtnauberg* (*Stern*; *Engel*; route to the top of the Feldberg, see p. 313), from which we may return to Todtnau by *Afstersteg* (p. 310; a circuit of 9 M.).

The ***Wiesenthal** from Todtnau to Lörrach, below which it expands, is 27 M. in length; it is generally narrow and well wooded, and is most picturesque between Schönau and Zell. An open carriage is recommended for this part of the route (see above). Diligence from Todtnau to (1½ M.) Zell, twice daily.

The road leads from Todtnau, on the left bank of the Wiese, to (1½ M.) *Schlechtnau* and (¾ M.) *Gschwänd* (*Rössle*), where a road to the left leads by Präß to St. Blasien (p. 316), or to Todtmoos in the Wehrathal (p. 315). The road here crosses the *Präßbach*, and then the Wiese near (1½ M.) *Utzendorf* (*Eiche*), where the Münsterthal road (p. 322) descends from the Wiedenereck. Then past *Schönenbuchen* to (1½ M.) **Schönau** (1778 ft.; **Sonne*; *Löwe*), a busy little town, prettily situated. Ascent of the *Belchen*, see p. 322.

Beyond Schönau the road winds through picturesque rocky ravines. From (¾ M.) *Weinbach* (*Zum Engel*), with its extensive cotton-factory, a carriage-road leads W. through the *Böllenthal*, by *Oberbölken*, *Neuenweg*, and *Oberheubronn* (p. 321), to Oberweiler and Müllheim. From (4½ M.) *Mambach* a picturesque route to the E. through the *Angenbach-Thal* by *Rohmatt* and *Happach* to Todtmoos (p. 315). The road next passes (1½ M.) *Atzenbach* (*Adler*), and reaches (¾ M.).

Zell (1460 ft.; *Löwe*; *Krone*) ‘im Wiesenthal’, a flourishing manufacturing place. The **Zeller Blauen* (3519 ft.), towards the N., ascended in 1½ hr., commands a magnificent distant view. — Zell is the starting-point of the railway which descends the Wiesenthal to Bâle.

FROM **ZELL** TO (20½ M.) BÂLE in 1½-1½ hr. (fare 3 M. 40, 2 M. 45, 1 M. 70 pf.). — 2½ M. *Hausen* (*Zur Linde*), on the right bank of the stream, where the poet Hebel (b. at Bâle 1760, d. 1826) spent his early years. The inhabitants of the upper part of the valley are Roman Catholics, those below Hausen Protestants. A *Statue of Hebel*, the poet of the Black Forest, was erected in front

of the church in 1860. Opposite to it, to the right, on the S. side of the village, is the house of the poet's parents, indicated by an inscription.

$6\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Schopfheim** (1230 ft.; **Pflug*; **Drei Könige*) is a small town of some importance, with considerable manufactures of cotton, paper, and earthenware. The *Hebelshöhe*, with a temple and bronze bust of the poet Hebel, is a pleasant spot with grounds, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway station.

High road from Schopfheim to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wehr* in the Wehrthal (p. 316); diligence by *Wehr* to ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brennet* (p. 316) twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The valley continues to widen. The stream is employed in the irrigation of the land and for the supply of numerous mills and factories. 8 M. *Maulburg*, 10 M. *Steinen*. To the right near (13 M.) *Haagen*, on a wooded eminence, rises the extensive ***Schloss Rötteln**, one of the largest in the Duchy, commanding a fine view, once the residence of the Margraves of Hochberg, afterwards that of the Margraves of Baden. It was taken by Bernhard of Weimar in 1638, dismantled and blown up by the French in 1678, and finally restored in 1867. *Inn at *Röttlerweiler*, at the foot of the castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Lörrach.

15 M. **Lörrach** (971 ft.; **Hirsch*, or *Post*), the most important place in the valley ($8\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Schopfheim, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bâle), contains extensive shawl, cloth, and other factories. — Post-omnibus to (10 M.) *Kandern*, once a day (see p. 321).

The ***Tüllinger Höhe** (1345 ft.) or *St. Ottilia*, to the S. of Lörrach, commands a magnificent view of the mountains of Baden, Alsace, and Switzerland. In the foreground is the vast and fertile plain of the Rhine. From the terrace behind the church the view to the E. is more extended; the garden of the *Inn commands the finest prospect to the W.

Beyond ($15\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stetten* the line enters the Swiss canton of Bâle. — 17 M. **Riehen** possesses a *Deaf and Dumb Institution* and a training school for Protestant sisters of charity. The church of *St. Chrischona*, formerly a resort of pilgrims, now a Protestant missionary institution, on a wooded hill to the left, commands a prospect similar to that from the Tüllinger Höhe. The line approaches Bâle between a succession of pretty villas.

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bâle*, see p. 294.

WEHRATHAL. The traveller who desires to descend from the Feldbârg to the Rhine by the *Wehratal* should proceed to *Gschwänd* (p. 317), ascend the course of the *Prägbach* towards the E. by the road leading through the *Bernau* to *St. Blasien* (comp. p. 317), and before (3 M.) *Präg* (*Hirsch*) is reached diverge by a steep and stony road to the right to *Todtnoos*. *Herrensquivand*, situated on a wooded height, remains on the right; then descend, the latter half of the way by a better road, to (6 M.) **Vorder-Todtnoos** (2693 ft.; *Löwe*; *Adler*, R. 1 // 50, L. and A. 80, B. 80 pf.), a hamlet in the Wehratal, with a loftily situated church, much resorted to by

pilgrims from the S. portion of the Black Forest and from Switzerland. A variety of curious costumes may be observed here on Sundays and festivals. The *Wehra* rises on the *Hochkopf*, 3 M. to the N. of Todtnoos, and is rapidly filled by numerous affluents. The picturesque new road leads from Todtnoos to the W. to *Mambach* in the Wiesenthal (p. 314); another to the S. goes to Herischried, etc. (see p. 323).

To ST. BLASIEN (10½ M.). The road ascends in windings to the E., affording fine retrospective views; a magnificent survey of the Alps is enjoyed before the culminating point is attained. The descent is by *Mutterslehen* (Hirsch), and through the *Steinachtal*. St. Blasien, see below.

The next village in the Wehratal is (3 M.) *Todtnoos-Au* (Inn), whence the *Wehra-Strasse*, an ingeniously contrived carriage-road constructed chiefly for the transport of timber in 1848, descends to (9 M.) *Wehr*. It was almost entirely destroyed by an inundation in 1850, but has been restored. This portion of the ****Wehra-Thal** is a magnificent rocky ravine, the most striking of all the valleys in the Black Forest, and hardly surpassed in picturesqueness and variety by the most famous in Switzerland. The bold pine-crowned cliffs enclosing the valley are clothed with luxuriant vegetation, broken here and there by imposing masses of barren rock. At the bottom of the valley the rivulet dashes impetuously over the blocks of granite which obstruct its narrow channel, frequently leaving but little space for the road. The most striking point is about half-way, at a bridge which carries the road to the left bank of the *Wehra*. On a precipitous cliff to the left at the outlet of the valley rises the ruin of *Bärenfels*.

9 M. **Wehr** (1207 ft.; *Krone*; **Hôtel Brugger*), a thriving manufacturing village, is commanded by the ruined castle of *Werrach*.

In a grassy dale which opens near the N.W. houses of Wehr is situated the *Erdmännleinöhle*, a stalactite cavern, 1½ M. from Wehr, and ½ M. from the village of *Hasel* (1321 ft.; inn). The cavern is also interesting to the zoologist on account of its white flies and blind white spiders. The schoolmaster keeps the key (see for 1 pers. 1½ M., 2 pers. 2 M.). — A good road leads direct from Hasel to *Schopfheim* (p. 315), travellers bound for which need not return to Wehr.

Beyond *Oeflingen*, 3 M. to the S. of Wehr, the road reaches stat. *Brennet*, on the Bâle-Waldshut railway (p. 323).

ALBTHAL. Another very interesting route is that from the Feldberg to St. Blasien, and through the Albthal to the railway. From the Feldberg down to (1½ hr.) *Menzenschwand*, see p. 313. **Menzenschwand** (**Adler*; *Hirsch*) consists of *Hinter-Menzenschwand* (4431 ft.) and *Vorder-Menzenschwand* (4254 ft.). About 6 M. farther down the Albthal (carriage-road) lies —

St. Blasien (2532 ft.; **Hôtel St. Blasien*, in the abbey build-

ings, pension $5\frac{1}{2}$. μ ; *Krone; carriage to Albbruck or Waldshut 20. μ , to Brennet through the Wehrathal 25-30. μ), once celebrated for its wealthy and learned Benedictine abbey, and now frequently resorted to as summer quarters owing to its healthy situation. The church, built in 1786, after the model of the Pantheon, was seriously injured by fire in 1874, but has been restored. The abbey, secularised in 1805, has since served for industrial purposes. The *Calvarienberg*, with several fine views, the *Tusculum* waterfall, and other points in the environs afford pleasant walks. The *Chasse* of St. Blasien contains numerous deer.

To SCHLUCH-SEE. The high-road (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) leads via Häusern (see below); the shorter route by Blasiwald is indicated by a finger-post 4 min. below the *Krone* Inn on the left of the Albthal road (comp. pp. 311, 312).

From FREIBURG TO ST. BLASIEN, see R. 316, f; FROM TODTMOOS, see p. 316. — From THE WIESENTHAL. A good road (diligence twice daily) leads from *Gschwänd* (p. 314) to (12 M.) St. Blasien by *Präg*, where the road to Todtmoos diverges to the right; sequestered valleys are traversed as far as the summit of the pass (3201 ft.); the road then descends through the *Bernau*, a grassy valley with several hamlets, to St. Blasien. The road unites with that from Menzenschwand at a bridge over the *Albbach*, 3 M. from St. Blasien.

From St. Blasien to (16 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Albbruck, diligence once daily. As far as (M.) *Immeneich* (see below) the valley is uninteresting. The traveller is therefore strongly recommended to follow the Schluchsee road diverging about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from St. Blasien, and then, before reaching the scattered village of (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Häusern* (Adler; Deutscher Kaiser), take the road to the right, which leads to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Höchenschwand.

Höchenschwand (3326 ft.; *Hôtel Höchenschwand*, pens. 6-8 . μ ; *Hirsch*, *Krone*, moderate), one of the highest villages in the Duchy of Baden, where straw-plaiting is extensively carried on, has lately come into notice as a health resort. From the **Belvedere*, 5 min. from the village, a magnificent and extensive prospect is enjoyed, comprising the *Algäu* and *Vorarlberg* Mts., and the entire chain of the Alps. The sunsets are often superb. Key and panorama at the hotel. To regain the Albthal the direct footpath, descending rapidly to *Immeneich* (Adler), may be taken. The better route, however, is by a carriage-road, commanding views of the Alps, through (2 M.) *Frohnschwand*, (1 M.) *Tiefenhäusern* ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the village the high road is quitted, and the road to the right followed), and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brunnadern* to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Niedermühle* (Inn), a group of houses on the Albthal road, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Immeneich.

From this point downwards the ***Albthal** becomes narrower and wilder. The road, completed in 1859, passes between perpendicular rocks, high above the impetuous brook, and affording occasional views of the grand and rocky ravine. The most imposing part of the route, considered by some to surpass the Wehrathal, is beyond (6 M.) *Tiefenstein* (*Krone*, much frequented; restaurant near the bridge),

situated on the right bank, about 5 M. below Niedermühle. Beyond Tiefenstein five tunnels follow each other in rapid succession.

About 2 M. farther on we pass the new *Hôtel Zum Hohenfels*, charmingly situated in pleasure-grounds, high above the river. Near (3 M.) *Albrück* (p. 324), a station on the Bâle-Waldshut Railway, the valley opens into that of the Rhine.

ROAD FROM SCHLUCHSEE TO THIENGEN. This new road affords another interesting route to the valley of the Rhine towards the S.—*Seebrück*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of Schluchsee, see p. 311. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Seebrück (and about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. short of Rothaus) our route diverges to the right from the Bonndorf road, and enters the wooded valley of the *Mettmabach*. Soon leaving this valley, it then leads by (3 M.) *Schönebach* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Staufen* to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Brenden* (see below). Pedestrians should follow the Mettmatal as far as *Klausenmühle* and *Haidenmühle*. Below the latter they cross the Mettma to the right, follow the valley a little farther, and then ascend through wood to *Brenden* (*Inn, ‘Brendener Seppel’). On the high plateau of Brenden we obtain a superb *View of the lower Swiss mountains and the whole Alpine chain. The road next leads from Brenden to (3 M.) *Berau* (Rössle), commanding a good view the whole way. A footpath descends directly from Berau into the Schlüchtthal (see below). The road descends in numerous windings, passing a pavilion with a view of the valley, to the *Witznauer Mühle* (Inn), beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Schlücht* (into which the Mettmabach falls higher up) and the *Schwarza*.

A very interesting walk ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) may be taken from the Mühle, by a path constructed in 1874, up the *Schlüchtthal*, which vies in picturesque beauty with the Wehrthal and the Albthal. On each side are lofty and partly wooded rocks. At one place the stream occupies the whole width of the valley, so that the footpath has to be carried along the rocks by means of a wooden gallery. Travellers coming from the S. may either ascend to the left from Berau, or follow the course of the Schlücht to *Uehlingen* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from the Witznauer Mühle; Post) situated on the road leading from Thiengen to Rothaus and Schluchsee and to Bonndorf.

Beyond the Witznauer Mühle the road leads by *Gutenberg*, with a castle of that name, and the small baths of *Bruckhaus* to (5 M.) the railway-station of Thiengen (see p. 324).

h. Badenweiler and Environs.

Bürgeln, Blauen, Belchen, Münsterthal.

Comp. Map, p. 308.

Arrival. At the railway-station of MÜLLHEIM a *post-omnibus* (70 pf.; box 40-50 pf.) and *carriages* ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M. incl. gratuity, box 40-60 pf.) are in waiting to convey travellers to (1 hr.) Badenweiler. As the omnibus has no supplementary carriages a seat should be secured at once. At Niedeweiler a shorter route to Badenweiler (for pedestrians) diverges to the right ($1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

Hotels at Badenweiler. *RÖMBERBAD, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ M., with handsome 'dependance'; HÔTEL CARLSRUHE, pension and room $5\frac{1}{2}$ -6, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, M.; both these hotels have baths. SONNE, unpretending; *PENSION SAUPE, moderate; *PENSION TRAUTWEIN, unpretending. — Restaurant at the Trinkhalle; beer at *Meissburger's*. — *Private Apartments* (easily obtained) 5-25 M per week; a few houses with pension.

Oberweiler, less expensive than Badenweiler. *PENSION VENEDEY; *OCHS and WILDER MANN, with baths; BLUME. — Niederweiler, on the road to Müllheim. LÖWE and SCHWAN, unpretending. — Hausbaden (p. 320). Lodgings and a restaurant.

Visitors' Tax at Badenweiler 2 M per week or 20 M for the season. **Baths** at the Marmorbad 2 M, per dozen tickets $1\frac{1}{2}$ M; at the Freibad 1 M, tickets per dozen $7\frac{1}{4}$ M.

Carriage Tariff at Badenweiler. By time: first hour $3\frac{1}{2}$ M, each additional hour $2\frac{1}{2}$ M, with gratuity of 40 pf. per hour. To the top of the Blauen, one-horse 9 M 80 pf., two-horse for 2-3 pers. 14, for 4-5 pers. 19 M, gratuity $1\frac{1}{2}$ M; to Bürgeln 7 M 40 pf., two-horse $10\frac{1}{2}$ or 12 M, gratuity 1 M; to Kandern, 8 M 40 pf., two-horse 12 M, gratuity 1 M; to Schönau 15 M 40 pf., two-horse 22 or 28 M, gratuity 2 M. — DONKEY to the station 1 M 40 pf., Blauen 3 M, Belchen 7 M, Sophienruhe 70 pf.; per $\frac{1}{2}$ day 2 M 75, whole day 5 M 15 pf. — HORSE in each case $\frac{1}{5}$ th more.

Badenweiler (1395 ft. above the sea, 680 ft. above the Rhine), a village with 500 Protestant inhab., lies among the W. spurs of the Black Forest, on a buttress of the Blauen, and commands an unimpeded view across the valley of the Rhine to the Vosges. The thermal springs (77°-80°), which are almost destitute of mineral ingredients, were known to the Romans. Badenweiler, however, owes its present prosperity to its fine air, beautiful situation, and important whey-cure. It is one of the pleasantest of small watering-places, and is patronised by upwards of 3000 visitors annually.

The Trinkhalle, or *Curhaus*, contains concert, ball, and reading-rooms, and a restaurant. Music 6-8 a.m., and 3-5 p.m.

Adjoining the Trinkhalle is a small PARK, on the slope of a hill crowned with the ruins of the **Castle**, which was originally built by the Romans to protect the baths, and was in the possession of the Dukes of Zähringen from the 11th cent. onwards. Fine prospect from the venerable, ivy-clad walls.

A little below the Trinkhalle, to the E., rises the handsome new **Bath House**, with a portico, 108 ft. long and 69 ft. broad, built by Leonhard of Carlsruhe, and completed in 1875. The arrangement of the interior somewhat resembles that of the ancient Roman baths, all the rooms being vaulted and lighted from above. The principal room contains the Marmorbad, behind which is the open Freibad.

The ancient ***Roman Baths** (keys procured at the hothouse on the W. side of the Cursaal, fee 40 pf.), in the Park on the N.W. side of the Cursaal, discovered in 1784, are among the finest in existence. Length 106 yds., breadth 33 yds.; the walls, partitions, pavements, and steps are all well preserved. The larger apartments are all double. On each (E. and W.) side there was a vestibule (*atrium*), whence a passage, adjoined on the S. by the dressing-rooms (*apodyteria*) and on the N. by vapour or hot-air baths (*calidaria*), led to the two cold-baths (*frigidaria*), each

measuring 33 by 21 ft. Beyond these are the warm baths (*tepidaria*) 28½ by 24½ ft., separated by a wall. Other smaller rooms served as anointing-rooms (*unctoria*) and for other purposes. The baths were probably constructed in the second century of our era.

In the valley of the *Klemmbach* to the N. of Badenweiler, through which the road from Müllheim ascends, are situated the villages of **Niederweiler** (968 ft.) and **Oberweiler** (1115 ft.; hotels, see p. 319), both of which are favourite watering-places. The latter is chiefly frequented in spring and autumn as more sheltered and quieter than Badenweiler. Farther up, a little off the road, lies (¾ hr.) **Schweighof** (1263 ft.; **Sonne*), much resorted to by visitors to Badenweiler.

About 2¼ M. N.W. of Schweighof rises the ruin of *Neuenfels* (1975 ft.), commanding a fine view of Badenweiler, the Black Forest, and the valley of the Rhine. The direct route from Badenweiler to Neuenfels is somewhat shorter. The *Brudermattfelsen*, 3 M. to the N.E. of Schweighof (road indicated by numerous way-posts), also commands an excellent view.

In the neighbourhood of Badenweiler are numerous picturesque and well-kept forest-paths leading to beautiful points of view, which will be easily found with the aid of the following directions.

A finger-post on the Kandern road, partially concealed by bushes, 3 min. from the village, indicates the ascent to the *Sophienruhe*; 2 min., at a cross-way, continue to ascend in a straight direction; at the (7 min.) 'Rondel' turn to the left; 7 min., turn to the left again, then descend slightly to the left; 3 min., the *Sophienruhe*, an open space on the outskirts of the wood, to the S.E. of Badenweiler, 200 ft. above the village, commanding a more picturesque view than the old castle, which with Badenweiler itself forms a beautiful foreground.

On the way back, 2 min. from the Sophienruhe, a broad path ascends to the (¼ hr.) *Alte Mann*, a rocky height, accessible by bridges and steps, about 160 ft. higher than the Sophienruhe; view similar, beautiful wooded foreground. An unimpeded view of Badenweiler is obtained from a rock farther to the S., to which a path, passing to the right of the hut, leads at about the same level.

We may then return to Badenweiler by the Schubergfelsen or by *Hausbaden*. The *Schubergfelsen*, another point of view, is reached in 10 min. by a path which gradually ascends to the N. of the hut. Farther on, the path crosses the road to the Blauen and leads through the narrow, pine-clad *Vogelbachthal*. From the Alte Mann a path descends in windings in ¼ hr. to *Hausbaden* (p. 319), formerly a miners' tavern, and now a hotel with accommodation for a prolonged stay. Badenweiler, to which there is a carriage-road, lies 1 M. to the N.

Vögisheim (Krone), a village on the slope of the hill, reached from Badenweiler by a shady path in 1½ hr., is another pleasant object for a walk. *Luggen*, see p. 293.

FROM BADENWEILER TO BÜRGELN (6½ M.). The best route is by the Kandern road to (1½ M.) *Schringen*. About 1½ M. farther on, a path diverges to the right beyond the 'Alpenansicht', an open spot in the wood, commanding a fine view of the Bernese Alps in clear weather.

***Schloss Bürgeln** (2182 ft.; **Inn*, pleasant for a prolonged stay), was formerly a château of the wealthy Benedictine abbey of St. Blasien (p. 317), and was founded in the 12th century. The stag which figures in the arms of St. Blasien still serves as a weather-

cock. The present building, adorned with numerous stucco-ornaments and figures of the patrons of St. Blasien, dates from 1762. The church is used for Roman Catholic worship; the curé lives next door. Bürgeln commands a striking and uninterrupted view, resembling, though less extensive, that from the Blauen, at the S. base of which it lies. To the E. are seen the mountains enclosing the Wiesenthal (p. 313); S.E. the snow-clad Alps from the Scheerhorn to the Jungfrau (see below), with the Jura in front of them; in the foreground well-wooded heights, on the principal of which Kandern lies; farther back are Bâle, Hüningen, Mülhausen, and the Vosges.

FROM BÜRGELN TO THE BLAUE. An easy road, not to be mistaken, with windings which may be avoided by pedestrians, leads to the top in 2 hrs. (See way-posts.) The railway-station of Schliengen (p. 293) is 6 M. to the W. of Bürgeln. Or the road may be taken by (3½ M.) Kandern (1161 ft.; Ochs; Krone) to Bâle. — From Kandern to (10 M.) Lörrach, diligence every morning, see p. 315; to Schliengen (p. 293), diligence every morning and afternoon.

The ***Blauen** (3832 ft.), one of the highest points of the Black Forest, and the nearest to the Rhine, at the N. base of which Badenweiler lies, is easily ascended in 2 hrs. The carriage-road, diverging to the left from the Kandern road at the back of Badenweiler, cannot be missed. About ½ hr. from the summit a spring of excellent water, indicated by a finger-post, is reached, past which a footpath also leads to the top. Other paths which appear to be short-cuts must be avoided. On the summit are an inn, and a wooden tower which commands an unimpeded view on every side, resembling that from the Belchen; the principal charm is the survey of the entire plain of the Rhine from the Kaiserstuhl to Bâle. Direct route to the Belchen, 4½-5 hrs.

The **Belchen** and **Münsterthal** require a whole day. To the summit of the former in 5 hrs., down to Neumühl 2, thence to the Krotzingen station (p. 293) 6½ M., a drive of 1 hr. (3½ M.). The route from Badenweiler to the summit of the Belchen is amply supplied with way-posts (guide unnecessary). Horse or donkey, see p. 319.

FROM BADENWEILER TO THE BELCHEN (5 hrs.). A good road leads to the E. to (1½ M.) *Schweighof* (Sonne), where the Badenweiler and Oberweiler roads meet. We then proceed straight on through forest scenery, following the course of the rapid *Klemmbach*, to the (4 M.) *Sirnitz*, a forester's house (Inn) in a green dale. The broad road now ascends to the left and reaches (1½ M.) a depression where the Belchen becomes visible. Then descend; to the right are the (3¼ M.) huts of *Ober-Heubronn*, where finger-posts indicate the routes to Bad Sulzbach and, a few steps farther on, to the Münsterthal (Staufen); ¼ M. farther, is another post indicating the route to the Belchen, to the left; after about 120 paces, ascend in a straight direction. Beyond the first height the path skirts the wood to the left in order to reach the opposite slope, avoiding the valley by a long circuit. In ½ hr. the path enters the wood; ¼ hr., finger-post 'to the Belchenhaus'; 10 min., an open eminence with a hut; 25 min., last saddle; 20 min., the Belchenhaus, or Blockhaus, an unpretending but comfortable Inn with 6-8 beds; 10 min. summit.

The ***Belchen** (4641 ft.) commands a most picturesque and uninterrupted survey of the surrounding valleys, especially of the attractive Münsterthal towards the N.W., the Wiesenthal to the S., and the Rhine Valley stretching far into the distance to the W. In clear weather a magnificent distant prospect is enjoyed. Four mountain-chains are visible: to the E. the Black Forest with its numerous peaks, W. the Vosges, S. the Jura, and the snow-clad Alps. The view from the Blockhaus is limited on the N. side only, so that the fine sunrises and sunsets may be enjoyed from the house.

ASCENT OF THE BELCHEN FROM SCHÖNAU in the Wiesenthal ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). Guide unnecessary. A road ascends to the right by the inn Zur Sonne (p. 314); after 10 min., turn to the right by a cross; 20 min. *Schöneberg*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther the path disappears for a short distance, and here a somewhat steep ascent must be made to the right in the direction of the rock, round which the path, soon again recognisable, winds; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., at a finger-post, ascend to the left and cross a level tract; then through wood (several way-posts); 40 min., a spring, above which the route lies to the left; 20 min., the Belchenhaus (see above).

FROM THE BELCHEN TO THE MÜNSTERTHAL (zigzag descent from the Blockhaus, 3 hrs.). After 35 min. we reach a broader path leading from the Münsterthal to Schönau, which we follow to the left; 40 min. farther the first houses are reached. We continue to descend the valley, passing numerous farm-houses; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Neumühl* (Krone), where our path joins the road from Staufen to Neuenweg and Schopfheim, which we follow to the right. At (20 min.) the hamlet of *Wasen* (see below) the Staufen-Schopfheim road unites with the Ober-Münsterthal road. From this point, down the valley of the *Neumagen-Bach*, to Staufen 3 M.

The **Münsterthal**, a picturesque, grassy valley, watered by the *Neumagen-Bach*, enclosed by wooded hills, and enlivened by several groups of houses, is narrow at the upper end, but gradually widens. At the mouth of the valley, 3 M. from *Krotzingen* (railway stat., p. 293; omnibus several times daily, up in 45, down in 30 min., 40 pf.) lies the ancient little town of **Staufen** (*Badischer Hof; Kreuz*, well spoken of), overshadowed by the ruined *Staufenburg*, the seat of a powerful race which became extinct in 1602. The vineyards on the hill yield good 'Burghalder' wine. *Rathhaus* of the 16th century. — At the hamlet of *Wasen*, 3 M. above Staufen, the valley divides into the *Unter-Münsterthal* to the right, and the *Ober-Münsterthal* to the left. The above described route to the Belchen leads through the former. Ascending the Münsterthal to the N.E., towards the *Schau ins Land*, we pass the ancient monastery of *St. Trudpert*, and reach ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the inn *Am Spielweg*. A good new road ascends hence in long windings towards the S., through wild and romantic scenery. After 2 M. the **Scharfenstein*, a precipitous rock of porphyry, crowned by the scanty remains of a robbers' castle, rises on the left, the finest point on the route. The road then reaches ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the culminating point of the *Wiedenereck* (3395 ft.), and descends thence in numerous windings (commanding a fine view of the Alps) by the village of *Wieden* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Utzendorf* in the *Wiesenthal* (p. 314).

48. From Bâle by Schaffhausen to Constance.

90 M. RAILWAY in $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 11 M. 65, 7 M. 75 pf., 5 M. Views on the right. Comp. Map, p. 308.

Bâle, see p. 294. The line traverses a fertile plain of moderate width between the S. spurs of the Black Forest and the valley of the Rhine, which is here of considerable depth. $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Grenzach*, where an excellent variety of 'Markgräfler' (p. 293) is produced. 5 M. *Wyhlen*. The line now approaches the Rhine, the bed of which is here rocky, while the opposite Swiss bank is precipitous and wooded.

10 M. *Rheinfelden* (866 ft.; **Schütze*, **Krone*, both with salt-baths), a Swiss town on the left bank, was in ancient times strongly fortified and repeatedly besieged, and was at last taken and razed to the ground by the French in 1644. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The stream dashes impetuously over the rocks here and forms the '*Höllenhaken*' rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works, and the salt-baths attract numerous visitors (**Struve*; *Hacke*, at the Baden station, etc.).

The line intersects the vineyards and gardens of *Beuggen* (909 ft.), formerly a lodge of the Teutonic Order, a handsome building with numerous windows, used since 1817 as a seminary for teachers and reformatory for children. — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brennet* (*Zum Wehrthal*; *Kreuz*), the station for the **Wehrastrasse* (see p. 316), is next reached.

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Säckingen* (958 ft.; *Schütze*; *Löwe*), a manufacturing town, possesses an old abbey-church with two towers, which contains the remains of St. Fridolin, the apostle of this district. The abbey, subsequently a nunnery, was secularised in the early part of the present century. The château on the Rhine, alluded to in Scheffel's '*Trompeter v. Säckingen*', is now private property. The river here is crossed by a bridge to the Swiss (left) bank. Excursion to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schwarzsee* or *Scheffelsee*, to the N. of the station, on the road to Herrischried.

To the left of the railway stands the new church of Ober-Säckingen. — 24 M. *Murg* (1025 ft.; *Adler*), situated at the mouth of the stream of that name. A new road ascends the picturesque valley of the Murg to ($6\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Hottingen*, about halfway to which, on a hill to the left, rises the *Harplinger Schloss*. Beyond Hottingen the road leads to (3 M.) *Herrischried* and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther) *Vorder-Todtmoos* (p. 315).

Opposite ($26\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Klein-Lauffenburg* (*Post, unpretending) is the Swiss town of *Lauffenburg* (**Bär*, with baths; beer at the *Pfau*, with *View), picturesquely placed on the left bank, with its ancient castle, below which the Rhine dashes impetuously over its narrow and rocky bed. These rapids have more than once been successfully navigated, but the experiment is of course extremely perilous. The eighth Lord Montagu, the last of his family, perished here in 1793,

and by a singular coincidence his ancestral mansion of Cowdray House in Sussex was burned down almost on the same day, and has never been rebuilt. Below the cataract, salmon are caught in considerable numbers. Down to 1803 Klein-Lauffenburg and Gross-Lauffenburg formed a single Austrian town, but the former now belongs to Baden, the latter to Switzerland. *View of Gross-Lauffenburg from the Schlossberg.

The line passes through a tunnel, and near stations *Luttingen* and *Hauenstein* crosses some lofty viaducts, occasionally approaching the river.

30 M. **Albbrück** (1017 ft.; **Zum Albthal*, R. 1½ M.), at the mouth of the **Albthal* (pp. 317, 318). — 32½ M. *Dogern*.

35 M. **Waldshut** (**Kühner*; **Rebstock*; **Blum*, near the station), the most important of these small towns on the Rhine, with 2500 inhab., is situated at a considerable height above the river. The train skirts the landward side of the town. Comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Quitting Waldshut, the train passes through a tunnel, and skirts the hills to the left. 38¾ M. *Thiengen* (Krone); to Witznau and Schluchsee, see p. 318).

41¼ M. *Oberlauchringen*, where the *Wutach* is crossed.

Branch-line from Oberlauchringen to (11¼ M.) **Stühlingen** (*Hirsch*; *Adler*), an ancient town, commanded by a castle, affording fine views. Pleasant excursions thence to *Schleitheim*, *Unterthalau*, etc. Excavations made in an old Roman camp near Schleitheim have recently brought to light a number of interesting antiquities.

The castle of *Küssenberg*, on a wooded eminence to the right, is now passed. — 45 M. *Griessen*; 47½ M. *Wilchingen*, the first village in the canton of Schaffhausen; 51 M. *Neunkirch*, 55 M. *Beringen*.

57½ M. **Neuhausen** (**Schweizerhof*; *Bellevue*; *Hôtel Rheinfall*, unpretending), station for the Falls of the Rhine.

The *Falls of the Rhine, one of the finest cascades in Europe, locally called the 'Laufen', descend in three leaps over a ledge of rock of unequal height. The breadth of the river above the falls is about 126 yds. The height of the unbroken fall is 62 ft. near the left bank and 49 ft. by the right. If the rapids above and below are taken into consideration the whole fall is nearly 100 ft. high. The river is fullest in June and July, owing to the melting of the snow. On a wooded rock high above the falls, on the left bank, is the picturesquely situated *Schloss Laufen* ('Inn), the garden of which affords the best points of view, viz., the *Pavilion*, the *Käuzle*, and in particular the *Fischet*; a wooden gallery projecting over the roaring cataract (adm. 1 fr. each; no gratuity). — From the NEUHAUSEN STATION we descend through the pleasure-grounds to the *Schlösschen Würth* (restaurant; ferry 50 c.) which commands a superb view of the falls. We then visit the different points of view at *Schloss Laufen*, and return by the *Rheinfallbrücke* to Neuhausen, or proceed to the Swiss station of *Dachsen* (*Hôtel Witzig*). Comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

59½ M. **Schaffhausen** (1296 ft.; *Krone*, R. 2½, B. 1½ fr.; *Rheinischer Hof* and *Riese*, at the station; *Hôtel Heck*; *Schaffhauser Hof*; *Post*; *Schiff*; *Löwe*), a picturesque old town with 10,300 inhab. on the right bank of the Rhine, the capital of the Swiss canton

of the same name, was formerly a free imperial city, and still retains many of its ancient characteristics. The finest view of the town is obtained from the opposite village of *Feuerthalen*, with which it is connected by two bridges. The early Romanesque *Münster*, a basilica supported by columns, was begun in 1104, finished in 1453, and lately restored. The massive tower of *Schloss Munoth* dates from the 12th and 16th centuries. The *Veesenstaub Promenade* affords a beautiful view of the Rhine and the Alps.

62 M. *Herblingen*, 65 M. *Thayingen*, 68 M. *Gottmadingen*, 72 M. *Singen* (*Krone). Railway to Donaueschingen, see p. 307.

About 2 M. to the N.W., on an isolated basaltic rock, rises the fortress of *Hohentwiel* (2244 ft.), the property of the Württemberg government, although in the Bavarian dominions, which was bravely and successfully defended by the Württemberg commandant Widerhold in the Thirty Years' War. The grand ruins command a fine prospect of the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps as far as Mont Blanc. At the farm (refreshments), half-way up, a ticket (30 pf.) for the tower must be procured.

75 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rickelshausen*. — 78 M. *Radolfszell* (*Post*), an ancient town, with walls, gates, and a handsome Gothic church dating from 1436, is situated on the *Untersee*. The line skirts the lake. 80 M. *Markelfingen*, 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Allensbach*, 87 M. *Reichenau*.

In the middle of the lake lies the island of *Reichenau*, in the dominions of Baden, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, connected with the E. bank by an embankment, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length. The Benedictine abbey erected on the island was secularised in 1799. The church, consecrated as early as 806, contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, dethroned in 887. The building now serves as a parish-church for the village of *Mittelzell*, or *Münster* (Krone). The tower and nave belong to the original structure. The church, once richly endowed, fell to decay in the 14th century. With the exception of some relics in the sacristy, it now exhibits few traces of antiquity.

The train crosses the Rhine and stops at —

90 M. **Constance.** — Hotels. *INSEL HÔTEL, in the old Dominican monastery; CONSTANZER HOF; both these have a view of the lake; HÔTEL HALM, opposite the station, R. and A. 2, B. 1 M.; *HECHT; ADLER; POST; *BADISCHER HOF; *KRONE, SCHIFF, and FALKE, second-class.

Constance (1335 ft.), with 11,000 inhab., a free town of the Empire down to 1548, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the Rhine. The *Cathedral*, with its interesting sculptures and rich treasury, the *Stadt-Kanzlei* (containing frescoes), and the old *Kaufhaus* with the Council Chamber (also adorned with frescoes) are the chief attractions. Pleasant excursion to the island of *Mainau* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). For fuller details see Baedeker's *S. Germany*, or Baedeker's *Switzerland*.

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